Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. XV.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1868-69.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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No. 1,825.

MADRAS, 31st July 1869.

From

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., C.S.I.,

Director of Public Instruction,

To

THE HONORABLE R. S. ELLIS, C.B.,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1868-69. The Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, the Principals of Colleges, and the Curator of Government Books, are attached as Appendices to my Report.

2. On the 31st March 1868, the total number of Colleges and Schools connected with the Educational Department was 1,687, with an attendance of 62,975 pupils; and, on the 31st March 1869, there were 2,421 institutions, attended by 86,982 pupils. Thus, during the official year 1868-69, the number of schools increased by 734, and that of pupils by 24,007. This extremely large increase belongs mainly to lower class schools, though portions of it pertain to schools of the middle and higher classes. It is to be observed that, out of the total number of pupils in Private Schools under inspection, amounting to 75,994, 20,575 were in institutions which had not received aid; for 1867-68, the number of children in unaided schools was 10,992. The far larger portion of the 20,575 pupils belonged to schools which were being improved, so as to become eligible for grants under the system of Payment for Results. Of course, time is requisite to allow of appreciable improvement taking place; and, in general, the schools which have been organized one year can scarcely be expected to secure grants till the following year.

3. In the 1st Educational Division, the number of schools in connexion with the Department has increased by twenty-four, and the number of pupils by 1,195. The increase attaches chiefly to middle and lower class schools under private management; so far as Government Schools are concerned, there is a decrease of one school and of 137 scholars. The changes for the several districts are as follow: for Ganjam, an increase of four schools and 168 pupils; for Vizagapatam, one of eleven schools and 374 pupils; for the Godavery District, a decrease of six schools and an increase of 85 pupils; and for the Kistna District, an increase of fifteen schools and 568 pupils.

4. In the 2nd Division, the Returns shew that the number of schools has increased by 203, and the attendance by 4,510. Government Schools have received an addition of one, and the attendance at them has risen by 236, the greatest advance belonging to Bellary. The large increase in the number of pupils arises mainly from the lower class indigenous schools, which have been brought under inspection, with a view to their qualifying for grants on the Results' system. The following are the increases for the several districts of the division: for Bellary, forty-seven schools and 954 pupils; for Kurnool, fifty-six schools and 1,030 pupils; for Cuddapah, forty-seven schools and 958 pupils; and for Nellore, fifty-three schools and 1,568 pupils.

5. I may observe that the instructions given in paragraph 2 of Government Order, No. 174, of the 17th May 1869, were anticipated by me, as explained in my letter, No. 1,294, of the 31st idem. In August 1868, so soon as I had submitted my Report for 1867-68, I visited Kurnool with the Inspector of the 2nd Division, and did what lay in my power to stimulate the progress of education in the district. The result of this action, followed up by the efforts of the Inspector, was that, on March 31st 1869, there were sixty-one schools and 1,232 pupils, against five schools and 202 pupils on March 31st 1868.

6. In the 3rd Division, the number of schools has risen by 126, and the number of pupils by 3,680; of the increase, fifty-nine schools with 1,953 pupils belong to the District of Madras, and sixty-eight schools with 1,727 pupils to South Arcot. The number of Government Schools really remains unchanged; but, as the Legal branch of the Presidency College is reckoned separately for the first time, there is an apparent addition of one Government Institution. The aggregate attendance at Government Colleges and Schools shews a decrease of forty-five. Of the increased attendance in the District of Madras, a part attaches to higher class, and a much larger portion to lower class schools, while the numbers for middle class schools have decreased; the last cir-

cumstance arises to a certain extent from schools being ranked in classes different from those in which they were placed in 1867-68.

7. For the 4th Division, there are 108 additional schools, and 3,902 additional pupils: of these increases, thirty-three schools with 1,032 pupils belong to North Arcot; forty-six schools with 1,027 pupils to Salem; fifteen schools with 1,239 pupils to Tanjore; and fourteen schools with 604 pupils to Trichinopoly. No change has taken place in the number of Government Institutions, and the attendance at them shews a very small increase. In North Arcot, the far larger portion of the additional attendance pertains to lower class schools, a small part attaching to schools of the middle class; in Salem, the augmentation in the number of pupils is divided nearly equally between middle and lower class schools; in Tanjore, only an insignificant part of the increase belongs to lower class schools, the middle and higher class ones sharing it approximately in the ratio of two to one; the state of things in Trichinopoly bears a strong resemblance to that in Tanjore.

8. In the 5th Division, the total increase of schools is 117, and that of pupils 4,108: fourteen additional schools, with 1,026 pupils, belong to Coimbatore; eighty-seven schools, with 2,351 pupils, to Madura; and sixteen schools, with 731 pupils, to Tinnevelly. The increase for Coimbatore is divided equally between middle and lower class schools; in Madura, the additional numbers belong almost entirely to lower class schools; and Tinnevelly shews an increased attendance for middle class, and a falling off for lower class schools.

9. The Sub-Division of Malabar and South Canara affords an increase of 155 schools and 6,612 pupils, the augmentation for Malabar being 100 schools and 5,270 pupils, and that for South Canara being fifty-five schools and 1,342 pupils. In Malabar, there is a small additional attendance for higher class schools, but this is, in a great measure, the result of a change of classification; the far larger portion of the increase attaches to lower class schools brought under the Results' system. For Canara, too, the additional attendance is almost entirely in connexion with lower class schools seeking grants for results. It is to be observed that the increase in the number of pupils for the Sub-Division is larger than that for any of the five divisions; the advance made is still more striking when it is viewed in relation to the figures for 1867-68, the mere increase for the year lately closed being in excess of the total number of pupils for the previous year.

10. The following tables shew the distribution of the schools in the several districts :—

1*st.*—With reference to the agency by

Name of District.	Government Colleges and Schools.		Private Colleges					
					Receiving Grants-in-aid.			
	Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Schools supported by a rate.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
Ganjam	21	1,124	...	...	...	...	11	522
Vizagapatam	8	410	2	76	2	267	18	656
Godavery	5	349	59	911	3	263	37	1,752
Kistna	1	46	...	...	7	549	23	863
Bellary	4	547	3	161	7	356	18	426
Kurnool	1	108	...	...	...	...	6	192
Cuddapah	1	226	...	...	1	42	22	746
Nellore	1	87	7	248	4	312	81	1,780
Madras	20	1,803	2	316	48	6,092	33	3,335
South Arcot	10	708	6	207	7	309	7	465
North Arcot	7	1,103	...	...	2	221	63	1,685
Salem	6	805	...	...	5	156	19	721
Tanjore	8	1,068	...	...	29	2,758	22	1,504
Trichinopoly	2	349	...	...	14	931	21	658
Coimbatore	6	406	4	96	7	258	157	3,940
Madura	3	469	...	...	4	286	46	1,717
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	285	9,905	14	865
Malabar	7	814	17	1,380	22	1,813	70	3,770
South Canara	6	566	4	270	18	828	31	811
Total...	117	10,988	104	3,665	465	25,346	699	26,408

N. B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, number of pupils in them was 207 and 216 respectively.

The Calicut Provincial School is included among the schools in the Sub-Division of 5th Division; the number of pupils in it was 294.

which they are managed :—

and Schools.								
Schools under inspection but not receiving Grants-in-aid.	Pupils.	Total number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Divisions.	Total number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
2	46	13	568	34	1,692	First.	8,586	1,929
9	367	31	1,366	39	1,776			
6	140	105	3,066	110	3,415			
10	245	40	1,657	41	1,703			
34	598	62	1,541	66	2,088	Second.	10,761	968
54	932	60	1,124	61	1,232			
70	941	93	1,729	94	1,955			
186	3,059	278	5,399	279	5,486			
62	1,689	145	11,432	165	13,235	Third.	16,409	2,511
66	1,485	86	2,466	96	3,174			
24	478	89	2,384	96	3,487	Fourth.	14,161	3,325
41	783	65	1,660	71	2,465			
29	745	80	5,007	88	6,075			
8	196	43	1,785	45	2,134			
226	3,805	394	8,099	400	8,505	Fifth.	24,587	875
117	2,728	167	4,731	170	5,200			
10	112	309	10,882	309	10,882			
81	1,307	140	8,270	147	9,084	Malabar and Canara.	12,478	1,380
51	919	104	2,828	110	3,394			
1,036	20,575	2,304	75,994	2,421	86,982	...	86,982	10,988

Presidency Division, though they are included among the schools of the 4th Division; the Malabar and South Canara; but it is actually supervised by the Inspector of Schools

2*nd.*—With reference to the

Districts.	Boys Schools.										Mixed			
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Ganjam ...	...	...	1	184	18	850	15	658	34	1,692	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	2	238	23	1,033	12	341	37	1,612	...	...	1	53
Godavery ...	...	...	2	345	46	2,130	59	847	107	3,322	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	1	3	1	276	26	971	10	290	38	1,540	...	...	1	18
Bellary ...	1	9	2	536	12	571	47	858	62	1,974	...	...	1	54
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	108	3	104	56	974	60	1,186	...	...	1	46
Cuddapah ...	...	...	1	226	9	465	82	1,195	92	1,886	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	17	961	*f*259	4,415	276	5,376	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	*8	209	13	3,519	33	3,466	66	2,031	120	9,225	...	...	6	389
South Arcot ...	...	...	2	434	22	1,083	66	1,484	90	3,001	...	...	1	33
North Arcot ...	...	...	1	339	13	891	79	1,917	93	3,150	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	...	...	1	360	40	1,485	26	511	67	2,356	...	...	2	44
Tanjore ...	8	106	4	1,284	44	3,554	3	61	54	5,005	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	1	14	2	612	32	1,112	4	61	39	1,799	...	...	1	21
Coimbatore ...	1	10	1	337	31	1,307	*l*361	6,641	394	8,295	...	...	2	70
Madura ...	...	...	1	300	15	1,029	*n*152	3,737	168	5,066	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	2	416	37	1,851	97	2,956	136	5,223	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	1	†...	3	881	31	2,173	47	2,059	82	5,113	...	...	4	401
South Canara ...	1	13	1	348	20	1,097	68	1,367	90	2,825	...	...	...	...
Total...	17	364	41	10,743	472	26,186	1,509	*r*32,403	2,039	69,616	...	...	20	1,129

a Of these, 28 are girls.
b Of these, 5 are girls.
c Of these, 5 are girls.
d Of these, 32 are girls.
e Of these, 19 are girls.
f 110 girls attended these schools during the year, all were Hindus studying Telugu.
g Of these, 240 are girls.
h Of these, 12 are girls.
i Of these, 20 are girls.
j Of these, 50 are girls.
k Of these, 7 are girls.

* The Legal branch of the Presidency College is reckoned as a separate Institution.
† The College Department of the Calicut Provincial School was in abeyance from 1st January

Note.—Besides the girls attending purely Female Schools and the Schools denominated mixed,
Nellore District, 124 the Village Schools in the Coimbatore District, and 64 the Village Schools in the

Girls attending purely Female
Do. Mixed Schools
Do. Lower Class

standard of instruction :—

Schools.				Female Schools.								Normal Schools.		Professional Schools.			
Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total pupils.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1,692
...	...	1	*a* 53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	111	...	...	39	1,776
1	41	1	*b* 41	...	...	...	...	1	37	1	87	1	15	...	...	110	3,415
...	...	1	*c* 18	...	...	1	18	...	...	1	18	1	127	...	...	41	1,703
...	...	1	*d* 54	...	...	1	25	2	35	3	60	...	...	...	...	66	2,088
...	...	1	*e* 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1,232
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	1	27	2	69	...	...	...	...	94	1,955
...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	3	110	...	...	3	110	...	...	...	...	279	5,486
2	186	8	*g* 575	1	162	30	2,428	1	70	32	2,660	1	300	4	475	165	13,235
...	...	1	*h* 33	...	...	5	140	..	...	5	140	...	...	...	...	96	3,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	121	...	...	2	121	1	216	...	...	96	3,487
...	...	2	*i* 44	...	...	2	65	...	...	2	65	...	...	...	...	71	2,465
19	353	19	*j* 353	...	...	14	581	...	...	14	581	1	136	...	...	88	6,075
...	...	1	*k* 21	...	...	4	107	...	..	4	107	1	207	...	...	45	2,134
2	55	4	*m* 125	...	...	1	59	1	26	2	85	...	...	...	...	400	8,505
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	...	...	1	48	1	86	...	...	170	5,200
139	4,162	139	*o* 4,162	...	...	10	396	22	754	32	1,150	2	347	...	...	309	10,882
52	2,784	56	*p* 3,185	...	...	6	498	2	36	8	534	1	252	...	...	147	9,084
15	386	15	*q* 386	...	...	2	90	3	93	5	183	...	...	...	...	110	3,394
230	7,967	250	*s* 9096	1	162	83	4,728	38	1,078	117	5,968	11	1,797	4	475	2,421	86,982

l 124 girls attended these schools; all were Hindus, 49 of them reading Telugu, and 78 Tamil.
m Of these, 25 are girls.
n 64 girls attended these schools during the year, of whom 27 were Hindus and 37 Native Christians; 16 were reading Telugu, and 64 Tamil.
o Of these, 1,062 are girls.
p Of these, 272 are girls.
q Of these, 56 are girls.
r 298 girls attended the Village Schools in the Nellore, Coimbatore, and Madura Districts during the year.
s Of these, 1,833 are girls.

1869, till the close of the official year.

there were 298 girls in the lower class Boys' Schools, of these 110 girls attended the Village Schools in the Madras District. The total number of girls, 8,099, is accounted for thus:—

Schools.......................... 5,968
.... 1,833
(Village) Boys' Schools... 298
Total... 8,099

11. Of the 86,982 pupils entered in the foregoing statements—

542	are Europeans.
4,204	„ East Indians.
11,045	„ Native Christians.
68,479	„ Hindus.
2,712	„ Mahomedans.
86,982	

Also, of the number, 8,099 are girls; of whom

234	are Europeans.
1,707	„ East Indians.
3,461	„ Native Christians.
2,694	„ Hindus.
3	„ Mahomedans.
8,099	

The numbers studying different languages are as follow:—

	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Persian.	Sanscrit.	Greek.	German.	Latin.	Uriya.	Tulu.
Number of Pupils instructed in.	37,985	47,956	22,096	634	8,132	3,541	125	530	15	5	312	1,170	302

As many of the pupils study more than one language, the same children enter the foregoing numbers twice or oftener.

12. The Inspecting Agency of the Department comprised the following Officers on the 31st March 1869:—

Inspecting Agency.

Inspectors of Schools	5
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malabar and South Canara	1
Other Deputy Inspectors of Schools	18
Inspecting Schoolmasters...	25
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1
	50

The above shews an increase of sixteen Officers during the year, namely, one Deputy Inspector of Schools and fifteen Inspecting Schoolmasters. It may be observed that, since the close of the year, four more Inspecting Schoolmasters have been appointed.

13. A table giving the chief features in the work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors will be found in the Appendix.

14. Subjoined is a summary of the actual expenditure during the year under review :—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1868-69.					
	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	36,317	13	8	...	...	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges	1,18,636	1	10	...	...	...
Instruction including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	7,02,697	6	5	1,98,368	3	2
Total...	8,57,651	5	11	1,98,368	3	2

University.

15. During the past year, the rules relating to the examinations in the faculties of Arts and Law underwent revision. The revised regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Test and for the examinations in Law will be left for notice in the Report for 1869-70, as they had not received the approval of the Governor in Council at the close of the year under review.. It will suffice here to say that the Bachelor of Arts' course will, after the new rules have come into operation, extend over four, instead of three, years. The fee at Matriculation, which in 1868-69 was raised from Rupees 5 to Rupees 8, has now been fixed at Rupees 10. The other changes in connexion with this test which require mention are (1) the extension of the period of examination from four to five days; (2) the provision that the passages set for paraphrase are not to be selected from the text books; and (3) the provision that the passage for translation from English into the Vernaculars is to be the same for all the latter languages. The new First Arts course, in accordance with which the examination of 1871 will be held, will extend over two years; and the test will bear an appropriate intermediate relation to the Matriculation and Bachelor of Arts examinations, which has hitherto not been the case. The period of examination is also extended from four to five days; this will allow the new essential subjects to be properly dealt with, and will also permit the examination in English to be made of a more searching character.

16. The following Statement exhibits the results of the examinations held by the University of Madras from the establishment of that body in 1857 to the close of last official year:—

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 *to* 1869.

Years.		Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		
			From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
1857-58	Sept. 1857.	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			Beside the results entered in the Statement, a candidate obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1858-59; another secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68; and two others passed for the I egree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69. Also a candidate obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in 1868-69.
	Feb. 1858.	79	11	7	do.			2	...	2	do.			do.			
1858-59	... ...	57	22	8	do.			9	7	1	do			do.			
1859-60	... ...	52	23	...	do.			10	2	3	do.			4	1	...	
1860-61	... ...	80	35	13	do.			10	6	...	do.			5	3	...	
1861-62	... ...	195	49	33	do.			6	5	...	do.			5	2	2	
1862-63	... ...	252	58	47	do.			12	6	2	do.			4	...	2	
1863-64	... ...	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...	
1864-65	... ...	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1	
1865-66	... ...	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
1866-67	... ...	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1867-68	... ...	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11	
1868-69	... ...	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14	
	Total...	5,547	978	927	1,506	292	244	202	102	27	14	6	...	88	20	33	

17. In December 1868, 1,320 candidates presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination, being a larger number by 254 than that for the year 1867. The successful students, however, were only 324 for last year, while 338 passed the year before. Of the Matriculated youths in the year under review, 131 proceeded from sixteen Government Institutions, thirty-one being in the 1st class; the remaining 193 passed candidates either came from thirty-three Private Schools, or fall under the head of private students; eleven of them secured places in the 1st class. Compared with 1867-68, there is an increase of successful students from Government Schools, and a decrease from Private Institutions; a falling off also occurs in the number of Private Schools sending up passed candidates.

18. In the First Arts Examination, there was a fair advance in the number of passed candidates, the number for 1867-68 standing at 117, and that for the past year at 154; also, while only ten were placed in the 1st class in the former year, as many as thirty-seven secured that distinction in the latter. Of the total number of passed candidates, fifty-three came from Government Schools, forty-five from private institutions, and fifty-six are put under the head of private students. The last fact is noteworthy, as it indicates that there is a large number of matriculated youths employed as teachers and in other walks of life, who devote their leisure time to improving themselves.

19. The results of the Bachelor of Arts Examination shew a most gratifying advance upon former years. Up to 1867-68, the largest number of candidates that obtained the degree in any year was fourteen; but, in the past year, no fewer than forty were successful, being, in fact, nearly equal to one-half of the total number of Graduates up to that time. Of the passed candidates, the Presidency College contributed fifteen, one of the number being the only 1st Class Bachelor; Combaconum Provincial College contributed eleven; the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland had five; and nine appear under the head of private students.

20. For the first time an examination for the Degree of Master of Arts was held last year. Five candidates came up; but only one, V. Sundararamayya, was successful. This young man, who had received his education mainly at the Church Mission School, Masulipatam, and the Presidency College, was placed by the Examiners in the 2nd Class of Branch II, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

21. Turning to the other faculties, sixteen candidates passed the Bachelor of Laws Examination, two being placed in the 1st Class; two were successful in the final examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; and one candidate obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering.

22. Beside certain prizes offered for competition at the examinations of the year, permanent endowments were founded in connexion with the University by His Excellency the Governor and the Dewan of Travancore. His Excellency's endowment provides a Scholarship, amounting to Rupees 300 per annum, to be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, and is intended to assist a deserving student, born in the Collectorate of Madras, in reading for the Bachelor of Arts Degree. Sir T. Madava Rau's endowment provides prizes to be competed for by Natives of Tanjore at the Matriculation and First in Arts Examinations.

23. The annexed tables give the particular institutions at which the successful candidates in the Matriculation, First Arts and Bachelor of Arts Examinations completed their course of studies :—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	
Presidency College	29
Combaconum Provincial College	43
Provincial School, Calicut	5
Do. do. Bellary	8
Do. do. Mangalore	12
Zillah School, Rajahmundry	3
Do. Cuddalore	3
Do. Chittoor	5
Do. Salem	5
Do. Madura	5
Do. Cuddapah	2
Do. Berhampore	1
Madrasa-i-Azam...	1
Normal School, Madras...	4
Do. Vizagapatam	3
Do. Cannanore...	2
	131

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
Private Institutions.	
Pacheappa's High School	18
Church Missionary Society's School, Masulipatam ...	4
Sullivan's Gardens Seminary	2
Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore	10
Pacheappa's Branch School, Conjeveram	4
Rate School, Palghaut	2
Madras Free Church Mission Institution	10
Gospel Society's School, Tanjore	13
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapetta	3
Vediarpuram Seminary	4
Sawyerpuram Seminary	1
Trichinopoly High School	15
London Mission School, Bellary	3
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam	2
Anglo-Vernacular School, Poreyar	1
Doveton College...	4
London Mission Institution, Madras	1
Wesleyan School, Negapatam	2
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett	4
Hindu School, Tinnevelly	5
Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery	3
Wesleyan Mission School, Saint Thomas' Mount ...	1
Central School, Jaffna	2
High School, Trevandrum	15
Rajah's School, Cochin	2
London Mission Institution, Bangalore	4
High School, Bangalore	4
Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore	3
Grammar School and College, Ootacamund	4
Rajah's High School, Mysore	1
Mission School, Mysore	3
Samasthanam School, Vizianagram	2
Native Education Institution, Bangalore	2
Private Tuition	39
	193
FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.	
Government Institutions.	
Presidency College	17
Provincial College, Combaconum	19
Do. School, Bellary	5
Do. do. Calicut	2
Normal School, Madras...	7
Do. Cannanore	1
Do. Vizagapatam	2
	53

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	
Doveton College	2
Sullivan's Gardens Seminary	4
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam	3
High School, Tanjore	5
Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore...	2
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	3
Free Church Mission Institution	5
Grammar School, Ootacamund	2
Saint Mary's Seminary, Madras...	3
High School, Trichinopoly	3
High School, Trevandrum	2
Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	3
Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore	3
London Mission Institution, Bangalore	2
High School, Bangalore	2
Mission School, Mysore	1
Private tuition	56
	101
BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.	
Presidency College	15
Combaconum College	11
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	5
Private study	9
	40

Distribution of Candidates according to their Optional Languages.

24. The number of candidates corresponding to each of the optional languages in the three lower examinations of the Faculty of Arts is shewn beneath :—

LANGUAGES.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Latin	77	20	43	28	4	2
Sanskrit ...	15	3	2	1	...	...
Tamil	682	201	218	82	29	21
Telugu... ...	245	39	81	15	13	12
Malayalam ...	125	24	43	8	5	5
Canarese ...	151	36	50	18	2	...
Hindustani ...	25	1	6	2	...	...

Distribution of Candidates according to the Classes of the Community.

25. The several classes of the community to which the candidates belong are noted in the following table :—

Classes of the Community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins	706	199	252	85	33	27
Other Hindus ...	388	71	95	15	12	9
East Indians ...	82	20	27	20	5	3
Europeans... ...	38	11	24	16	...	...
Mahomedans ...	28	2	6	2	...	...
Native Christians.	78	21	39	15	3	1

26. During the past year, Government referred to the Senate a proposal to found some Professorships in connexion with the University, and thus increase the influence of that body on education. The proposal is still under consideration in regard to details; but the general principle of the measure has been approved by the Senate.

Expenditure of the University.

27. The expenditure of the University in 1868-69 is as follows : —

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,344	0	0
Fees to Examiners	26,325	0	0
Stationery	1,100	8	4
Printing Charges	2,516	7	8
Furniture	4	8	0
Other Contingent Charges	1,529	5	3
Total...	35,819	13	3

The fees received from candidates amounted to Rupees 21,199, of which sum Rupees 11,024 came from candidates for Matriculation. In 1867-68, the total amount collected in fees was only Rupees 10,555.

Presidency College.
7 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
5 English } Masters.
7 Vernacular } Masters.
271 General branch } Pupils.
5 Legal do. } Pupils.

28. During the year 1868-69, Messrs. Evans and Craig, two of the Professors attached to the Presidency College, were absent on sick leave ; their duties were discharged by Hindu graduates educated in the institution and holding permanent appointments in the Junior or School Department. At the beginning of 1869, Mr. Runganadum

Moodeliar, who had performed the work assigned to him as an Acting Professor in a very efficient manner, was appointed to the permanent post of Assistant Professor, the creation of which was rendered necessary by the increased attendance in the Senior Department. In August 1868, Mr. Pickford, the gentleman selected to fill the Professorship of Sanskrit, and who had held a Boden Scholarship at the University of Oxford, arrived at Madras and took up his appointment. Sanskrit classes have now been formed; and there is every reason to hope that the institution of the Professorship will give an effective stimulus to the study of the Sanskrit language.

29. The following table shews the attendance in the Senior Department of the College at the close of the years specified, and also the number of students that passed the several corresponding University Examinations :—

Year.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed First Arts Examination.	Number that passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1866-67	85	30	28	11
1867-68	104	29	23	11
1868-69	127	29	17	15

It will be seen that the Matriculation results were much the same in 1868-69 as in the previous years; that there was a continued falling off as regards the First in Arts test; and that an advance was made in the Bachelor of Arts Examination. One of the Bachelors of Arts, who had studied at the Bellary Provincial School before he joined the Presidency College, was placed by himself in the 1st Class, and therefore became entitled to the prize of Rupees 500 offered for competition by Sir Stafford Northcote. On the whole, the results for the General Branch of the College are decidedly creditable.

30. The Law Class, it is to be regretted, is still in a very unsatisfactory condition; only five students attended the Professor's lectures at the close of the year. This very bad attendance is attributed, in part, to the subject of the lectures, the Penal Code, on which there is so much information to be obtained from books as to render Professorial lectures unnecessary. I cannot say that, to my mind, the explanation accounts satisfactorily for the very bad attendance; and I have requested the Professor to give his lectures more of a conversational character by inviting his pupils to put questions and discuss points with him.

It is hoped that, by the adoption of such a course, the lectures will be made more interesting, and a larger number of students will be attracted to them.

31. Hitherto the University has not demanded original composition from candidates for the B. A. Degree; and, as, practically, the University Examinations fix the subjects of instruction in the higher education, original composition has not received from the students of the College the attention which it merits. In the revised rules for the Bachelor of Arts Examination original composition finds a place; it may, therefore, be hoped that, hereafter, the Essays of the College students will shew a decided improvement.

32. Of the 127 Matriculated students in the Senior Department, fifty-four belong to either the town or the district of Madras, and seventy-three to other localities, Malabar and Travancore contributing eighteen, North Arcot thirteen, South Arcot nine, Salem eight, Bellary seven, and Ceylon seven.

33. The new College building has occupied considerably more time in completion than was anticipated; it is certain, however, that it will be ready for the reception of the students before the close of the current year.

Provincial College, Combaconum.
14 Masters.
448 Pupils.

34. The Bachelor of Arts Examination in February 1869 was the first to which the Provincial College at Combaconum contributed candidates; and it is gratifying to have to state, that the results of that test were highly creditable to the College. It is to be recollected also that, during 1868, Mr. Porter, the Principal, was deprived of the aid of his able and experienced 2nd Master, Mr. Gopal Row, who was placed in temporary charge of Calicut Provincial School. Of twelve students who attended the Bachelor of Arts Examination, eleven passed, several taking very fair positions in the list. The College sent up twenty-five youths to the First Arts test; of these, eighteen passed, seven being ranked in the 1st Class. In the Matriculation Examination, the success of the College was greater than that which has ever fallen to the lot of any other institution; forty-eight students underwent examination, and forty-three passed. Also seventeen of the passed candidates were placed in the 1st class, while all the Colleges and Schools in the town of Madras taken together contributed only twelve youths to that class. As Combaconum students headed the 1st Classes in the First Arts and Matriculation Examinations, Sir Stafford Northcote's prizes, which were offered for competition at those examinations fell to the College. Upon the whole, the work of the institution, during 1868, must be regarded as satisfactory in the highest degree.

It will be observed that the numerical strength of the Collegiate Department has risen to eighty-two, while the attendance in the School Department has also increased. The time has clearly arrived for taking steps to erect an appropriate building for the Provincial College; but, as the inhabitants of Combaconum and of the district generally are, for the most part, well off, it is only fitting they should contribute a handsome sum towards a College building. Efforts are being made to induce the people to subscribe for the object; and I trust that the result, if not equal to that arrived at in Mangalore, will at least shew that the inhabitants of Tanjore appreciate the benefits they derive from the Provincial College.

35. The Provincial Schools in their present stage of development are intended to contain Collegiate classes, educating up to the First in Arts Examination; it is, therefore, fitting to notice them here, though the general review of their work will be given under the head of Government Schools of the higher class. Owing to the Head Mastership of Calicut Provincial School not having been taken up by the gentleman written for under Government Order, No. 268, of the 24th July 1868, and to the extreme paucity of highly educated officers in the department, it was thought advisable to limit the course at Calicut, on the re-opening of the school in January 1869, to preparation for the Matriculation Examination; consequently, at the close of 1868-69, no Collegiate class existed there. At Bellary, however, there was a class containing nine, and at Mangalore one containing thirteen Collegiate students.

Medical College.
12 Professors.
5 Assistants.
124 Pupils.

36. While the official year extends from the 1st April to the 31st of March, the working year at the Medical College runs from the 1st October to the 30th June; it is, therefore, impracticable to introduce in this place a complete notice of the operations of the College during the Session 1868-69. Brief mention will be made here of the events most worthy of remark during the past official year; and in the Appendix will be found the Report of the Principal for the Session 1867-68.

37. In June 1868, the Senior Department of the College consisted of seven students, the Second of fifty-seven, and the Junior Department of fifty-four students. Two of the students in the Senior Department, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Dhanakotiraja, passed the final examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; another student passed the first examination for the same Degree; and four others passed the preliminary scientific examination.

38. On the Anniversary of the College, which was held on the

1st July 1868, ten students of the Second Department were admitted into the Subordinate Medical Service as Assistant Apothecaries, and twenty-four of the Junior Department passed into the Service as 3rd Class Hospital Assistants. At the same time, seven students of the Second and six of the Junior Department were discharged for incompetency.

39. The Session of 1868-69 commenced with thirteen students in the Senior, fifty-seven in the Second, and fifty-six in the Junior Department; at the close of the Winter portion of the Session, the number in the Senior Department stood at eleven, the numbers for the other departments remaining unaltered.

40. Upon the re-organization of the Subordinate Medical Department, it was found necessary to modify and elevate the education of Hospital Assistants. The changes were sanctioned in Government Order, No. 63, of the 20th February 1869.

Civil Engineering College.
8 Teachers.
100 Pupils.

41. The Session of the Civil Engineering College is not the same for all departments; this arrangement is awkward in appearance, but the Principal considers it advantageous in practice. The Session for the 1st Department commences on the 1st January, and that for the 2nd and Special Departments on the 1st August. At the closing of the College for the Summer vacation, there were ninety-eight pupils on the roll, six in the 1st Department, fifty-five in the 2nd, and thirty-seven in the Special Department for Drawing and Surveying; sixteen were Military students. In December last, six students in the Senior Department were examined and found qualified for certificates as Assistant Engineers; the results of the examination were creditable to the College. Three of the young men who obtained certificates went up to the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; but only one, Mr. Simpson, succeeded in passing. The 1st Department has to contend against the absence of suitable openings for passed students; of the six Assistant Engineers of the year, two have obtained employment under the Government of India, but none have secured admission into the Madras Public Works Department. The examination of the 2nd and Special Departments was held towards the close of May. The results for the 1st Class, 2nd Department, were unfortunately highly unsatisfactory in Mathematics; the principal was prepared for this, to some extent at least, by his observation of the work of the students during the Session, when he arrived at the conclusion that the class was formed of very inferior material. The most striking failures occurred in Algebra, Mensuration, and Statics. In Civil Engi-

neering, Steam appears to have been the only subject* in which there was a decided failure. Of the members of the class, eighteen were awarded certificates as Overseers; two others, though deemed unworthy of such certificates, were found qualified as Surveyors. In the Special Class, eleven students obtained certificates as Draughtsmen, and ten as Surveyors. It is to be regretted that the conduct of some of the students was so bad as to necessitate their removal; no fewer than five military students had to be remanded to their Regiments for drunkenness and insubordination. Under an order which requires Commanding Officers to send to the Principal, along with applications for admission into the College, the defaulter-sheets of the candidates, it is hoped that such a state of things will not have to be noticed hereafter. At the suggestion of Captain Edgcome, I addressed a Circular to the several Superintending Engineers, requesting them to report upon the qualifications of the ex-students of the College employed in their divisions. Having regard to the fact that, with every exertion on the part of the Principal, the students cannot be expected to be thoroughly up in practice when first posted to appointments, the Reports of the Superintending Engineers, so far as they go, must be allowed to be on the whole satisfactory. It is clear, however, that, while in all subjects no efforts should be spared to increase the practical knowledge of the students, a very considerable change is called for in the method of teaching Surveying and Levelling. To enable him to effect the desired improvement, the Principal considers an addition to the College staff is requisite. A separate communication upon the subject will be made to Government in due course.

42. The following Statement shews the attendance and expenditure of the several Government Colleges, excluding the schools attached to them:—

	General Education.	Special Education.	REMARKS.
Number of Institutions..	5	3*	* The Legal Branch of the Presidency College has been reckoned as a separate Institution.
Number on the Rolls during 1868-69 (monthly average).	182	37	
Average daily attendance during 1868-69.	162	29	
Total expenditure from Imperial Funds	RS. A. P. †54,141 0 8	RS. A. P. ‡10,296 12 2	† Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 5,331. ‡ Do. do. Rupees 1,020.
Total expenditure from Local Funds..	4,435 0 7	600 0 0	

43. I am happy in being able to bear personal testimony of a very favorable character to the management of Bellary Provincial School by its Head Master, Mr. Kershaw ; the order and discipline maintained are exceedingly good, and the pupils take great interest in their studies. During the past year, the attendance increased so largely, viz., by some 100 pupils, as to be thrown out of proper relation to the staff of teachers. Instructions were consequently issued to abolish the lowest class from the 1st May 1869. The pupils will probably be provided for in the Wardlaw Institution and other existing schools ; but, if not, it will be for the Native community to set on foot an elementary school to be aided by Government. The Provincial School sent up seven students to the First in Arts Examination, of whom five were successful, one obtaining a place in the 1st Class, and another standing at the head of the 2nd : fourteen pupils attended the Matriculation Examination, eight proving successful, and one being ranked in the 1st Class. These results are undoubtedly creditable ; but, as remarked in former Reports, it is to be regretted that the senior classes did not possess greater numerical strength. For the current year, no great improvement is visible in the 7th or First Arts Class ; but the 6th or Matriculation Class contains as many as twenty-eight boys. While the lower classes gave satisfactory results on inspection, deficiencies in English and Arithmetic were found in the 5th and 4th Classes : these are attributed by the Inspector to changes among the higher subordinate Masters, and the explanation may be more or less correct. At the same time, the Acting Second Master is a young man of decided ability, who secured the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in February last. On the arrival of the permanent Head Master of Calicut School, who is expected from England, the acting incumbent will be transferred to Bellary as permanent Second Master ; and the school will then have a decidedly strong staff of teachers.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

Provincial Schools.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Bellary.	12	409
Calicut.	12	294
Mangalore	12	361
Total...	36	1,064

During almost the whole of 1868, Calicut Provincial School was under the management of Mr. Gopal Row, the permanent Second Master of Combaconum Provincial College. The report upon the school by Mr. Marden, whose inspection takes in all the classes, with the exception of those in Malayalam, is generally satisfactory ; and that

of Mr. Garthwaite, who inspects the Malayalam classes, shews that some improvement has been made in that department, though much remains to be done to place the study of Malayalam upon a sound basis. On the recommendation of the two inspecting officers and the late Acting Head Master, the special Malayalam teacher formerly employed was dismissed, and the ordinary Masters were required to instruct their classes in the Vernacular. Now that Malayalam is the Vernacular of almost every Master in the school, there is a better chance than there formerly was of such an arrangement working; but it seems to me doubtful if a special Malayalam teacher can be dispensed with, and, should the experiment not succeed, one will be posted to the school. The institution had but poor success in the University Examinations: out of four candidates who attended the First Arts Examination only one passed, and out of twenty-three who went up to the Matriculation test only five were successful.

As explained in last year's Report on Public Instruction, it was deemed expedient to limit the work of the Mangalore Provincial School, during the year 1868, to the preparation of a class for the Matriculation Examination, and to defer the formation of a First Arts Class till the beginning of 1869. This course has been justified by the result; in consequence of the careful supervision which the Head Master has had it in his power to exercise over them, the junior classes have steadily advanced, as well as the senior ones, and much has been done to render the instruction conveyed in the school generally of a sound and intelligent stamp. Mr. Ormsby has gained the confidence of the people of Mangalore, and his labors are highly appreciated by them. The chief defects noticed, at inspection, were in Mathematics, Canarese, and Translation; as the Inspection Report has been communicated to the Head Master, the remedies required will, no doubt, be applied during the current year. The school sent up to the Matriculation Examination nineteen candidates, of whom twelve were successful, two obtaining places in the 1st Class. This result is creditable, and augurs well for the future of the institution, the establishment of which marked an epoch in the educational history of the district. For some time excessive delay occurred in the erection of the new School-house at Mangalore; of late, however, the progress of the building has been much accelerated.

44. At the beginning of 1869, the lowest class of the Berhampore Zillah School was abolished; and, to provide for the instruction of the pupils, a Town School, receiving aid from Government, was started. The successful establishment of the latter institution is gratifying,

as it shews that there is an increasing desire for English education in the District. The Zillah School has not yet reached the standard it is intended to attain, although efforts have been made to secure the progress of the institution by the erection of a new School-house in a favorable situation, and by strengthening the staff of subordinate teachers as much as circumstances would permit. The school sent up nine pupils to the last Matriculation Examination, but only one succeeded in passing. From the Inspector's examination of the school, it would appear that sufficient care had not been exercised in the classification of the pupils, and that the study of English and of Euclid had not been carried on in a sound and intelligent manner.

ZILLAH SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Berhampore ...	8	184
Rajahmundry...	8	202
Kurnool ...	5	108
Cuddapah ...	8	226
Cuddalore ...	9	222
Chittoor ...	12	839
Salem ...	12	860
Madura ...	9	800
Madrasa-i-Azam	14	260
Total...	85	2,201

The Zillah School at Rajahmundry still remains without a permanent Head Master, pending the decision of the Home Authorities on a proposal to convert the institution into a Provincial School; the proposal was made as far back as 1866. The Acting Head Master appears to have exerted himself with considerable success in carrying on the work of the school, the attendance and discipline of which have greatly improved. The results at inspection were favorable ; at the Matriculation Examination nine scholars attended, and three were successful.

The condition of the Cuddapah Zillah School indicates continued progress, but the Mathematical attainments of the pupils are not quite satisfactory. The Matriculation Examination was attended by six of the students, of whom two were successful. When at Cuddapah last year, in the course of a tour through the 2nd Division, some of the leading members of the Hindu community informed me of their intention to found either a scholarship or a prize at the Zillah School, as a memorial of the respect and esteem entertained by them for Mr. H. G. Smith, the Collector of the District, since unhappily deceased. As the fund subscribed would not yield sufficient interest to allow of a scholarship of fair amount, I recommended that the money should be devoted to the provision of annual prizes; this arrangement was approved, and has since been carried out. It is fitting here to mention that the department is under much obligation to the late Collector for his exertions to diffuse education through the district.

The attendance at the Zillah School, Kurnool, has increased, but the standard is low, especially in English. No doubt the educational backwardness of the district generally must have a prejudicial influence on the standard of the school. As noticed in another part of this Report, measures were taken in the latter part of 1868 to stimulate the progress of education in the Kurnool District; and it may be anticipated that one effect of these measures will be a gradual rise in the standard of the Zillah School. Of the pupils in the school, three attended the Matriculation Examination, all of whom failed. When passing through Kurnool in August, last year, I caused the members of the senior class to write a brief account of what they saw on the occasion of the total solar eclipse; the compositions given in were certainly very inferior in point of command of the English language, therein bearing out the opinion of the Inspector and the results at the Matriculation test, but they shewed that the scholars had regarded the phenomenon with much interest of a fairly intelligent character.

The Madrasa-i-Azam, though repeated efforts have been made for its improvement, does not yet hold a position among good Zillah Schools. The evil is accounted for, partly by the fact that Mussulman boys are unfortunately, as a general rule, but poor school material, and partly by the great difficulty experienced in securing energetic and well trained Mussulman teachers. The Matriculation Examination in December last was attended by all the members of the senior class, fifteen in number, but not one boy succeeded in passing. The masters and pupils have been warned that, if far better results are not obtained next December, it is probable promotions will be stopped throughout the school. A severe measure of this nature is generally very undesirable; but there are cases in which it proves the most effective, if not the only remedy. It is to be observed that the scale of salaries for the Madrasa is considerably more liberal than that for any other school of its grade.

It was mentioned in last year's Report that a new Head Master had been sent to Cuddalore Zillah School, and that there was reason to hope the institution would shew manifest improvement under his management. This expectation has been fulfilled. With the view of raising the standard of the school, the senior class was regarded, during 1868, not as a Matriculation, but as a preparatory Matriculation Class; at the same time, the Head Master taught, out of school hours, a few of the students who appeared likely to qualify for the Matriculation test. Of the youths who went up to the examination, six in number, three were successful, one gaining a place in the 1st Class.

The results at inspection shewed that much had been done to bring the school into a healthy condition, and were generally creditable to the zeal and judgment of the Head Master, Mr. Perrett. The staff of the school, though for the most part of good material, still contains one or two teachers who are not of a satisfactory stamp. The new School-house was completed and brought into use in the latter part of 1868; the cost of the building was a little in excess of Rupees 10,000.

The Salem Zillah School shews an increased attendance, and the work of the year was generally satisfactory. The success of the institution at the Matriculation Examination, though fair, was not equal to that in the preceding year, five out of nine pupils passing, but none taking good places.

The Zillah School at Chittoor continues in a creditable condition; at the same time, as in the case of the Salem School, the Matriculation results in December last were numerically inferior to those for 1867-68. Of ten candidates, five passed, two of whom were in the 1st Class.

The Madura Zillah School sent up no fewer than fifteen pupils to the Matriculation examination, but only five of the candidates were successful; it must be allowed, therefore, that, though the results absolutely are tolerably fair, relatively to those of 1867, when ten out of twelve passed, they are poor. The Inspector found the Euclid and Algebra of the senior class not altogether satisfactory. The lower classes generally were working well, but the pronunciation of the boys was defective.

45. Of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the 1st Division, that at Bimlipatam is in the most satisfactory state, though it does not possess the largest attendance. At inspection, some of the scholars of the 4th class acquitted themselves so well, that they might have been formed into a 5th Class, had the organization of the school permitted such a class to exist. Of these youths, two have been transferred to the Vizianagram School, with scholarships given them by the liberality of the Maharajah, to enable them to continue their

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, 1ST DIVISION.

Name of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters	Number of Pupils.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
Chicacole	1	6	129
Bimlipatam	1	4	73
Elur	1	4	36
Taluq Schools.			
Ganjam	4	10	153
Vizagapatam	6	15	226
Godavery	2	6	96
Kistna	1	2	46
Total...	16	47	759

studies up to the Matriculation standard.—The working of the Chicacole School was not as satisfactory in 1868-69 as it was in the previous year, when it was reported on very favorably. For some time the school was without a Second Master; and, about the close of the year, it was found necessary to remove the Head Master, whose place was filled by a student from the Vizagapatam Normal School, who had passed the First Examination in Arts.—Owing to the appointment of a Clergyman, a Graduate of Cambridge, to the Head Mastership of the Church Mission School at Elur, the attendance has greatly fallen at the Government Anglo-Vernacular School in that town. Such a result is not to be wondered at, considering that the whole monthly outlay on the Government School is only about Rupees 100 per mensem. The Head Master of the Mission School considers that he has cause for complaint in the existence of the Government Institution, and calls loudly for its abolition. It has been settled that the question is to stand over till the Inspector next visits Elur; then, if a decidedly unfavorable report is given of the prospects of the Government School, I propose to recommend its abolition conditionally on the Church Missionary Society engaging to maintain their institution in a really efficient state.

The Taluq Schools in Ganjam have always been exceedingly backward; and it was deemed necessary to make an exception in their favor, when the scale of fees in Government Schools was lately raised. The Ganjam Taluq School was closed during the year; this step was rendered necessary by the fall of the attendance to seven, without any prospect of an increase, owing to the desertion of the town by the class who seek to educate their children. The Taluq School at Russelcondah is perhaps the best of its grade. At Tekkali a great diminution occurred in the attendance, which is ascribed to the indifference and want of energy of the late Uriya Master; this man has been replaced by a better teacher, and it is anticipated that the numbers will again rise. No doubt there are several causes contributing to the backwardness of the schools in Ganjam: one which claims special notice is the irregular character of the attendance of the pupils who are drawn away on the slightest pretexts by their parents or guardians.—Of the Vizagapatam Taluq Schools, that at Palcondah has formed the subject of correspondence between the Educational Department on the one hand, and Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and their local Agent, Mr. Mackie, on the other. The chief question was about the erection of a School-house, in aid of which I hesitated to recommend a Government grant, as I felt very doubtful of the prospects of the school. In these circumstances, the above Firm and their Agent determined, in a most liberal spirit, to build a School-house for

the Taluq School with their own funds and those raised by a local subscription. The school at Gunapur, at the foot of the Jeypore Hills, is the lowest, as to both standard and attendance, of all of its grade in the Vizagapatam District. The school was established as an experimental measure; and the experiment cannot be said to have had much success as yet. On the introduction of the increased scale of fees, the Gunapur School, like those in Ganjam, had to be exempted from the operation of the new scale.—In the Godavery District, the Taluq School at Viravasaram is in a satisfactory state; but that at Relanghi continued to decline, so that I felt compelled to authorize the removal of the staff to another locality. The school at Gudur, which is the only one in the Kistna District, made fair progress during the year.

46. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Anatapur is in several respects well managed by the Head Master, who is zealous in the discharge of his duties, and is much respected by the people of the town. It is to be regretted, however, that his command of English is rather poor, according to the standard of the present day; and it might be well if he were transferred for a time to the Madras Normal School, in order to attain a higher standard than is represented by his Matriculation Certificate of some years back. In my letter, No. 1266, of the 28th May last, I proposed that this course should be adopted in the case of the Head Master of the Adoni Anglo-Vernacular School, who, however, stands in much greater need of additional instruction, having passed no examination at all. In February last, an Anglo-Vernacular School was opened at Ongole, upon the recommendation of Mr. Fortey and the Sub-Collector of Nellore: as a preliminary, to prove their appreciation of the move, the inhabitants were called upon to contribute Rupees 1,000 towards the expenses of the school, and they responded to the call. The school is held in a building which was formerly occupied as a Moonsiff's Court, and which was made over to the Educational Department by order of Government. The necessary repairs of the building and the cost of furniture will be met from the fund of Rupees 1,000 already mentioned.

2ND DIVISION.

Name of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
Adoni	1	2	53
Anantapur	1	4	85
Ongole	1	3	87
Total...	3	9	225

47. The Mussulman Anglo-Vernacular School at Mylapore shews a diminished attendance; which may be the result of the higher fees charged since the commencement of 1869. The Inspector seems to think, however, that the falling off in numbers is connected with the inferior accommodation available for the classes. The school is reported on pretty favorably as to standard, and decidedly well as to attendance. Of the Taluq Schools in the Madras District, the most numerously attended, though not the one in best working order, is that at Poonamallee. The Trivellore School has fallen as to numbers, but the results at inspection were fair. The aggregate attendance for the institutions at the close of the year was almost indentical with that for the 31st March 1868. The Taluq Schools in South Arcot shew a slightly increased numerical strength upon the whole: that at Virdachellam has gained the most, and that at Kurinjipadi has suffered so great a loss as to raise the question whether the school should not be transferred to another locality. The school at Tindevanam is in a satisfactory condition; and this is attributed in some measure to the interest taken in it by the local Committee of Visitors, and especially by a Native official, M. Tillanayagam Pillay, who is a Graduate in Arts of the University.

3rd Division.

Name of School	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Anglo-Vernacular School.			
Mylapore	1	3	60
Taluq Schools.			
Madras.	5	15	335
South Arcot.	9	24	486
Total...	15	42	881

48. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the 4th Division shewed the same aggregate attendance at the close of 1868-69 as they did at the commencement. At Mayaveram, the numbers have been slightly reduced, owing to the establishment in that town of a Private School, for which grants are now sought. All the schools worked satisfactorily last year. A proposal has been made to secure better and more ample accommodation for the Wallajahpetta School, the attendance at which

4th Division.

Name of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
Wallahjapett	1	9	220
Mayaveram	1	7	136
Tripatore	1	6	142
Taluq Schools.			
North Arcot	4	15	328
Salem	4	17	303
Trichinopoly	1	5	142
Tanjore	6	22	484
Total...	17	81	1,755

is now large and might easily be increased. It is to be observed, however, that the school, being of a comparatively low grade, has a weak staff, with a Head Master on 50 Rupees per mensem; and it seems unadvisable to provide accommodation for a larger number of pupils, unless at the same time a stronger staff of teachers is assigned to the institution. I propose to address Government specially on the subject before long; and it only remains for me here to acknowledge the obligation under which the department rests to Mr. Wilkinson, the Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, for his exertions to improve the school. The Taluq Schools of the division may be said to give an unaltered aggregate attendance, the increase during the year being very trifling. For Trichinopoly, there is a considerable advance in the numbers; while, for Tanjore and North Arcot, the attendance has fallen. The schools generally made fair progress; but that at Tiruvadamaradur suffered from the neglect of the Masters.

49. The Taluq Schools in Coimbatore shew a better aggregate attendance than they did in 1867-68. At Pollachy, the number of scholars has increased very considerably, while there has been a falling off at Sathiamungalam. The results at inspection were generally favorable; but the standard of the Cheyur School is not sufficiently high, the 3rd being the most advanced class. The school at Darapuram has taken possession of its new building, which is said to be "neat and commodious." The Taluq Schools at Dindigul and Periakulam have made satisfactory progress.

5TH DIVISION.

Name of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Taluq Schools.			
Coimbatore	6	19	406
Madura...	2	8	169
Total...	8	27	575

50. After a somewhat lengthened period of depression, the Chowghaut Anglo-Vernacular School has made a decided advance, the attendance having almost doubled, and the standard risen considerably during the past year. If, as is to be hoped, the improvement promises to be of a permanent character, it will be ne-

MALABAR AND CANARA.

Name of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Anglo-Vernacular School.			
Chowghaut...	1	3	71
Taluq Schools.			
Malabar	2	8	185
South Canara	4	12	205
Total ..	7	23	461

cessary to proceed with the erection of a new building for the school. Some years back, the sum of Rupees 1,000 was subscribed by the inhabitants of the locality for the purpose of building a School-house; and it was anticipated that this sum, with the addition of an equal amount as a Government grant, would meet the cost of a building capable of accommodating about 100 boys. After the preparation of a plan and estimate, however, it was found that the cost could not be reduced below Rupees 3,600. Owing to this circumstance, and to the very unsatisfactory condition of the school in regard to attendance and standard, the erection of a new building was allowed to lie over. Of the Taluq Schools in Malabar, that at Badagera is the best attended. This school suffered a severe shock during the year, in consequence of a criminal charge of a most grave character having been brought against the Head Master. The Master was tried and acquitted; but, on reviewing the circumstances of the case, Government considered it expedient that he should be removed from the Educational Department. Making allowance for the consequences of the events just mentioned, and for the changes of Masters which occurred during the year, the condition of the school deserves favorable notice. The School-house was enlarged in the course of the year. The Koilandy School, though neither the highest in standard, nor the first in point of numbers, is still regarded by the Deputy Inspector as the best conducted. A proposal was made to enlarge the school-building, but action was deferred till the effect upon the attendance of the increased rates of school fees could be seen. It appears that the attendance has not suffered from the increased rates; steps will, therefore, be taken, without delay, for the enlargement of the building. The Taluq School at Ullala is on the whole the most favorably reported on of the institutions of that grade in South Canara; it is indeed considered to be, in many respects, the best in the Sub-division. The Kasragode Taluq School is the one which is in the least satisfactory condition. The deficiencies are attributed to neglect on the part of the teachers; to correct the evil, a Committee of Visitors has been formed. Both at Ullala and Karakala, complaint is made of deficient room; and, before long, additional accommodation will have to be provided.

Government Schools of the Lower Class.

51. The Hill Schools of Ganjam were visited towards the close of last official year by Mr. Bowers, accompanied, as usual, by the Deputy Inspector of the District, C. Rama Row. The feverish character of the Hills is well known, and forms a most serious obstacle to educational, and, indeed, to all other progress. On Mr. Bowers' late

visit, neither himself nor any single servant in his establishment escaped an attack of fever more or less severe, while the Deputy Inspector, a conscientious and hard-working officer, came back ill, and died within a fortnight after his return. In the discharge of his duties on previous occasions, Rama Row had suffered from attacks of fever. The Hill Schools formed the subject of considerable correspondence last year. In July 1868, I sent up to Government letters which had passed between the late Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, and myself, and I proposed certain moves with the view of improving the schools. In my letter I remarked as follows:—"It is clear that the time has come for some definite steps to be taken in the matter of the Hill Schools. It is unnecessary now to advert to the circumstances which brought the schools into existence; but it is beyond doubt that they must be looked upon more as a means of civilizing the people for whose benefit they have been established, than as ordinary scholastic institutions. I feel compelled to say that, had the schools not been in existence, and a proposal were now made to establish them, I should give my advice against the measure. I must express my dissent from the opinions of Mr. Grigg, as expressed in paragraph 26 of his letter of the 9th May last. I do not think that educational operations should be forced on in localities where they are not likely to be appreciated, and where failure, in consequence, is next door to certainty. Civilization should, I think, be first introduced by other means, and education should follow. But, inasmuch as the schools are in existence, I consider it very advisable that they should be maintained and strengthened, and also that means should be provided for establishing one or two additional schools when suitable openings present themselves." The recommendations made by me were (1) that the Normal class should be revived, and that it should be located at Russelcondah; (2) that the Junior Assistant Agent for Ganjam should be requested to visit and examine the schools, their management still remaining with the Inspector of the Division; and (3) that an improved scale of salaries should be sanctioned for the Masters. In the order on my letter passed by Government on the 13th April last, the 1st and 3rd recommendations were approved, but the management of the schools was entrusted to the Junior Assistant Agent, instead of to the Divisional Inspector, who was, however, desired to inspect the schools annually. The arrangements sanctioned will accordingly be carried out. I find Mr. Bowers does not anticipate much benefit from the changes, as he makes the following remarks in his Annual Report:—"I must confess that I am not sanguine of any educational success, for the reason that these

schools do not supply any felt want. On the contrary, I believe that, in most places, nothing would gratify the people, parents, and children, so much as their abolition. In that condition of things, I cannot see how schools can thrive." On the 31st March last, the number of schools was fifteen, being the same as at the commencement of the year; the attendance stood at 658, against 570 for the 31st March 1868.

52. The school for the Yenadis at Sriharicottah is also rather a means of introducing civilizing influences than a scholastic institution. As might be anticipated, there is great difficulty in securing a satisfactory teacher for the school; another obstacle in the way of progress is the irregularity of the pupils' attendance. Beside a little elementary book instruction, the children are taught basket-making; and, last year, they turned out 1,158 baskets.

53. The Madras Normal School continued to improve during the past year, under the careful management of the present Principal. With the view of drawing to the institution youths belonging to various and distant localities, examinations for admissions were held at several stations; it cannot be said, however, that much success resulted from the measure. Owing to the scrutiny exercised at the admission of students, the material of the Normal Classes is superior to what it was in former years; at the same time, Mr. Bickle considers some of the members of the Junior Normal Class to be of an inferior description. During the year, ten students passed out to fill appointments, with salaries ranging between Rupees 60 and Rupees 20 per mensem; also, a Hindu Bachelor of Arts was attached to the school for two months, in order to be improved in the art of teaching before joining Pacheappa's Central Institution as Vice-Principal. Of the Senior Normal Class, fifteen students attended the First Examination in Arts, and seven passed; ten of the Junior Class went up to the Matriculation test, but only four were successful. It is right to repeat here what has been stated before, viz., that the University examinations are not fair tests of the work done in Normal Schools, in which a considerable portion of the students' time is devoted to pro-

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.	
		Normal Class.	Practising Class.
Normal School Madras ...	13	44	256
Do. Cannanore ...	9	34	218
Do. Vizagapatam..	4	42	69
Do. Trichinopoly..	4	17	190
Do. Vellore ...	5	22	194
Normal Class, Nursapore ...	2	15	
Total...	37	174	927

fessional training. It is to be mentioned that, of the ex-pupils of the School, five passed the First Arts, and two the Matriculation Examination. The professional work of the Normal Classes was conducted with regularity and attention; the criticism lessons appear, however, to require improvement, and the Inspector's remarks upon the subject have been communicated to Mr. Bickle. The Practising School increased considerably in numerical strength during 1868-69, and the results of the examination of the classes were satisfactory. In the Report for 1867-68, it was mentioned that Mr. Burroughs, who had a short time before arrived from Ireland, had been transferred, as a temporary measure, to Combaconum Provincial College, to act for Mr. Gopal Row. Mr. Burrough's place was filled by Mr. Kenny, who had officiated in the same post previous to the permanent incumbent's arrival in India. In the beginning of 1869, on being relieved at Combaconum, Mr. Burroughs reverted to the Normal School.

54. In estimating the results obtained at the Normal School, Vizagapatam, allowance must be made for the educational backwardness of the neighbouring districts; from both Mr. Fowler's and Mr. Bowers' Reports, it is clear that the school is conducted in a pains-taking manner, and that Mr. Moss does not spare himself in the discharge of his duty. The Normal School sent up four students to the First Arts Examination, of whom two passed. Seven pupils attended the Matriculation Examination, and three were successful, one securing a place in the 1st Class. At the Teachers' Examination in August last, five students were candidates for a 4th, and eight for a 5th Grade Certificate; of these, three passed for the 4th, and five for the 5th Grade. During 1868-69, fourteen students passed out, seven to take up Masterships, with salaries from Rupees 25 to Rupees 40 per mensem, and seven to establish Village Schools.

55. During the past year, the Cannanore Normal School worked under an Officiating Head Master, pending the approval by the Government of India of an improved scale of establishment; the new scale has now been sanctioned, and Government have been requested to obtain from England a well qualified trained teacher for the Head Mastership. In a letter lately submitted, I recommended, in accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. Garthwaite, that no change should be made in the staff till the arrival of the new Head Master. Unfortunately, the Officiating Head Master, to whose exertions, under very depressing circumstances, favorable testimony is borne, lately became affected in his mind, and had to be placed under restraint. To provide for the emergency, the Master appointed to take charge of the Normal Classes about to be

established at Mangalore had to be sent at once tó Cannanore. The results afforded by the school at inspection were not satisfactory, and those at the University Matriculation Examination were a decided failure. It seems likely that, before his actual outbreak, the condition of the late Officiating Head Master precluded his discharging his duties in the way which might otherwise have been looked for. The defects of the Normal students were found to have relation to their general knowledge rather than to their professional training; here it is to be observed that the staff of subordinate teachers is by no means weak, containing three Masters who have passed the First Arts Examination, three Matriculated men, one man holding a certificate of the 4th, and another a Certificate of the 5th grade. During the past year nine students left and took up appointments; of these one had passed the First Arts test, three that for the 4th, and five that for the 5th Grade. At the Teachers' Certificate Examination in 1868, seven pupils went up for the 4th Grade, of whom five succeeded; thirteen were examined for the 5th Grade, eleven proving successful. Both at the University Examination and at inspection the students were found very weak in English; Mathematics was perhaps their best point. As Mr. Garthwaite was of opinion that the scholarships hitherto given, viz., Rupees 5, Rupees 7½, and Rupees 10, were not sufficient, the higher amounts of Rupees 6, Rupees 9, and Rupees 12, have been authorized. There is danger in pitching the stipends too near the salaries which will probably be available for the students when passed.

56. The progress of the Trichinopoly Normal School was somewhat impeded last year by insubordination on the part of certain of the pupils. The evil was heightened by the want of judgment displayed on the occasion by the Head Master; while mentioning this, it is only fitting that acknowledgment should be made of the zealous and efficient service rendered by the Head Master during a series of years. The matter was carefully investigated by Mr. Fowler, who at once proceeded to Trichinopoly; and it may be anticipated that a like outbreak will not again take place. The school sent up nine candidates for a 4th, and ten for a 5th Grade Certificate; of these, four passed for the 4th, and twelve for the 5th Grade. In 1868-69, twelve pupils passed out and took up Masterships, the greater number of which had a salary of about 20 Rupees attached.

57. Last year, no fewer than nineteen students were sent out from Vellore Normal School to take up Masterships, with salaries ranging from 10 to 20 Rupees per mensem; the number exceeds

any for previous years, and bears testimony to the utility of the School. The Inspector reports that the work of the institution was conducted with care and regularity. Of the Normal students, six went up to the Teachers' Examination for a certificate of the 4th, and twelve for one of the 5th Grade; two passed for the 4th, and eleven for the 5th Grade.

58. During the past year, the stipends attached to the Nursapore Normal Class were raised, with a view to secure a better description of students. The class was also placed under a fresh teacher, whose attainments and energy are favorably reported on. The Certificate Examination in 1868 was attended by fourteen pupils, of whom one obtained a certificate of the 4th, and eight certificates of the 5th Grade. In the course of the year, nine students were sent out to various schools; and the Deputy Inspector for the district reports that the new members of the class, introduced to fill the vacancies, are fairly promising young men.

59. Summing up the results for the Normal Schools in 1868-69, it is found that nine students passed the First Arts Examination, seven the Matriculation test, fifteen secured a certificate of the 4th, and forty-seven one of the 5th Grade; also, seventy-three pupils passed out and took up Masterships in schools.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

60. An examination for Teachers' Certificates was held at twenty-six different stations in the beginning of August 1868. It was attended by 691 candidate Masters, of whom 179 sought a Certificate of the 4th Grade, 486 one of the 5th, and twenty-six aimed at supplementing University Examinations with a test in Method. Of the examinees, 262 succeeded in passing, twenty-eight obtaining a Certificate of the 4th Grade, 217 one of the 5th, and seventeen receiving credit for the test in Method. The result of the 5th Grade Examination may be regarded as fairly satisfactory; but that of the 4th Grade is very poor indeed. No doubt the circumstance that, while the 5th Grade is a purely Vernacular test, English enters for the first time into the 4th Grade, would account for the number of failures being rather large; but that only about one out of six candidates should pass is highly unsatisfactory. In regard to the fair proportion of passed candidates at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, and Cannanore, it is to be recollected that the Normal Schools at these stations necessarily render the results for them more favorable. No candidates from Ganjam underwent examination, owing to the applications from that district

being submitted too late. It is evident that, if applications were to be allowed to come dropping in after the prescribed date, of which early and wide-spread information is given, the arrangements of the examination would be thrown into confusion, and the successful management of the test would be imperiled. Beside Ganjam, Kurnool is the only district which did not contribute a single passed candidate. It may be expected that the efforts which have been made to stimulate the progress of education in Kurnool will prevent the district continuing to be thus unfavorably marked.

61. The Candidate Mistresses examined for Certificates were thirty-eight in all, five coming up for the 1st Grade, twelve for the 2nd, and twenty-one for the 3rd. The number that passed for the 1st Grade was two; for the 2nd, seven; and for the 3rd, seven also, giving a total of sixteen. The candidates came from only two districts, Madras and Tinnevelly. The subjoined list gives the number of Candidate Masters and Mistresses, examined and passed for the several examination stations.

District.	Place of Examination.	Candidate Masters.							
		Number that applied to be examined.				Number passed.			
		Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	13	32	...	45	4	16	...	20
Godavery	Rajahmundry ...	6	19	...	25	1	12	...	13
	Nursapore ...	2	10	...	12	...	2	...	2
Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	...	9	2	11	...	5	2	7
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2
Madras ...	Madras ...	16	51	6	73	...	15	2	17
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	9	4	1	14	...	5	1	6
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	9	12	...	21	1	11	...	12
Salem ...	Salem ...	6	37	1	44	...	15	1	16
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	29	30	1	60	8	17	1	26
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	9	42	7	58	1	24	8	28
	Combaconum ...	8	17	...	20	...	6	...	6
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	7	13	...	20	...	1	...	1
Madura	Madura ...	11	18	...	29	1	2	...	3
	Ramnad ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	5	41	3	49	1	15	3	19
	Nazareth ...	2	17	...	19	...	7	...	7
	Sawyerpuram ...	12	49	...	61	3	34	...	37
	Mengnanapuram	1	32	...	33	...	8	...	8
	Sachiapuram ...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	10	6	1	17	2	...	...	3
	Cannanore ...	8	16	1	25	5	11	1	17
	Palghaut ...	2	12	2	16	...	2	1	3
	Cochin ...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	10	15	1	26	1	5	1	7
	Total...	179	486	26	691	28	217	17	262

District.	Place of Examination.	Candidate Mistresses. Number that applied to be examined. First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	Number passed. First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nursapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah... ...	Cuddapah... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Madras	5	12	8	25	2	7	3	12
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Combaconum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
	Nazareth	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	1
	Sawyerpuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mengnanapuram ...	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	1
	Sachiapuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palghaut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	5	12	21	38	2	7	7	16

School of Arts.
196 Pupils.

62. The operations of the School of Arts in 1868-69 were similar to those in former years. In the Artistic Department, designs of various kinds were drawn, models were then made, and copies taken in terra cotta. Lessons for schools were drawn and engraved. Patterns of articles of jewellery were sketched, and the articles made up in gold. Models were made of individuals of Native tribes and of various of the inferior animals. Several chemical colours were manufactured for printing, staining, and glazing pottery. Also a considerable number of photographs were taken of plants and Indian antiquities. In the Industrial Department, beside the customary work, Dr. Hunter made up some additional machinery of a simple kind, to assist him in meeting the orders sent to the school. As in former years, a Class from the Civil Engineering College received instruction in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and cements. The total sum drawn by the school from Government during the year was Rupees 22,620; in addition to this, and to the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, payment was made for work to the amount of Rupees 10,506-6-6, and fees were collected to the extent of Rupees 388-8-0. The balance in hand on the 31st March last was Rupees 3,808-2-4.

63. The following Statement shows the number of Government Schools, with their classification, attendance, and expenditure during the year :—

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1868-69 (monthly average.)	Average daily attendance during 1868-69.	Total Expenditure. From Imperial Funds. RS.	A.	P.	From Local Funds. RS.	A.	P.
Schools of the Higher Class	14	3,539	3,244	1,02,158	13	3	25,045	0	6
Do. Middle Class	69	4,707	4,030	42,101	13	7	13,089	7	6
Do. Lower Class	16	644	468	3,147	5	7	15	15	8
Mixed Schools of the Higher Class...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Middle Class	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Do. Lower Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Schools of the Higher Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Middle Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Lower Class...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools	6	1,055	912	51,445	13	7	4,328	2	6
Other Schools for Special Education	4	466	392	91,716	3	1	11,909	1	0
Total...	109	10,411	9,046	2,90,570	1	1	54,387	11	2
Add the expenditure on the Government Taluq School, Ganjam, which was closed on the 1st March 1869.—(See Appendix.)	...	...	...	324	0	0	...	...	...
				*2,90,894	1	1	54,387	11	2

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 11,487-12-10.

Ordinary Private Schools. 1st Division.

64. The Private Schools, in the 1st Division, which are ranked as belonging to the higher class, are four in number viz., the Church Mission School at Masulipatam, the Samasthanam School at Vizianagram, and the Hindu Schools at Cocanada and Vizagapatam. It must be allowed that the last two are given their positions, rather in anticipation of the work they are expected to perform, than in consequence of that which they have already done. Of all the schools, the first-named is considerably the most advanced, containing a small collegiate class. It is the opinion of the Inspector that, in several particulars, the institution has advanced in efficiency under its present head, the Rev. Mr. Sharp. The school sent up five candidates, including two Assistant Masters, to the First Arts Examination; but only one candidate passed. The Matriculation Examination was attended by seven pupils, of whom four were successful, two obtaining places in the 1st class. These results are not as good as those of 1867-68.—The Samasthanam School at Vizianagram appears this year, for the first time, among schools of the higher class; and it is expected that the liberal arrangements of the Maharajah, according to which the best boys in schools of an inferior grade in the district will be sent up with scholarships to the Samasthanam School, will secure its retention in the class. The school passed two pupils at the Matriculation Examination; of these youths, one has been sent to the Presidency College to complete the Bachelor of Arts course, with a stipend from the Maharajah. The management of the Samasthanam School is creditable to the Head Master, Arunachella Sastri, an ex-student of the Madras Normal School.—In last year's Report, after noticing the very satisfactory financial condition of the Cocanada School, I observed that a better Head Master was required, to enable it to take rank among higher class institutions. The want has been supplied by the appointment of a certificated and experienced European teacher; and the school has now been given a place in the higher class. In 1868, three of the pupils went up to the Matriculation Examination, but all failed.—The Hindu School at Vizagapatam was not found in a sufficiently satisfactory state at inspection, the supervision not being energetic enough, the teaching in certain subjects being inefficient, and the attendance being irregular. Of the pupils, three went up to the Matriculation Examination, but all failed. As the School Committee had dwin-

patam, the Inspector took advantage of his visit to get fresh members added to the Committee; from the judicious selection made, it is hoped

that more vigour will be infused into the management, and that a general improvement will be brought about.

65. The London Mission School, set on foot last year at Vizagapatam under a European Missionary, is likely, before long, to take rank among higher class schools; at present, however, it is placed among those of the middle class. The school was not inspected in 1868-69, as its arrangements had not been completed at the time of the Inspector's visit.—Another institution, at present ranked in the middle class, but which will, in all probability, take a higher position next year, is the Church Mission Society's School at Elur, which has now at its head a Clergyman, a Graduate of the University of Cambridge. It was mentioned, in connexion with the Government School at this station, that I may possibly feel it my duty to recommend the transfer of the staff of the Government School to another locality, so as to leave the Mission School in sole possession of the town of Elur.—The instability of Private Schools set on foot by Native Managers, and drawing aid from Government, is evidenced in a striking manner in the Godavery District, where, during the past year, while sixteen middle class schools under Native management were opened, no fewer than fifteen were unfortunately closed. Mr. Bowers remarks that the Managers who, as a general rule, undertake the responsibility of maintaining their schools for a period of one year at least, should be made to feel that responsibility more than they seem to do at present. There is, however, considerable difficulty in the matter; and it is but very seldom that the adoption of harsh and punitive measures would be advisable. The best Managers are Government servants, who, more than most others, appreciate the value of education, and whose position gives a satisfactory hold upon them; but, then, they are frequently moved about, and, on removal, they must necessarily be relieved from the responsibility they had undertaken. If men altogether unconnected with Government are appointed Managers, there is generally less intelligence in the management, and the Educational Department has practically no hold upon them. The Inspector is anxious that a Government Anglo-Vernacular School should be established at Guntoor, which he considers a peculiarly favorable situation for the purpose; but, as Government are aware, there is no available provision for an additional Anglo-Vernacular School, and, at the same time, the general policy laid down is to encourage the establishment of Private Schools, not to set on foot fresh Government Institutions. If, however, the Government School at Elur is closed, its staff might be removed to Guntoor, supposing the inhabitants of the latter place to be prepared to mark their appreciation of

the transfer, by raising a subscription sufficient for the erection of a commodious School-house.

66. In the 2nd Division, the only school entered as belonging to the higher class is the Wardlaw Institution, which is under the management of the London Mission at Bellary. In last year's Report, the school was ranked in the middle class; but having regard to the fact that in 1867, and again in 1868, it passed three pupils at the Matriculation Examination, the institution seems well entitled to be placed in the higher class. The school was found in a satisfactory condition at inspection. It may be observed that the progress of the Wardlaw Institution is, in a great measure, due to the exertions of the Revd. Mr. Coles, of the London Mission.—The Free Church of Scotland's Mission School at Nellore has lately had a Hindu Bachelor of Arts placed at its head, and its staff has been otherwise strengthened. As stated in my letter to Government, No. 1294, of the 31st May last, it remains to be seen whether, with its improved staff, the school will show itself capable of doing the work of an efficient Zillah School, and so render it unnecessary to establish a Government Institution of that grade in the district. The classes acquitted themselves pretty fairly at inspection, but the school passed no pupils at the Matriculation Examination.—The number of aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Native management in the 2nd Division is now thirty-three, a steady annual increase having taken place since 1865, when the number was ten; the total attendance at the schools, on the 31st March last, was 1,447. It must be allowed that, in several cases, the schools are not well managed, and that, in almost all instances, they do not possess sufficient stability, being dependent on the interest taken in them by two or three enlightened men, who, by their position and character, carry their communities along with them. Still, it is to be hoped that the exertions of the officers of the department, aided by the countenance and support of the Revenue authorities, will not only prevent the schools now existing from collapsing, but will bring about the gradual establishment of others.

Private Schools, 2nd Division.

67. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission occupies the first place among the Private Schools, not merely of the 3rd Division, but of the whole Presidency. The staff of teachers is a strong one, including three Europeans, Graduates of Scotch Universities, one Hindu Graduate of the University of Madras, five First Arts men, eleven holding certificates of lower grades, and several uncertificated Masters, whose employment keeps down the amount of aid drawn from Government. Last

Private Schools, 3rd Division.

year was the first in which the institution sent up candidates for the Bachelor of Arts Degree. The results at the University Examinations appear to be as follows: four students obtained the Bachelor of Arts Degree, five passed the First Arts test, and nine the Matriculation Examination. It may be observed that the success in the lower University Examinations was not as great as in 1867-68. The results at inspection were not altogether satisfactory, a circumstance which is attributed in some measure to the largeness of certain of the classes. On the 31st March last, there were fifty-one students in the College Department, and 727 in the upper and lower schools combined. In last year's Report, it was mentioned that the Revd. Mr Miller, to whom the elevation of the Central Institution to its present high position is in a great measure due, had been compelled to go home, in order to recruit his health. This gentleman has now returned and re-entered upon his duties.—The Doveton College consists of three Departments, one Collegiate, the others a High and a Primary School. On the 31st March last, the attendance for the several departments was 5, 93, and 117 respectively. At the late University Examinations, two of the pupils passed the First Arts, and four the Matriculation Examination. The teaching staff is tolerably strong, containing two Europeans, Graduates of Scotch Universities, and six First Arts men; but as yet the College has not produced any considerable results, and the attendance in the higher Departments has always been very limited. The answering at inspection was not as good as it might have been, and the Vernaculars especially afforded very unsatisfactory results; but allowance must be made in the case of a school where Latin is taught as well as the Vernaculars.—Pacheappa Moodeliar's High School is a purely Hindu Institution, being under Hindu management, and supported by Hindu funds; and, from its success, the Native community may well look upon it with pleasure. Considering that the school does not educate beyond the Matriculation standard, the staff must be regarded as a tolerably strong one, notwithstanding the presence of several uncertificated teachers, whose employment restricts the amount of aid derived from Government. Of the students, eighteen passed the late Matriculation Examination, four obtaining places in the 1st class; this result placed the school third among all the institutions of the Presidency, so far as that examination is concerned. Beside some other defects, the Inspector's examination showed that translation was not sufficiently attended to; in the Sanskrit classes, too, the deficiencies in Tamil and Telugu, the mother tongues of the lads, were peculiarly glaring. Notwithstanding these blots, Mr. Fowler justly remarks that the school "has taken a position most honorable

to the exertions of Mr. Lovery and his Assistants."—Bishop Corrie's Grammar School was without a Head Master for a considerable portion of 1868; the staff, too, of subordinate teachers was weak. In these circumstances, it is not surprising, though much to be regretted, that only one lad passed the First Arts test, while none succeeded at the Matriculation Examination. A new Head Master, a distinguished Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, has taken charge of the school; and, if he is properly supported, it may be expected that the institution will show considerable advancement at the close of this year. It must be owned, however, that it seems questionable if there is material enough in Madras to maintain properly two superior institutions for Europeans and East Indians, especially when it is remembered that the better-off of both sections, if they cannot send their children to England, at least wish them to enjoy the cooler climate of either the Neilgherries or Bangalore. It might be well for the Managers of the Doveton College and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School to arrange that one of the two should alone attempt to keep up College classes, and that the other should confine itself to educating up to the Matriculation standard.—The Wesleyan School at Royapettah, which remains under the management of the Rev. Mr. Burgess, although that gentleman has ceased to draw a grant from inability to devote the necessary time to class teaching, did not pass altogether satisfactorily at inspection. The most striking deficiencies were in the Vernaculars, and it would appear that the boys were not properly supplied with text books for this branch of their studies. The school passed four students at the Matriculation Examination; and, when inspected this year, the Matriculation class contained seventeen youths.—In this year's statistical tables, thirteen schools are entered as belonging to the higher class in the District of Madras, and two in South Arcot; it is questionable, however, whether all have a right to the position which has been assigned them.

Private Schools, 4th Division.

68. In the 4th Division, the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore continues to hold the first place among Private Schools, and its management reflects much credit upon the Principal, Mr. Marsh. From this institution, eight students passed the First Arts examination, two obtaining places in the 1st Class, and fourteen were successful in the Matriculation Examination; also, on the 31st of March last, the High School had a Collegiate Class containing seventeen youths. The school is the most advanced of all those under the management of the Society.—Next to the institution just noticed, may be ranked the same

Society's High School at Trichinopoly, under the superintendence of Mr. Margoschis, which is reported by the Inspector to be in a very satisfactory condition. The school passed three students at the First Arts Examination, and fifteen at the Matriculation test.—St. Joseph's College at Negapatam, which is under the management of the Order of Jesus, continues to make progress; at the same time, though the staff of teachers is decidedly strong, the results at the University Examinations are numerically rather small, when the position which the College aims at occupying is taken into account. The institution passed three pupils at the First Arts test, one standing third in the 1st class; also two students were successful at the Matriculation Examination.—The Vediarpuram Seminary, belonging to the Gospel Society, has hitherto been ranked as a Normal School, being intended to educate School Masters; owing, however, to the absence of appropriate training arrangements, it seems scarcely entitled to such a position. The Seminary passed four pupils at the Matriculation Examination.—The Wesleyan School at Negapatam, which was last year counted in the middle class, is ranked in the higher on the present occasion; the institution is making fair progress, and passed three pupils at the last Matriculation Examination.

69. The Wesleyan School at Manargoody and the Lutheran Mission Central School at Tranquebar aim at educating up to the Matriculation test; but, having regard to the results attained, they cannot at present be placed above the middle class.—One of the most noteworthy of middle class schools in the Division is the Combaconum Town School, which was established to relieve the Provincial College of its elementary classes. At the close of 1868-69, the Town School contained upwards of 500 boys; and the Inspector remarks that it "is a more than usually efficient institution, and well supplies the place it was intended to fill."

Private Schools, 5th Division.

70. In the 5th Division, three schools are reckoned as in the higher class, viz., the Coimbatore High School, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Tinnevelly, and the Palamcottah Native English School supported by the Church Missionary Society; of these, the former two are fully entitled to their position, but as much cannot be said of the Palamcottah School. On the 31st March last, the Coimbatore School had a Collegiate Class of ten students; also, it passed two out of three pupils at the First Arts Examination in December 1868; and, at the Matriculation Examination, ten out of fourteen were successful. These results are certainly most creditable to the school; but I still consider

that the institution of a First Arts Class was injudicious, unless, indeed, the Managers are prepared to strengthen the teaching staff by the appointment of a superior Second Master. At inspection, though the results were not actually unsatisfactory, it appeared to Mr. Marden "that the Head Master's attention had been too exclusively devoted to the classes preparing for the University Examinations."—The Tinnevelly School sent in six candidates to the Matriculation Examination, and passed five of them. This success is particularly gratifying, when it is recollected that the school is managed entirely by Hindus, and that the staff is also purely Hindu. At inspection, the classes acquitted themselves fairly, except in English, in which the answering was poor. It may be observed that the Head Masters of the Coimbatore and Tinnevelly Schools are Graduates of the University of Madras, who received their education at the Presidency College.—There is a prospect that the Palamcottah School will, before long, be placed under a European Head Master of good standing; unless some step is taken to strengthen the teaching staff, it is probable that the school will have to be ranked among middle, and not among higher class institutions. The last Matriculation Examination was attended by nine of the pupils, who, however, all failed.

71. The 5th Division contains a large number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, among the most important of which are the Madura Town School, the Ramnad School, and the Tuticorin Subscription School.

72. The Mission Boarding Schools in Tinnevelly, located at ten different stations, and including at each station a Girls' as well as a Boys' School, are institutions of very considerable importance, and do credit to the Missionaries in charge of them. The largest attendances of girls are at Nazareth and Mengnanapuram, where the numbers are eighty and sixty-four respectively. These schools are all aided on the salary grant system, with the exception of the Revd. Mr. Kearns' Schools at Puthiamputhur, which were placed under the Results' System at the beginning of last year. Mr. Marden considers that the experiment made by Mr. Kearns was a very successful one; he believes that the grant earned was much in excess of that which would have been obtained under the salary grant system, and that there was a proportional increase in the work performed by the teachers.

73. In this Division, there are three Normal Schools: one at Sawyerpuram, belonging to the Gospel Society; another at Palamcottah, maintained by the Church Mission Society; and a third at Dindigul, under the management of the Christian Vernacular Education Society.

The total number of students in these institutions on the 31st March was 165. The Sawyerpuram School sent up several candidates to the late Matriculation Examination; but all failed, save one. At the Certificate Examination in 1868, two of the pupils passed for a 4th Grade, and twenty-seven for a 5th Grade Certificate. At inspection, the English of the senior class appeared to be weak; in other respects, the institution was in a satisfactory condition.—The Palamcottah Normal School is hereafter to train teachers in English as well as in the Vernacular; but, as the change of aim had not been fully developed when the Inspector visited the institution, while the school gave satisfactory results in the Vernacular, those in English were not so good. Of the students, one obtained a Certificate of the 4th, and ten Certificates of the 5th Grade, at the Teachers' Examination last year. The Practising School had improved, but the Inspector thought its management still defective; some correspondence has taken place upon the subject between the Secretary to the Church Mission Society and the Missionary in charge on the one side and myself on the other.—The Dindigul Training School is of a lower grade than the two just mentioned, being intended to supply Masters for Village and other Elementary Vernacular Schools. So far as they went, the students generally answered well at inspection. None of the pupils secured Teachers' Certificates in 1868.

Ootacamund Larence Asylum.

74. The number of boys in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum was 121 at the commencement, and 119 at the close of last year, twenty-one lads having been admitted and twenty-three removed. Of the twenty-three boys that left, ten obtained employment, nine returned to their freinds, two were sent down sick to the plains, and two died; one of the deaths was due to measles, with which disease no fewer than fifty-seven of the boys were attacked, while the girls entirely escaped. The Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination of 1868 was attended by five of the lads, who all passed, two heading the list, and the others taking very creditable places. The standard of instruction aimed at in the highest class is that of the Matriculation Examination; this may be regarded as somewhat ambitious, but the object sought is to enable a few of the most intelligent of the boys to qualify themselves for becoming teachers. The Industrial Classes contained sixty youths, who spent four afternoons in the week in one or other of the following occupations: Gardening, Shoe-making, Tailoring, and Telegraphy. The value of the vegetables raised during the year is estimated at about 1,579 Rupees. The Shoe-making and Tailoring Classes were unfortunate in losing their teachers; a fresh Master has been secured for the former Class, but the instruction of the latter has

not yet been provided for in a permanent manner. All the boots required by the boys have been made and repaired by themselves and their teachers; and the wants of the girls have been supplied in the same manner, with the exception of fifty pairs of boots purchased at Bangalore. The Tailoring Class made up the undress uniforms of the boys; bedding, table-line, and woolen shirts have also been made up and repaired by the class with some slight assistance. The Telegraphy Class contained nine boys, who are spoken well of, and will shortly be employed as Signallers; in August last year, five lads left to take up appointments as Signallers in Bengal. At the close of the year, the boys were moved from the scattered buildings previously occupie by them into one of the wings of the new building at Lovedale. The girls in the Asylum numbered sixty-one on the 31st March last, six having joined and five having left during the previous year; there were also twenty-seven applicants awaiting admission. A large portion of the time of the girls is given up to industrial work: the whole of their clothing is made up by them, and they are employed by turns in the ordinary kitchen and house-work. The total receipts for 1868-69 were Rupees 65,619-8-0, while the disbursements amounted to Rupees 59,843-5-7, giving Rupees 294-12-6 as the cost per head; in 1867-68, the cost per head was Rupees 317-4-5. From the Medical Reports on the Asylum, it appears that the per-centage of sick was much lower for East Indians than for Europeans among the boys, but that the contrary was the case among the girls. Shortly after the commencement of last year, the Revd. Mr. Bliss, formerly Head Master of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, succeeded the Revd. Mr. Whitehouse as Principal and Secretary of the Asylum. Mr. Marden inspected the Asylum after the close of 1868-69; his report is, on the whole, decidedly favorable as to the educational progress of the institution.

Private Schools, Sub-Division.

75. Of the ordinary Private Schools in the Sub-Division, the Brennen School at Telicherry is alone ranked in the higher class; and, as in some other cases already noticed, this distinction is rather in anticipation of future results than the consequence of past success. At the same time, the school has improved both in standard and attendance; and a Marticulation Class, tolerably strong numerically, is in existence.—The most noteworthy of the middle class schools are the Cochin Protestant Boys' School, the German Mission Boys' School at Calicut, and the Roman Catholic Bishop's School at Mangalore.

76. In the Appendix will be found a list of Rate Schools for the year 1868-69, showing the grades and the attendance of the several institutions, the grants received by them from Government, the cess levied by them, and their total expenditure. Altogether there were 104 schools, with an aggregate attendance of 3,665 pupils; two of the institutions were of the higher, forty-eight of the middle, and fifty-four of the lower class. The total aid received from Government is returned at Rupees 20,091, the cess collected at Rupees 28,558, and the entire expenditure at Rupees 48,471. Of the schools, sixty-one, with 987 pupils, were in the 1st Division; ten, with 409 pupils, in the 2nd; eight, with 523 pupils, in the 3rd; four, with 96 pupils, in the 5th; and twenty-one, with 1,650 pupils, in the Sub-Division. In the 4th Division no Rate Schools have been established. Speaking generally, the Rate Schools in the Sub-Division seem to be the most successful: it is to be observed that nearly a moiety of the aggregate grant to the schools went to the Sub-Division, which had a still larger share of the total cess proceeds and the total expenditure.

Rate Schools.

77. Of the two Rate Schools belonging to the higher class, the one at Sydapett is perhaps the more advanced, while the school at Palghaut exercises the wider influence. The Sydapett School passed four pupils, and the Palghaut School two, at the late Matriculation Examination; in connexion with the latter institution, there are more than 4,000 rate-payers. For its success, the school at Sydapett is deeply beholden to Mr. Viziaragavaloo Chetty, the Honorary Secretary to the Commission; while the Palghaut School owes very much to Mr. Cameron, Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, who was good enough, at a very critical period, to accept the trouble and resposibility of the Chief Commissionership. As stated in previous Reports, the Education Act is capable of working to advantage where there is a real demand for education, and where intelligent and active men are available as Commissioners; but, when these conditions of success are not to be met with, the application of the Act is certain to eventuate in failure more or less decided.

78. Table showing the working of the Results' Grant System.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Schools aided during the year.	Attendance.	Number of Schools under improvement, but not aided during the year.	Attendance.	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned during the year. RS.	A.	P.	Actual amount of grant-in-aid drawn during the year. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
First ...	Vizagapatam ...	9	251	3	90	488	14	0	518	4	0	The sums drawn during the year differ in certain cases from those sanctioned, owing (1) to grants sanctioned in 1867-68 being drawn in 1868-69, and (2) to grants for the latter year remaining undrawn at its close.
	Godavery ...	4	202	...	...	450	12	0	486	4	0	
	Kistna ...	3	106	8	204	211	12	0	45	4	0	
Second ...	Bellary ...	16	319	33	574	400	12	0	400	12	0	
	Kurnool ...	2	42	54	932	28	0	0	28	0	0	
	Cuddapah ...	13	281	70	941	275	8	0	275	8	0	
	Nellore ...	74	1,416	185	2,999	1,999	0	0	1,990	12	0	
Third ...	Madras ...	...	...	46	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South Arcot ...	3	88	65	1,455	268	8	0	268	8	0	
Fourth ...	North Arcot ...	57	1,479	22	438	1,957	8	0	1,957	8	0	
	Salem ...	...	...	26	511	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Fifth ...	Coimbatore ...	143	3,171	224	3,752	4,273	2	0	4,965	2	0	
	Madura ...	35	1,045	117	2,728	746	2	6	557	6	7	
	Tinnevelly ...	6	204	...	...	556	6	10	542	6	10	
Sub-Division ...	Malabar ...	85	5,060	30	1,222	9,562	12	0	7,828	14	0	
	South Canara ...	44	1,407	46	848	3,280	0	0	3,998	4	0	
	Total ...	494	15,071	929	17,634	24,499	1	4	23,862	13	5	

The preceding table gives a comprehensive summary of the work done in the several districts of the Presidency, during the past year, in developing the system of aiding schools by payment for results.

79. In the 1st Division, twenty-seven schools, with an aggregate attendance of 853 pupils, have been under improvement; and for sixteen schools, with an attendance of 559 pupils, the sum of Rupees 1,099-6-0 was sanctioned in grants. Mr. Bowers remarks that absurd objections were raised by the people to the introduction of the system; but, now that the tangible pecuniary advantages of a school being under inspection have been made evident by the payment of grants to teachers, he anticipates that, during the current year, a tolerably large number of Village Schools will be brought under improvement. Altogether, though the 1st Division is not one in which any striking success can fairly be anticipated, the Inspector looks hopefully on the prospect of the Results' System raising the character of the instruction in indigenous schools. It may be remarked that two or three schools, above the village type, sought and obtained result grants; among these were the Church Mission Girls and Mixed Schools at Elur and the Rajahmundry Town School.

80. In another place notice is taken of the working of the Book Department; but it seems right to refer to the subject here, as Mr. Bowers states that a difficulty in procuring elementary vernacular books has been an obstacle to the development of the Results' System, and he appears to think that the fault attaches to the Central Depôt, and not to the District Curators and the Deputy Inspectors of the Districts. I do not concur in the Inspector's view; and, in the case of a failure of books at Masulipatam, which is adverted to in connexion with the Book Department, the fault certainly belonged to the former Curator of the District Depôt. At the same time, when continually increasing demands are made for books, it can scarcely be supposed that the supply will not occasionally run out. In order to prevent, if possible, the occurrence of such an evil, a Circular has been sent to the Deputy Inspectors and District Curators, calling upon them to keep in constant communication with each other in regard to the book-wants of Village Schools, so that the Curators may send up indents sufficiently early to preclude a break occurring in the supply.

81. In the 2nd Division, 447 schools, containing 7,504 pupils, have been brought under inspection; and Result grants, aggregating Rupees 2,703-4-0, have been sanctioned for 105 schools, attended by 2,058 scholars. The Inspector is of opinion that the Results' System, so far as it has been applied in the Division, has worked fairly, making

allowance for the prejudices existing among the parents and the teachers of the children in Village Schools, and for other obstacles which had to be encountered. At the same time, Mr. Fortey entertains a fear that, after the receipt of a grant one year, teachers will feel it extremely difficult to secure one the next, owing to their own inferiority and to the very small progress which village schoolboys make in a year. It remains to be seen if the fear is well grounded; but, in any case, it must be recollected that difficulties are sure to be felt at first when very inferior Village Schools are brought under inspection. The system, however, appeals so strongly to self-interest, that it can scarcely fail to prove effective after a little time.

82. For the 3rd Division, 114 schools, with 2,483 pupils, have been brought under improvement upon the Results' System; but only three schools, with eighty-eight pupils have received aid, the total amount of sanctioned grants being Rupees 268-8-0. Although very little was actually earned in the 3rd Division in the way of Results' grants during 1868-69, such action was taken as will secure a decided advance in the current year. Mr. Fowler quotes parts of a Report from the Deputy Inspector of Schools for South Arcot; from the passages quoted, it will be seen that the same prejudices which stood in the way of improving Village Schools in more distant and less improved districts were met with in South Arcot. It appears that the best way of meeting the prejudices is to select a few Village Schools favorably circumstanced, and, by improving them and so enabling them to earn grants, to win the confidence of the teachers. At first, I consider the Deputy Inspectors of Schools should themselves visit the villages, conciliate the teachers and the villagers, and organize the schools, and I think it unadvisable that several Inspecting Schoolmasters should begin operations at once at different points of a district. To make real progress, the work should be of a gradual character.

83. In the 4th Division, 105 schools, with 2,428 children, were under improvement at the close of last year; and fifty-seven schools, all in North Arcot, with an attendance of 1,479 pupils, received grants upon results, amounting to Rupees 1,957-8-0. It is deserving of notice that, in 1867-68, the total grants paid to Village Schools in North Arcot upon the old system was Rupees 726-14-0; this amount was shared among thirty-seven schools. The Results' System seems to promise fairly in the 4th Division; a danger is, however, alluded to by the Inspector, which has been noticed by other officers, viz., that the villagers may diminish their allowances to the teachers, when they see the latter receiving grants from Government.

84. As the 5th Division contains two districts, Coimbatore and Madura, in which attempts have been carried on for some time past to improve Village Schools, it was to be expected that it would afford favorable figures in connexion with the working of the Results' System. At *the end of last year, there were 525 schools with 10,900 scholars,* under inspection; and 184 schools, with an attendance of 4,420 pupils, received among them grants amounting to Rupees 5,575-11-4. It may *be remarked that the schools earned considerably more under the new than they did under the old system. The Madura Hindu Girls' School* was placed under the Results' System, and was awarded a small grant of Rupees 65-12-7; in Tinnevelly, six of the Gospel Society's Schools, containing 204 children, were brought under the system, and grants, aggregating Rupees 556-6-10, were sanctioned for them.

85. In the Sub-Division of Malabar and Canara, and especially in the former of those two districts, the Results' System has been introduced to a very large extent; though the number of pupils to whom the system has been applied is not so great as the number for the 5th Division, the total sum awarded in grants is larger, being, in fact, somewhat more than a moiety of the aggregate grant for the whole Presidency. There were, on the 31st March last, 205 schools under the system, with 8,537 scholars; and the sum of Rupees 12,842-12-0 was distributed in grants to 129 schools, with an attendance of 6,467 pupils. Some of the individual grants are large, that to the Christian Brothers Girls' School at Calicut amounting to Rupees 719, for eighty-eight girls; the magnitude of the grants arises from the circumstance that Roman Catholic and German Mission Schools, of a much higher grade than Village Schools, sought aid upon results. I may remark that the following views, expressed by Mr. Garthwaite, are in accordance with those I have laid down for the guidance of officers, and I trust they will meet with the approval of Government:—"The number of schools brought under inspection could easily have been made larger; but I have been careful to take only such schools as I thought favorably situated for inspection and likely to improve, for I judged it better not to have more schools than could be fairly managed, and to postpone bringing others under inspection till those first selected had been worked up into a state that might be an example for others to follow."

86. Taking the whole Presidency, it will be seen that, at the close of the year under review, there were 1,423 schools, with 32,705 pupils, under the Results' System, and that the sum of Rupees 24,499-1-4 was distributed among 494 schools, with an attendance of 15,071 pupils.

Ordinary Grants-in-aid.

87. The ordinary or salary grant system received great extension in the course of last year. Taking the figures afforded by the records in the Accountant-General's Office, the total sum expended was slightly over Rupees 2,41,549; omitting grants upon the Results' System, which have been already noticed, and grants for furniture, books, and prizes, the ordinary salary grants amounted to about Rupees 2,11,532, against Rupees 1,51,288 for 1867-68. A complete list of salary grants will be found in the Appendix. The increase of ordinary grants for 1868-69 was in the 1st Division about Rupees 9,696; in the 2nd, Rupees 1,313; in the 3rd, the large sum of Rupees 29,432, or very nearly a moiety of the whole increase for the Presidency, Rupees 60,244; in the 4th, Rupees 12,640; in the 5th, Rupees 6,111; and in Malabar and South Canara, Rupees 1,052. It may be observed that, in the last five years, the grant-in-aid expenditure from Imperial Revenue has nearly quintupled.

Female Schools.

88. The total number of girls in schools connected with the Department on the 31st March last was 8,099; at the close of 1867-68, the number was 6,510; consequently there was an increase of 1,589 girls during the past year. Of the 8,099 female pupils, 93 belonged to the 1st Division; 400 to the 2nd; 3,052 to the 3rd; 951 to the 4th; 2,558 to the 5th; and 1,045 to the Sub-Division of Malabar and Canara. English was studied by 2,569 girls; Tamil by 4,447; Telugu by 985; Malayalam by 437; Canarese by 154; and Tulu by 117. Omitting Madras and Tinnevelly, where female education is most extended, the districts which show the largest attendance are Malabar with 806 girls, and Tanjore with 631. The distribution of girls is very different for Madras and Tinnevelly. By a curious coincidence, the number of Female Schools is the same for both districts, viz., 32; but the schools in the former contain 2,660, while those of the latter contain only 1,150 girls. At the same time, Madras has only eight Mixed Schools with 240 girls, while Tinnevelly has 139 such schools with 1,062 girls.

89. It is right to notice here the efforts that the Maharajah of Vizianagram has made to encourage female education on his estates. From a Report furnished by Mr. Bowers, it appeared that the Maharajah had established a school at Vizianagram for Rajpoot and Brahmin girls, at an annual cost of about 12,000 Rupees. The school is not in connexion with the Department; but the Inspector was invited to visit it and examine the girls, of whom there were 195, twenty-five being Brahmins, and the rest Rajpoots. Instruction is conveyed to the children under the direction of four Nuns of the Order of St. Joseph. On

the submission of Mr. Bowers' Report to His Excellency the Governor in Council, an Order, No. 396, of the 26th November 1868, was passed, paragraph 4 of which is as follows:— "The Government of Madras have frequently acknowledged the enlightened and liberal spirit in which the Maharajah of Vizianagram fulfils the responsible obligations of his position as a great landed proprietor, and they now receive with the greatest satisfaction this further evidence of the Maharajah's desire to promote the welfare of his countrymen, as shown in the practical and generous aid which he has given to the cause of female education in India."

90. The following Statement shows the number of Private Schools, with their classification, attendance, and expenditure during the year, taken from the Inspectors' Returns.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1868-69 (monthly average).	Average daily attendance during 1868-69.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government. RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid by Government. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Colleges	9	106	106	*a* 8,147	2	8	15,644	9	10	*a* The expenditure on account of a solitary pupil in the College Department of Bishop-Corrie's Grammer School is omitted.
Boys' Schools ... Higher Class	*27	6,570	5,773	76,456	9	3	1,38,455	10	0	
Boys' Schools ... Middle Class	403	20,522	17,072	1,50,386	11	3	2,09,691	0	0	
Boys' Schools ... Lower Class	1,493	31,424	25,737	26,211	5	8	71,198	1	5	
Mixed Schools ... Higher Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mixed Schools ... Middle Class	20	1,058	877	4,530	15	3	6,447	1	6	
Mixed Schools ... Lower Class	†230	7,301	6,040	630	1	4	3,955	9	4	
Female Schools... Higher Class	1	126	112	1,363	12	8	4,804	5	9	
Female Schools... Middle Class	83	4,502	3,616	12,881	13	1	51,001	2	1	
Female Schools... Lower Class	†33	1,027	913	1,950	13	4	7,297	7	1	
Normal Schools	5	672	561	12,068	12	11	21,319	8	4	
Other Schools for Special Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	2,304	73,308	60,807	2,94,628	1	5	5,29,814	7	4	
Add the amount of grants-in-aid drawn by schools closed during the year ...				3,214	7	2				
				2,97,842	8	7				
Add also the grants drawn by the London Mission and the Hindu Proprietary Schools, omitted in the Inspectors' Returns				2,773	7	9				
				3,00,616	0	4				
Deduct the amount drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum and other Charitable Institutions				58,625	12	8				
				‡2,41,990	3	8	5,29,814	7	4	

* Inclusive of the School Departments of the several Colleges.
† The expenditure of some of these schools, and more particularly of the schools in Tinnevelly and Malabar, is included in that of Boys' Schools of the lower class. The same plan is adopted in regard to certain of the Middle Class Female Schools.
‡ Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,056-3-11.

Madras Female Normal School.

91. The *form* which the Government of India at first desired the proposed Female Normal School *to take* was that of a private institution, supported by the Hindu community, and aided with a liberal grant from the State. On a representation being made, however, that, to secure *any* chance of success, it was absolutely necessary the school should be a Government one, the Viceroy was pleased to assign, as an experimental measure, an annual sum of Rupees 12,000, for five years, for the support of a Government Female Normal School at each of the three Presidency towns. In Order of the Local Government, No. 193, of the 19th May 1868, the total number of students at Madras was limited to fifteen, and of them it was laid down that five should be supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who had previously expressed a wish to be permitted to bear the whole cost of the school; in addition to the five scholarships to be contributed by the Maharajah, intimation was given that provision would be made for one pupil from another quarter. As a necessary preliminary to the establishment of the school, the Hindu community were required to make provision for the nine remaining stipends. The Director of Public Instruction was desired to ascertain if the necessary funds would be forthcoming, and to submit a revised scale for the institution.

92. It was found necessary to inquire the views of Government upon certain points, before any satisfactory results could be drawn from communication between the Native community and myself. The answer of Government to my inquiry was in harmony with the feelings and wishes of the Hindus on every point save one, viz., whether the school was to be open to females of all classes and sects, or to caste Hindu females alone. The Government were in favour of the former, and the Native community of the latter; and it appeared that the feeling of the Hindus was particularly strong upon the subject.

93. After the circulation of a notice, not merely at the Presidency town, but in various parts of the Mofussil, I had the pleasure of meeting at Pacheappa's Hall a considerable number of the most influential Hindu supporters of female education. It was explained at the Meeting that the results obtained up to that time were very far from satisfactory, and that, in fact, there was a failure in regard to the provision of funds for the stipends of the scholars. At my request, a small permanent Committee was constituted to assist me in making further efforts for the provision of the stipends required, and in the still more difficult task of securing eligible pupils. Thanks to the energetic efforts of the

Committee, it was in my power, before the close of December last, to announce to Government that the difficulty as to funds had been surmounted; the guarantee of money for stipends was, however, made conditional upon Hindu caste females being alone admitted to the school.

94. As anticipated, a still greater difficulty than that connected with the provision of funds was experienced in securing pupils. However, on the 28th May, I was in a position to send up to Government a list of candidate students, eighteen in all, of whom about a dozen would probably meet with approval from the Hindu community. Some of the candidates are married, others are widows, and one is unmarried, and states that she has no inclination to marry. Along with the list of candidates was submitted a revised scale of establishment for the school, with a suggestion for the employment, as Superintendent of the Institution, of a lady who is recommended for the post by Miss Carpenter. Until a commencement has been made, there must necessarily be some vagueness of view on points of detail. The course of training contemplated is one of four years; and the stipends proposed are Rupees 15 per mensem for the first year, Rupees 20 for the second and third years, and Rupees 25 for the fourth year. It is suggested that, in addition to her duties in the Normal School, the Superintendent should act as Inspectress of the Girls' Schools in the Presidency town. Such an arrangement would link together the Normal School and the ordinary Girls' Schools; and while it could scarcely fail to exercise a salutary effect upon the latter, it would afford valuable hints to the Superintendent, and enable her to see more clearly how the Normal School should be conducted.

Increase of Fees in Government Schools.

95. As the desire for education has gained much strength of late years, while the fees demanded in Government Schools, though generally a good deal above those charged in Private Institutions intended for Natives, were decidedly low, and had remained in many cases unchanged for some time, it was deemed fitting to introduce revised and somewhat raised scales of fees from the 1st January 1869. The move also afforded an opportunity of assimilating the fees at schools of the same grade in different districts. The revised scales are as follow:—

Classes.	7th.	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
Provincial Schools ...	2 Rs. }	1½ R.	1¼ R.	1 R.	1 R.	8 As.	8 As.
Zillah Schools	... }						
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	12 As.	8 As.	8 As.	4 As.
Taluq Schools...	...	...	8 As.	8 As.	6 As.	6 As.	4 As.

The Mussulman population being, for the most part, in very narrow circumstances, and not possessing the same desire for education that is found among the Hindus, it was considered advisable to adopt the following lower scales for the Madrasa-i-Azam and the Mussulman Anglo-Vernacular School at Mylapore :—

Classes.	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
Madrasa-i-Azam	1 R.	1 R.	12 As.	12 As.	8 As.	8 As.
Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	8 As.	6 As.	6 As.	4 As.

96. At the urgent representations of the Inspectors of the Divisions, the old low rates were allowed to continue in force in Ganjam and South Canara, and in one of the Vizagapatam Taluq Schools; but it is intended to introduce the new scales throughout the Presidency as soon as circumstances will permit. It does not appear that the increase in the fees has had any injurious effect in the great majority of cases; and it seems only appropriate that, from time to time, the scales of fees should be raised, so as to throw a continually increasing portion of the expenditure upon those who benefit by the schools.

Secretary of State's Scholarships.

97. In the course of 1868, the Supreme Government, acting on a suggestion made by the Secretary of State for India, established certain scholarships to encourage Natives to proceed to England, with a view to their perfecting their education and preparing either for the Indian Civil Service Examination or for one of the learned Professions. Two of the scholarships are allotted to the Madras Presidency; one of the two is to be conferred, at the discretion of Government, upon the son of a Native gentleman of rank and position, the only educational condition being that the holder is to possess a thoroughly good knowledge of the English language; the other is to be awarded, subject to certain regulations, upon the results of the University Examinations. The stipends are £200 per annum each, and are tenable for three years; passage and outfit money, to the amount of £150, is also allowed both going to and returning from England. In the past year, the scholarship to be assigned at the discretion of Government was not awarded, but the competitive scholarship was gained by Mr. T. C. Poonen, a Syrian Christian from the Western Coast, who passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination in February 1869, being placed in the 3rd class. Mr. Poonen has proceeded to England.

98. In Order of Government, No. 275, of the 31st July 1868, I was called upon to furnish "a brief report as to what has been, and is being done in the Presidency for the formation of a sound Vernacular Literature;" I was further instructed to submit copies of the Reports for the previous two years, of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, and to offer remarks on the operations of that Society.

Formation of a sound Vernacular Literature.

99. The subject appears to have been first brought forward on the present occasion by some correspondence which took place between the Secretary to the British Indian Association, North-Western Provinces, and the Government of India. The objects in connexion with which the Association sought the aid of Government were very extensive, involving the publication of vernacular translations of works prescribed for the University Examinations, and also of others adapted for an "enlarged sphere of study, subsequent to the completion of the ordinary University course." It was contemplated, as a portion of the plan, that the curriculum in Government Colleges and Schools should be made a vernacular one, with the view of enabling all sections of the population to undergo University Examinations in their own languages; so far, the scheme may be said to be a necessary adjunct to the establishment of an Oriental University, regarding which there was a good deal of agitation a short time ago.

100. The authorities were not prepared to carry out the very extensive, and, in a measure, revolutionary scheme of the Association, but they expressed their desire to encourage the formation of a healthy Vernacular Literature, and they thought fit to communicate on the subject with the different Local Administrations.

101. In reply to Government Order, No. 275, I made the following observations, referring to papers then submitted by me:—" It will be seen that the formation of a sound Vernacular Literature is now the main object of the body formerly termed the Madras School Book Society. It cannot be doubted that the creation of such a Literature is of the highest importance; but this is a work which can only be accomplished gradually, as an improved elementary education becomes diffused throughout the Native community. The few Hindus who have received a fair education draw upon works in the English language for their literary pleasures, and for such further information as they wish to acquire while engaged in the business of life; and it must be stated, with regret, that, as a general rule, they do little or nothing towards the improvement of their Vernacular Literature. As yet the

masses have been scarcely touched by our educational operations; *and, even if elementary education of a sound description* were diffused to a much *greater extent than it is, the substitution of* new literary tastes for those now possessed by the Hindus, which have their roots in the past history of the people, could only be effected very slowly. I append a list of vernacular books brought out by the Educational Department. It will be seen that almost all the works are school-books of an elementary stamp; and it is only for the production of works of this sort that the machinery of the department seems suitable. Among the works is a Hindustani version of a little book upon Mechanics and the Steam Engine. This work I brought out at the express request of Sir William Denison, the late Governor of Madras; but I regret to say that, though the work was advertised for some time in the Official Gazette, there is no demand for it, and, consequently, the copies rest undisturbed on the shelves of the Central Depôt."

102. In passing orders upon my letter and the other papers therewith submitted, Government suggested that the Society might possibly receive assistance in the sale of their works throughout the Provinces from the Educational Department. An arrangement has now been decided upon, according to which the Curators of the District Depôts will act as Agents of the Society, keeping their transactions as such quite separate from those arising from their employment in the Educational Department. It is hoped that, by the above arrangement, a greater sale will be secured for the books which are brought out by the Society as additions to Vernacular Literature; but, for the reasons already given, I fear that progress in this direction will be extremely slow.

Army Schools.

103. Last year, thirteen sets of Native Army Schools, including thirty-two separate schools, with 876 pupils, were examined by the Inspectors of the Educational Department, whose reports were forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the schools cannot be made efficient, unless the present excessively small allowance granted to each Regiment for educational purposes is considerably increased.

Book Department.

104. In the Appendix will be found a Report, drawn up by the Curator of Government Books, upon the working of the Book Department during the past year. It will be seen that the operations of the Department received very considerable extension. While, in 1867-68, the number of books

purchased was 32,547, and their value, Rupees *18,737-3-6; for 1868-69, the figures stand at 52,463, and Rupees 37,083-14-5. So, in the case* of books printed, which it may be observed are nearly all Vernacular, as those purchased are almost entirely English, we have for the past year 120,500 copies of the value of Rupees 26,906-4-0, against 67,719 copies of the value of Rupees 9,334-6-3 for 1867-68. Turning to sales, the number of books sold in the year under review was 148,459, amounting in value to Rupees 54,237-3-6; while, for 1867-68, the figures were 106,477 and Rupees 41,048 respectively; in the foregoing sums are included small amounts realized by the sale of some stationery. The statement beneath shows the number of copies and the value of the books sold for different languages:—

Languages.	Copies.	Value. RS.	A.	P.
English...	38,760	26,732	0	5
Tamil...	57,827	11,119	2	1
Telugu...	32,006	7,348	13	8
Malayalam...	6,316	1,921	4	0
Canarese......	9,004	5,991	15	0
Hindustani...	304	111	4	6
Uriya...	4,237	537	3	5
Sanskrit...	5	24	8	0
Stationery...	...	451	0	5
Total...	1,48,459	54,237	3	6

105. An important saving has been made by obtaining books direct from a London firm, which allows a large discount; and, as the new arrangement did not come into play till near the latter end of 1868, a still greater profit will be obtained during the current official year. The Curator, who, I feel bound to remark, is most zealous in the discharge of his duties, desires to be permitted to lay in a stock of printing paper, as such a course would secure better paper than is generally procurable at Madras, and would also be a source of saving. There are, however, disadvantages attaching to the measure, and, before proposing its adoption, I purpose consulting three or four of the chief Printing firms at the Presidency town.

106. The only clearly made out failure in supplying books during the year was one at Masulipatam; this failure is satisfactorily explained by Mr. Kristnama Charry; and, upon the whole, I believe that the Book Department was worked during the year 1868-69 in a decidedly more efficient manner than was the case in any previous year.

107. The difficulties in the way of printing Malayalam books are great, as is pointed out by Mr. Garthwaite, who, I must observe, has had imposed upon him considerable labor in bringing out books for his districts, while other Inspecting Officers have not had a like burden in connexion with their divisions. An attempt was made last year to induce a Native Press at Madras to undertake Malayalam printing work for the Department, although it was felt that the correction of proofs could not be managed altogether satisfactorily at the Presidency town. The scheme was not carried out, as the Native firm required to have a complete monopoly of the work at certain fixed prices for a lengthened period, and terms of such a nature could not be accepted.

Total Expenditure of the Educational Department.

108. The expenditure of the Educational Department, during 1868-69, amounted to Rupees 9,73,026-13-10, distributed under the following heads :—

From Imperial Revenue.

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Charges in connexion with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.					36,317	13	8
Do. do. with the Inspecting Agency.					1,18,636	1	10
Government Colleges and Schools.							
Colleges.	General...	48,810	0	8			
	Professional.	9,276	12	2			
Schools.	General...	1,47,732	0	5			
	Special ...	1,31,674	3	10			
					3,37,493	1	1
Government Scholarships.							
Colleges.	General...	5,331	0	0			
	Professional.	1,020	0	0			
Schools.	General...	...	..				
	Special...	11,487	12	10			
					17,838	12	10
Grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenue.							
Salary and other Grants...		2,16,071	2	4			
Results' Grants. ...		23,862	13	5			
Scholarships		2,056	3	11			
					2,41,990	3	8
Grant to the Madras School Book Society					2,000	0	0
Preparation and Purchase of School Books					62,602	6	6
Central Book Depôt					4,953	1	1
University of Madras					35,819	13	3
				Carried over Rs.	8,57,651	5	11

		RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward Rs.		8,57,651	5	11
Government School Buildings.				
Educational Building Fund. New Works ...	1,31,434 15 11			
Repairs	3,868 15 9			
		1,35,303	15	8
Building Grants to Private Schools.....		3,641	7	9
Charges in Government Schools borne by school fees...		47,692	13	9
Do. do. from other sources... ...		5,320	8	7
Charges in Government Schools borne by Endowments, Subscriptions, and Donations		6,409	5	5
Total...		10,56,019	9	1
Deduct—				
University fees paid to the credit of Government ...	21,199 0 0			
School fees do.	7,556 7 9			
Proceeds of sale of Books do. ...	54,237 3 6			
		82,992	11	3
Rupees...		9,73,026	13	10

109. The total amount of fees actually collected during the year at Government Colleges and Schools was Rupees 66,087-6-0 ; to this has to be added the sum of Rupees 1,642-5-7 obtained from other sources, but credited to the Fee Fund. After defraying charges to the amount of Rupees 47,692-13-9, and paying Rupees 7,556-7-9 to the credit of Government, there remained a balance at the end of the year of Rupees 12,480-6-1.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. B. POWELL,

Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 31*st July* 1869.

APPENDIX A.

No. I.

From H. Bowers, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, to E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Waltair, 10th May 1869, No. 110.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Report on the progress of Education in the Northern Circars for the year ending March 1869.

2. This Report, to my regret, will not reach you till after the date on which it was called for, partly because I did not get back to head-quarters from my Ganjam tour till the middle of April, and partly because the number of small schools now in the Division, under Native Managers, renders it difficult to get in with punctuality the numerical and financial returns necessary to its completeness.

3. At the commencement of the year 1867-68, there were in this Division—

37 Government Schools;
161 Private Schools receiving aid;
2 Normal Schools, or classes;

giving a total of 200 schools of all kinds.

4. At the close of the year there are—

36 Government Schools;
186 Private Schools receiving aid;
3 Normal Schools, or classes;

giving a total of 225 schools of all kinds. The classification of these into schools of the Higher, Middle, and Lower Grades, with the number of scholars in each, is given in the numerical return that accompanies.

5. During the year there have been in—

The Ganjam District	10	Schools	opened,	and	6	Schools	closed.
,, Vizagapatam ,,	13	,,	,,		1	,,	,,
,, Godavery ,,	21	,,	,,		27	,,	,,
,, Kistna ,,	19	,,	,,		4	,,	,,
Total ...	63	,,	,,		38	,,	,,

6. The gain, therefore, of twenty-five schools in the whole Division has been made chiefly in the class of elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools. It is to be regretted that many of these should prove so short-lived. For every two new schools that are opened, one is closed. Care is exercised to ascertain that there are fair prospects of stability for a school, before a grant is recommended; still, this precaution notwithstanding, the rate of school mortality is

very high, fifty per cent. I have drawn the attention of the Deputy Inspectors to this point, and will try to enforce this year as much caution as can be exercised consistently with giving educational enterprize full encouragement, and the Grant-in-Aid Rules fair play.

7. There has been one Government School closed during the year, the Taluq School of Ganjam, for reasons to be hereafter given, which reduces the number of Government Schools in the Division from thirty-seven to thirty-six. The additional Normal School is the Training School of the Church Mission Society at Masulipatam, which has been converted from a Vernacular Mission School into a Training and Practising School.

8. I proceed to notice briefly the condition of the principal schools in the Division.

9. The Government Schools of the highest class in this Division are the two Zillah Schools at Berhampore and at Rajahmundry. Both have been inspected by myself during the official year. That at Berhampore, I examined in March last. The number on the rolls was then 190, but as the time of my visit was the popular time for marrying and giving in marriage, there were many absentees. In other respects, too, that time was unfavorable, for being in the early part of the year the classes had all been newly formed, and the amount of work done was necessarily trifling and insufficient, to test fairly the success of the teachers or the industry of the scholars. I therefore propose this year to deviate from the hitherto unvaried practice of visiting the Ganjam Schools in the first quarter of the year, and will see whether more favorable results may not be forthcoming, if the scholars are examined when they have about completed the year's course.

Number of Scholars.	
1867-68.	1868-69.
235	184

10. In the point of attendance there has been satisfactory progress in the Berhampore Zillah School, for though the actual numbers are not higher than last year, there is one class less, the first and largest class having been abolished, in consequence of the opening of the Town School, through the exertions mainly of N. Vyapuri Mudaliar and the late Deputy Inspector. In the Town School, boys are taught up to the standard of the 2nd class, and as this school has also been well attended during the year, it is evident that English education is becoming more sought after in Berhampore and the neighbourhood. And this numerical growth has taken place notwithstanding the increased rate of schooling fees introduced since the beginning of the year. In an educational point of view, however, this Zillah School does not yet turn out the work which we expect from Institutions of this class. Out of nine of its students who went into the last Matriculation Examination, one only succeeded in passing. And my own examination of the new 5th class did not afford satis-

factory results. I degraded six boys as unfit for the class. Regarding the prospects of those that were left, it is too soon to offer any conjecture, but I agree with the Head Master in thinking that the calamitous history of the Ganjam District during last few years, and the backward state of education generally in it, are circumstances entitled to consideration, when trying to account for the slow educational progress of this Zillah School.

11. The Rajahmundry Zillah School was inspected by me last July. Here also there is a Town School which has relieved the Zillah School of its lowest class. The numbers still keep up, notwithstanding the higher rate of fees, and the school continues to be popular. The present Head Master, Cooppuswami Sastri, is officiating until the arrival of the Head Master, expected shortly from England. Should he prove an efficient Head, with so competent and energetic an Assistant as Cooppuswami Sastri, the school ought soon to rise to the position which it is intended to occupy, that of a Provincial School. The results of my own examination were generally favorable, but the success of the 5th class at the Matriculation Examination has not come up quite to what might reasonably have been expected. Only two passed out of nine who presented themselves. This comparative failure contrasts with the result obtained the year before, when six out of seven passed the same examination. During the year a promising young Assistant Master, from the Government Normal School at Vizagapatam, G. Sooreanarayanah, died; his place has been supplied by the transfer to the Zillah School of the Head Master of the Elur Anglo-Vernacular School.

Number of Scholars.	
1867-68.	1868-69.
201	202

12. The three Anglo-Vernacular Schools have been visited by myself once during the year, and by the Deputy Inspectors of the Districts in which they are situated at least twice. The most flourishing of these is that at Bimlipatam. The new scale of fees has not affected the attendance, which in all but exceptional months is tolerably regular. The classes, generally, did fairly in my examination, the 4th class showing signs of painstaking teaching on the part of the Head Master. There were boys in it sufficiently advanced to be formed into a 5th class, but as the establishment sanctioned for this school would not allow of that step onwards, these scholars had to leave the school. Owing to the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, I was able to nominate two to scholarships in the Samasthanam School, where they will be able to prosecute their studies up

BIMLIPATAM ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

Number of Scholars.	
1867-68.	1868-69.
77	73

to the standard of the Matriculation Examination. The Head Master of the Bimlipatam School, W. Venkataramayya, has entitled himself to the Macdonald Gold Medal for the year 1868, as he stood at the head of all who passed the F. A. Examination from the Northern Circars. The First Assistant Master had to be removed last July from his post for serious irregularities, and his place has been supplied by a Matriculated student from the Government Normal School at Vizagapatam. The new school-building is now all but finished, and has been occupied for some months past.

13. The Chikakol School has not advanced in as satisfactory a manner as that at Bimlipatam. The numbers rose considerably during the year, but that was due to an influx of boys into the lowest class to such an extent, indeed as to render that class quite unmanageable by a single teacher. Regarding this as the least possible satisfactory development of a school, I directed a reduction of the 1st class to a size that could be efficiently handled by one master, and the surplus scholars were formed into a sort of preparatory class, taught in a part of the verandah by a private teacher who took the fees. On my re-organization of the classes after the examination, many of these boys were re-admitted, and the numbers have risen to 129. The results of the examination were not altogether satisfactory. The majority of the boys seemed dull; their mode of answering was slow and difficult, even when right, and in translating from Telugu into English and *vice versâ* they were very deficient. The 3rd class had been for some time without a regular teacher. A student from the Vizagapatam Normal School took charge last October; and in English and in Arithmetic I found it very deficient. There was also a good deal of mis-pronunciation of English throughout the school. I thought the Head Master had been trying to do his best, and his salary was accordingly raised to Rupees 45; but on my way back from Berhampore, in consequence of his being found guilty of several delinquencies in the keeping of the school accounts and registers, it was necessary to remove him, and a Normal Student from Vizagapatam, who passed the recent F. A. Examination, has been nominated to the Head Mastership.

CHIKAKOL ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

Number of Scholars.	
1867-68.	1868-69.
162	129

14. This school has considerably declined during the year, owing in a great measure to the active competition of the Mission School at Elur, and to the great disparity between the rate of fees levied in the two schools. The Church Mission Society appointed the Reverend

ELUR ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

Number of Scholars.	
1867-68.	1868-69.
80	36

Mr. Arden, a Graduate of Cambridge, to the charge of their school at this town, about the beginning of the official year, and since his arrival, there has been a general desertion of scholars from the Government to the Mission School. Then the fee demanded at the latter for admission into the highest class, and it may be reduced or remitted altogether, (I believe,) at the discretion of the Head Master, is only 4 annas, which is the fee demanded at the former for admission into the lowest class, and which is not remitted under any circumstances. The late Head Master of the Government School never proved himself very efficient, and he has been re-placed by a more energetic man; but it is hardly to be expected that a school presided over by a Hindu Master, on the teaching staff of which Government expend monthly only Rupees 100, can effectually compete with a school presided over by an English Graduate, with a monthly expenditure of more than Rupees 500. The question of the abolition of this school has been raised, and is now awaiting solution. If the number of scholars at the Government School should decline permanently, to such an extent, as to show that the townspeople of Elur are quite satisfied with the teaching in the Mission School, and want no other, it will be my duty to recommend that the Government School be closed. I have taken steps to apprise the parents and guardians of children attending one or other school, of the experiment which may now be said to be in progress, and of its probable issue; and at the time of my next visit will make a special report on the subject.

15. The other middle class Government Schools are the Taluq Schools, of which there are eleven. The four named in the margin are in the Ganjam District. They were all inspected by myself during the months of February and March, besides having received two visits from the Deputy Inspector in the course of the year. All are in a very backward state compared with the Taluq Schools in other districts. That at Ganjam has been closed, the attendance having sunk to seven scholars, and there being no prospect of much improvement in its condition, owing to the unhealthiness of Ganjam, and its desertion by that class of inhabitants who generally seek an English education for their children. In none of these schools is there a 4th class; at Russelkondah, and at Teckali, there is a 3rd class; while at Itchapore and Purushottapur the highest class is the 2nd. I thought the Russelkondah School is in the most satisfactory condition. The late Head Master has been replaced by a young man from the Rajahmundry Zillah School, who, though not by any means a good teacher, is trying to do his best, and has improved the school. The Uriya Assistant Master here is also one of the best

GANJAM DISTRICT.

Schools.	Scholars.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.
Russelkondah. ...	40	39
Purushottapur ...	29	40
Teckali, Raghunathpur.	75	39
Itchapore. ...	37	35

of that class I have met with in Ganjam. At Teckali there had been a considerable falling off in the attendance of Uriya boys, owing to the indifference of the Uriya teacher. He has been removed, and I have recently secured the services of a better man, who will, I hope, be the means of bringing back the boys who have left. The school at Purushottapur was opened only the year before last, but it has made some progress, though still in a very elementary state. The native house in which it is held is one of the darkest, hottest, and for school purposes most incommodious house I have ever been in; but no other place is available. The Itchapore school continues in the languishing state in which it has been for the last four or five years. I wished to form a 3rd class, but could not find a sufficient number of boys qualified for it. The attendance here, as also at most of the Ganjam schools, is most irregular. The parents take away their children to work in the fields, or to attend feasts, or to go on errands; and in the present state of education in the Ganjam District, we cannot afford to enforce our rules strictly. The higher rate of fees introduced into all other Taluq Schools has not been brought into force in these schools. From what I have observed, I am inclined to ascribe the low condition of the Ganjam Schools generally, partly to the poverty of the people, and partly to the intellectual apathy of the Uriyas, who form a considerable part of the population.

16. All the Taluq Schools in the Vizagapatam District have been visited once by myself, except that at Gunupur, and also once or twice by the Deputy Inspector. The school at Palkondah I saw last October. There were then as many as fifty-eight boys on the rolls, the highest number that I have known in attendance there. But a very large proportion had their fees paid for them by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s Agent at Palcondah, Mr. Mackie. This gentleman, however, has since consented judiciously to reduce this somewhat profuse liberality, on the ground that it might tend to lower the value of education by making it almost eleemosynary. It is, however, gratifying to find that though the higher rate of school fees has been introduced, and though many who before had their fees paid for them now, have to pay them for themselves, the numbers have not much fallen off. At my examination I thought that the school had improved since the year previous. The great want at Palcondah for years past has been a school-house. I have more than once or twice reported the utter inadequacy of the miserable shed in which the work of teaching has to be carried on, and for the last four or five years a local subscription has been lying in the treasury, but you have not felt at liberty to recommend any assistance. At length, with the generous aid of Messrs.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Schools.	Scholars.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.
Palcondah. ...	48	46
Ankapilly. ...	48	49
Kassimcotah. ...	45	40
Dimila. ...	53	45
Chodaveram. ...	29	29
Gunupur. ...	20	17

Arbuthnot & Co., the renters of the Palcondah Taluq, there is a prospect of this long pressing want at Palkondah being supplied. A school building is now in course of erection at their expense and that of the subscribers, under the supervision of Mr. Mackie, which, when completed, I believe, is to be made available for the purposes of the Government School. With a suitable building, I hope that the Palcondah School will reach a better condition than it has yet attained.

Numerically, the Anakapalli Taluq School is in about the same state as it was last year, but in other respects my examination of it led me to think that it had declined since I had last visited it. In the pronunciation of English, in Arithmetic, in hand-writing, all important points, there was a falling off, which I ascribe partly to the frequent changes that have been made, unavoidably, in the Headmastership, and also to the inconvenient Native house in which the school is held being very unsuitable for school purposes. I also thought the First Assistant Master unfit for this post, and he has been replaced by a better man. As for the building, though we have raised about Rupees 800, I see no prospect of obtaining a suitable site. The land belongs to a private proprietor, and most of it is leased out. The Principal Assistant Agent, as well as myself, have endeavoured to find some spot that might be rendered available for a school-house, but as yet without success.

At Kasimcotah there is now a commodious school-house, which has had the advantage that usually falls to the lot of buildings erected under professional supervision, of being partially unroofed and re-roofed within a few months after completion. I hope it will now stand the test of the approaching rains. The school itself, however, has not increased, as I hoped it would have done, when we had a more convenient building ; but the knowledge of English possessed by the Head Master's class was better than in the corresponding class at Anakapalli. In the lower classes the results of my examination were only indifferent. The Head Master's manners are not conciliatory, and he is not much liked by the parents and guardians of the boys. This circumstance I think has kept the numbers down.

At Dimila the effect of the new scale of fees has been slightly to reduce the attendance, but not much. This school was only opened the year before last, and there is now a 3rd class. It is held in a Native house, and as the village is a poor one, I do not see any prospect of our getting a school-house built. The Masters have, I think, been doing their best, and the school is making as much progress as can be expected.

Chodavaram.—The numbers at this school show a tendency to decline. Some three years ago between forty and fifty boys were in attendance. The highest class here is the 3rd, and the Master's attainments are not equal to the instruction of a higher class, but his other qualifications make some compensation for his deficient knowledge. There is no Taluq School in this district that shows better order and discipline than the one at Chodavaram. The

Master is painstaking and regular, and much liked in the village, but *he belongs to the old school, is slow, easily embarrassed, and in a public examination or in a Normal School would not shine. But as he seems* to suit Chodavaram, which would be "a bushel" to any educational "light," I have felt reluctant to remove him, notwithstanding his failure to qualify for a certificate. The classes passed a tolerable examination, Arithmetic being the weakest subject, in which the working was very slow indeed. Throughout the school, generally, there was a want of briskness.

GUNUPUR.—This is a school opened in 1868 in the Sourah country, at the foot of the Jeypoor hills. It is one of those educational experiments from which I am indisposed to anticipate any other result for some time to come than that of being able to show on paper that a school exists in a remote, out-of-the-way, unhealthy, semi-civilized district. It is in a very elementary state, the highest class being the 2nd. On the introduction of the new scale of fees, the numbers were declining so fast that, had you not sanctioned a return to the old rate, the experiment would have speedily been at an end by the closing of the school for want of scholars. The Deputy Inspector has visited Gunupur twice during the year, but I have not been able to go there myself.

17. The RELANGHI School has sunk to the lowest condition of inefficiency.

GODAVERY DISTRICT.

Schools.	Scholars.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.
Relanghi	36	16
Viravaseram.... ...	86	80

When I visited it in 1866, I found fifty scholars; the next year the Acting Inspector found forty. This year, in August last, I found thirty; that number has since sunk to sixteen. The school has been in existence nearly ten years, and, except in one or two years, has never been favorably reported on. It must be considered now a decided failure. This has come about, I think, partly from the removal of the Tahsildar's head-quarters from Relanghi; partly from the indifference of the inhabitants—all weavers, banians, and ryots, the classes who display most apathy to education—and partly also, I fear, from some indifference on the part of the Head Master. When I was at Relanghi, the highest class was the 2nd. I have recommended the transfer of the school establishment to either Draksharam or Amalapoor, and the move has just been sanctioned.

VIRAVASERAM.—This school continues to be well conducted. When I inspected it, the numbers were rather higher than eighty. There were four classes which were in a fairly satisfactory state. The teachers, I thought, had fallen into the very natural mistake of giving their chief attention to the brightest lads in the class to the neglect of the duller ones; consequently, there was more disparity among the boys of the same class than there should have been. The Head Master, one of the most active and energetic in the Division, has just been promoted to the charge of the Elur School. I hope his successor at Viravaseram will keep the school up to its old standard of efficiency.

18. The Gudur School was inspected by myself last December, and it has been visited also on two other occasions by the Deputy Inspector. It continues to improve under the present Head Master. At my examination the boys showed that pains had been taken in teaching them. The new scale of fees has not affected the attendance. The chief obstacle to the success of the school is the want of a suitable building. The school is now held in a native house, dark and stuffy. The people, who now show more interest in the school, have promised to subscribe towards the erection of a school-house, but the uncertainty which attaches to the permanence of the school makes it unadvisable at present to take steps in this direction.

Kistna District.

Taluq School.	Number of Scholars.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.
Gudur.............	43	46

19. The number of Hill Schools remains the same as last year, but there is some increase in the number of scholars. I visited the Hills in company with the late Deputy Inspector, C. Rama Row, in the month of March, and saw eleven out of the fifteen schools. The majority were in the normal unsatisfactory condition, the exceptions being, the schools at Popara, Donga, Brahmanapad, Kabalgam. and Gudrigam; the two latter, however, being newly established schools, and as yet very elementary. The school at Linepada, also, I heard from the Superintendent of Hill Schools, for I did not myself see it, was in as flourishing a condition as any, and the attendance there is certainly greater than at any other school. In six of the schools there is a 4th class, in which the course of instruction comprises Uriya Prose and Poetry, Grammar, History, Telugu Prose, Arithmetic as far as Proportion, and Geography. I have proposed to simplify this course still further, by leaving out the study of Grammar altogether, which the Masters are not able to teach, and by substituting the "Brief Sketches of Asia" (from which the history is learned) for the Uriya Prose Reader. The knowledge of Geography everywhere was worthless, consisting of a mere string of names; but as there are very few schools any where in which this subject is taught intelligently, I do not lay much stress on the failure of the Hill School-masters to teach it. In a few schools the best boys were able to work easy sums in the Compound Rules. The knowledge of Telugu every where was confined to the reading of the easier sentences in the First Book of Lessons, with gross mispronunciation. Not more than one or two of the teachers themselves could read the book without making many mistakes. The knowledge of Uriya was better. But in several schools were boys, whose names had been on the rolls one and two years, who knew absolutely nothing whatever, not a letter of the alphabet; and the highest results stated were the fruit of eight,

Government Primary Schools.
Hill Schools of Ghumsur and Chinna Kimedi.

Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
15	15	570	658

nine, and ten years' schooling. Every where the attendance was irregular, and there was hardly a boy who seemed to take the least interest in his work.

20. That this should be the state of things after the experiment has been carried on now for some fifteen years, is a highly unsatisfactory result. In my opinion, speaking with all diffidence, this must be ascribed to the unsuitably high standard of education fixed for the schools, the want of efficient supervision, the total indifference of the people to education, and the inefficiency of the Masters. In the special Report, which I have addressed to you on this subject, I have reiterated the opinion that the schools should be under the direct supervision of the European officer stationed on the Hills; that the course of instruction should be as simple as possible, being confined to what the Masters are competent to teach, and that is very little more than Reading, Writing, and the Elements of Arithmetic. Other changes in the system were suggested by the Acting Inspector last year, and, as I write, I learn that nearly all have received the sanction of Government. The most important of these, are raising of the pay of the Masters, and the reformation of a Normal class at Russelkondah. The Junior Assistant Agent is also to be charged with the direct management of the schools. It will be my duty to aid in carrying out the more liberal measures which the Government have approved of; but I must confess that I am not sanguine of any educational success, for the reason that these schools do not supply any felt want. On the contrary, I believe that, in most places nothing would gratify the people, parents, and children, so much as their abolition. In that condition of things, I cannot well see how schools can thrive.

21. I regret to have to mention that the Deputy Inspector died, a few days after our return to Berhampore, of fever, caught during our tour, short though that was.

22. Reviewing the foregoing brief account of the Government Schools in the First Division, it cannot escape notice that, generally speaking, the Taluq Schools are not a great success. That arises, I think, from the Masters being mostly young men, whose attainments are not much in advance of those of their classes, very few of whom, even of those who have had some training in a Normal School, know much about teaching; still fewer of whom try to improve themselves as teachers, for the reason that they regard their present posts as temporary means of subsistence, until an opportunity occurs of getting into another department. And I cannot also help mentioning, though here I have the misfortune to differ from you, the adverse influence of unsuitable buildings. It seems to me unreasonable to expect a school to be efficiently carried on in a close, dark, confined native house. At present, the last mentioned cause especially operates to the disadvantage of the schools at Gudur, Dimila, Anakapilly, and Purushottapur. At Palkondah there will soon be a suitable building erected; and at Teekali the school is held in a native house, but the hall assigned for that purpose is tolerably roomy.

The Government School there is, and has been for years, indebted for a local habitation to the liberality of a resident at the place, who gives it free quarters. There is a local subscription for a building, but unless it were supplemented by something more than an equal grant, it would not meet the expense of building a school-house at Teckali. At Russelkondah the school has been removed from the former building, which was much out of repair, and was at an inconvenient distance, to a native house nearer the residences of the scholars. It is proposed to purchase this house, and to make such alterations as will adapt it for school purposes. At all the other stations there are now convenient school-houses.

23. The Normal School at Vizagapatam was examined by the Inspector of Normal Schools last September, but neither the Principal of the Normal School nor I know the nature of his report. I have visited the school on two or three occasions during the brief periods that I have been at head-quarters, but have made no formal inspection of it. Mr. Moss and his Assistants appear to be doing their work with earnestness, and with a fair measure of success. Out of the four students who presented themselves at the First Arts Examination, two were successful, both being placed high in the 2nd class. Seven appeared at the Matriculation Examination, and three succeeded in passing; one being placed in the 1st class. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the attention of Normal Students is occupied with other subjects besides those that enter into the University Examination. At the Teachers' Certificate Examination, five were candidates for the 4th Grade, of whom three passed; one was placed in the 5th Grade, and the other failed altogether. Of the eight who were candidates for the 5th Grade, half were successful.

VIZAGAPATAM NORMAL SCHOOL.

Number of Scholars.	
1867-68	1868-69
32	42

24. The Practising School fell off in numbers somewhat on the introduction of the higher rate of fee, which, by a mistake, was levied according to the Anglo-Vernacular School Standard, instead of the Taluq School Standard. On the error being corrected, the numbers rose again, and now stand at sixty-nine.

25. During the year, seven students have been appointed to Teacherships, with salaries varying from Rupees 25 to Rupees 40; and seven vernacular students have left to establish village schools.

26. The Normal Students at Narsapur were examined by me last August. They had just returned from attending the Teachers' Certificate Examination at Rajahmundry; I, therefore, confined my examination to the general working of the class,

NARSAPUR NORMAL CLASS.

Number of Scholars.	
1867-68	1868-69
14	15

and to hearing the students teach. There were fourteen present, nine forming the Upper Division, reading for the 4th Grade, and five the lower, reading for the 5th Grade. The chief defect in the teaching arrangements was the small amount of instruction bearing on the special work of a Schoolmaster, and the absence of arrangements for superintending the students when teaching. But as many of the students are furnished with very little knowledge on entering the class, it is not surprising to find a large proportion of time devoted to the acquisition of general information; however, the attention of the Normal Master having been drawn to these points, more attention will be paid to them. The present Normal Master, T. Ramabrahman, formerly a pupil and a Master in the Church Mission Society's Institution at Bunder, is well fitted for the post he fills, and works with energy. Of the thirteen students who went up to the Teachers' Examination, three obtained certificates of the 4th Grade, and five of the 5th Grade. All but four have gone out to take up appointments in schools, and the present class consists almost entirely of new students, admitted this year. They were examined in March last by the Deputy Inspector, who reports that the students are fairly promising young men. The Normal scholarships were raised from last September to Rupees 4 and Rupees 5 and this may have the effect of drawing to the class a better description of scholars.

27. At present there are only four schools in this Division that can be ranked in the higher class, and the claims of the last on the list to this rank are somewhat doubtful. The first place, not merely among private schools, but among schools of every class in the 1st Division belongs to the Church Mission Society's School at Masulipatam. This Institution has become, in my opinion, more efficient under the management of the present Principal, the Rev. John Sharp, than it was even under that of the Reverend Missionary whose name is so closely connected with English education in the Kistna District. I visited the school last December, and noted among the features of improvement presented by the school, the numerical increase of pupils—the numbers being at the date of my visit 277 as against 261 the year before, and 200 the year before that; the raising of the rate of school fees; the greater regularity of attendance ensured by striking off the names of frequent absentees; the larger proportion of scholars in the higher classes; the larger amount of secular work got through by each class; and the attainment of all these results with a smaller staff of teachers. The examination of the classes also produced evidence of careful teaching. In my special Report on the school, I

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, HIGHER CLASS.

Schools.	Number of Scholars.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.
Church Mission School, Bunder.	271	279
Samasthanam School, Vizianagram.	149	109
Hindu School, Cocanada.	159	143
Do. Vizagapatam.	197	129

noticed that, out of seventeen teachers, only six were uncertificated, two of these being Telugu Pundits, who are quite as efficient without as with a certificate, and another, the Writing Master; *while of the rest, there were only three that held certificates no higher than the 3rd Grade. The peculiar advantage enjoyed by this school seems to be that*, even in the very lowest classes, the instruction is given by teachers whose attainments are of a respectable standard.

28. The results *obtained by the students of this school* in the University Examinations of 1868, have not been quite as successful as in some previous years. The Macdonald Gold Medal, which had gone for *four* successive years to the Church Mission School at Bunder, has been won this year by the Head Master of the Government School at Bimlipatam. Out of five candidates, two being Assistant Masters, who presented themselves at the F.A. Examination, only one succeeded in passing; on the other hand, only three out of seven candidates who came in to the Matriculation Examination failed, and two out of the four who succeeded, were ranked in the 1st class by the University Examiners. If we compare the per-centage of success in the Matriculation Examination with that obtained generally, or at the Presidency specially, the result is creditable to this Institution.

29. The Samasthanam School has made progress. I rank it this year among "Higher Class" Schools. At my examination, I found eight scholars in the 5th class studying the Matriculation subjects, and two succeeded in passing the examination, both in the 2nd class. To one of these youths, the Maharajah has awarded a Scholarship of Rupees 15, to enable him to prosecute his studies at the Presidency College up to the B.A. Degree. The Matriculation class will, in future years, be still further strengthened by the accession of the most promising scholars of the Taluq Schools in the Vizagapatam District, whom the Maharajah has, with his usual liberality, authorized the Inspector to nominate to Scholarships in the Samasthanam School. These Scholarships will confer a benefit on many a sharp boy who, otherwise, might be compelled to leave off his studies with the completion of the Taluq School course.

30. A Primary School was opened last year to qualify boys to enter the 2nd class of the Samasthanam School, which is now the lowest. I made a cursory examination of it, and was satisfied that the boys were being carefully taught. The Masters of the Samasthanam School, generally, are fairly competent men; and the order of the school, and its general management, reflect credit on the Head Master, Aroonachalla Sastri, who takes much interest in his work.

31. The Cocanada Anglo-Vernacular School is, in some respects, one of the most successful schools in the Northern Circars. In no other private schools are the fees so high and so regularly paid; nor one whose financial condition is on a sounder basis. When I inspected the school in November last, I found seven scholars in an upper division of the 5th class, reading the Matriculation subjects. Three of them appeared at the examination, but

according to my anticipations, did not succeed in passing. The Committee have since then engaged the services of Mr. Kenny, a certificated Teacher, as the Head Master; and under his management I expect that the educational success of this school will shortly be on a par with its material success. In the examination, I found that there had been too rapid promotion, that the books in some instances were not suited to the capacity of the scholars, and that stricter discipline was needed. The attention of the Managers and Teachers was drawn to these points. In the Primary School, for which a building grant has been recently sanctioned, there were eighty-seven scholars, who were being taught up to the standard of the 2nd class.

32. The only other school that can be ranked in the higher class, is the Hindu School of Vizagapatam. It sent up three students to the Matriculation Examination, but all failed. The numbers in attendance fell off considerably in the middle of last year, owing in great measure to the opening of a Mission School in Vizagapatam, which proposed to train up to the Matriculation standard. Since then, however, the roll number has risen again. The inspection of this school did not yield a very satisfactory result; the defects brought to notice being a want of energetic supervision of the whole school, a deficiency in accurate explanation and in Grammar, and an inefficient teaching of Arithmetic. The attendance, too, was very irregular. As the Committee, through one cause or another, had dwindled down to a couple of Members, resident at Vizagapatam, I urged the introduction of new Members. Consequently, a new Committee has been formed, containing some of the most influential inhabitants of the town, who are consulting how best to improve the working of the school.

33. The school established by the London Missionary Society in Vizagapatam was opened during the official year. It has received aid from Government, but its arrangements having been only recently completed, it has not yet been inspected. I shall make an examination of it in the early part of the present official year. It is presided over by a European Missionary, and will take rank, I expect, among the Higher Class Schools of the District.

34. Of these schools, I inspected during my tour in Ganjam, the Berhampore Town School, the schools at Chetterpur, Parla Kimedy, Nowpada, Sompeta, Aska, and Palasa. The late Deputy Inspector visited all two or three times during the official year, but his death has deprived me of the usual report on the schools of the district. The Onslow Institution I did not find in a very satisfactory state; but a more efficient Assistant Master has been engaged, and another distribution of the work of the teachers made, which will probably

GANJAM DISTRICT—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—MIDDLE CLASS.

1868-69.	
Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
13	568

lead to some improvement. The aid granted by Government to this school was raised from Rupees 3-5-4, which was the total amount at the time of my inspection to Rupees 39-13-4. The highest class was the 4th class. The sudden resignation of the Head Master in the early part of last year affected this school disadvantageously. The Parla Kimedy School has not made progress. When I visited it, I found only two scholars in the 4th class, and the highest class, according to the arrangement I made after the examination, was the 3rd. The Local Committee formed in 1867, by the Acting Inspector, to look after the interests of the school, has not, in my opinion, been giving that attention to the school that was, and ought to be, expected. My own opinion, of the working of Local School Committees, or School Managers, is very much the same as that expressed by the Inspector of Lahore Circle, published in the last Public Instruction Report of the Punjaub. "The Local Committees," the Inspector writes, "have not, as a rule, rendered any very valuable assistance to the cause of education. Their action is generally spasmodic, and is most conspicuous when they wish to bring themselves to the notice of the local authorities, with a view to the attainment of any special object." The Parla Kimedy School Committee, however, has the advantage of having the Principal Assistant to the Agent of Ganjam as the Vice-President, and as Mr. Hope takes a good deal of interest in educational matters, whenever he visits Parla Kimedy, he stirs up the Members, and inquires about the school.

35. At the Sompeta School the highest class was the 3rd, containing ten boys, the standard that of a Taluq School. The English reading was pretty good, but both in the 3rd and in the 2nd class there was considerable deficiency in Arithmetic. The 1st class consisted mainly of a Pial School, incorporated with this school, and forming the main body of the school. Some pecuniary assistance is given to this school from the Jalantra Estate, under the Court of Wards, but the local subscriptions have fallen off. The principal Manager has been transferred to another station, and I fear the usual result will soon follow—the closing of the school. At the Nowpada and Palasa Schools, I found only a 1st class, but they are raised above the grade of village schools, by English being taught in them. The former was in an unsatisfactory state, but the latter had two rather sharp young men engaged as teachers in it, paid partly by the Zemindar of Palasa, and for an elementary and quite a new school, was doing well.

36. The Manthasa School also is maintained by the Zemindar, with the assistance of a Government grant. There is a small 3rd class there, but the school was not reported on very favorably at the last visit of the Deputy Inspector. There is also a 3rd class at Sreekurmum, which is one of the branch Samasthanam Schools maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. The Berhampore Town School had in it between eighty and ninety scholars preparing to enter the Zillah School. The boys learn to read English and Telugu, and the elementary Rules and Arithmetic. It is a useful school. I examined the Factory School at Aska, but it receives no aid from Govern-

ment, and, in fact, is no longer under inspection. The management was all in confusion, and as the payment of fees was not enforced, and the attendance was most irregular, I felt myself unable to recommend any grant. The other private schools in the district educate up to about the standard of the 2nd class in a Taluq School. They have not as yet succeeded well; but no others call for any particular notice.

37. These schools have doubled in the course of the year, having been raised from seven to fourteen, chiefly by the exertions of the Deputy Inspector G. Vedanta Chari, who throws himself into his work with much zeal. The school at Bobbili, the Act Schools of Parvatipur and Gajapatinagram, those at Rajam, Rayaveram, Chipurpilly, and Konada, have been inspected once by myself, and all on the list at least twice by the Deputy Inspector. The school at Bobbili is the only one in which there is a 4th class. It is, or rather should be, of the standard of a Government Anglo-Vernacular School, but the Head Master has never worked very effectively, and if he does not improve the school, it will be necessary to try a change. Since the Zemindar's death the Dewan has shown some interest in the school, and on the occasion of my visit, expressed to me a strong desire for its advancement. He is repairing and enlarging the school-building, and is seeking to induce his own caste people, the Velamas, to send their children to the school. In the two Act Schools, there is a 3rd class. The one at Gajapatinagram showed better results at the examination than that at Parvatipur. At the latter place there is a great obstacle to success in the absence of a suitable school-house. The Commissioners at both places have seen to the collection of the School cess, and have paid attention to the welfare of the schools; but the tax itself is unpopular, and I doubt much whether, on the expiration of the present Act, the people will be got to consent to its renewal. The school at Rayaveram also contained a 3rd class, and had made fair progress when I visited it. The officials of the District Moonsiff's Court are its main supporters, as they are also of that at Rajam, which, however, though established at the same time as that at Rayaveram, has not made equal progress. The schools at Konada and Chiparapah are branch Samasthanam Schools, supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. They are still quite elementary. The Maharajah keeps up in all seven of these schools in the principal Tannahs of his Estate. Deputy Inspector G. Vedanta Chari writes of them, "they are all weak in strength, and lately I sent a Circular to the Head Masters that, should they continue to be so poor in number for two or three months more, recommendation will have to

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—MIDDLE CLASS.

1868-69.	
Number of Schools	Number of Scholars
15	461

be made to dispense with the services of the Assistant Masters." In order of merit, he classes the schools as follows :—Vaddadi, Konada, Jami, Thalavalsa, Chipurpalli, and Sringavarapucota. The school at Rayaghadda, at the foot of the Jeypoor Ghat, has not been working well. The Master sent by the Acting Inspector is a Native Christian, and is unpopular, and I doubt whether this school will succeed under him. The people at Rayaghadda have not yet been induced to pay fees for their children's education, so that the aid granted to keep up this school is not in accordance with our Rules. Myself and the Deputy Inspector have urged this matter on the attention of the Managers, but I fear, if fees are enforced, the majority of the boys will leave.

38. Of the Grant-in-Aid Schools in the Godavery District, sixteen have been opened during the year, and fifteen have been closed. This is an unfavorable feature in the working of the Grant-in-Aid system. One condition of the issue of a grant is, that Managers shall make themselves responsible for the maintenance of their school for at least *one* year. All Managers sign a declaration to that effect. Practically, the declaration is a dead letter. It is not at all an infrequent case for the Native Managers of the elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools, within a few months of the opening of the school, to quarrel among themselves, or to quarrel with the Masters, or to quarrel with some of the subscribers, or, under the pressure of some unforeseen difficulty to allow subscriptions to remain unpaid, the teacher's salary to fall into arrears, and then to close the school. Some steps will have to be taken to make Managers feel their responsibility.

Godavery District—Private Schools—Middle Class.

1868-69.	
No. of Schools	No. of Scholars
37	1,513

Act Schools.

No. of Schools	No. of Scholars
6	200

39. The great majority of the thirty-six Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Godavery District, receiving grants from Government, are of an extremely elementary type. They contain sometimes only one class, sometimes two, in which the rudiments of English are taught. Of a superior kind are the Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School of Elur, the Narasapur Central School, the Zemindari Schools of Pittapur and Jaggampeta, the schools at Dowlaishweram, Coringa, Tallarevu, Amalapur, Peddapur. In all these schools there is a 4th class, and in the Mission School of Elur and the Central School of Narasapur, the standard is higher, that of the Matriculation Examination ; but as the actual passing of that examination by a pupil of the school has been hitherto an exceptional phenomenon, these schools cannot yet be

ranked in the higher class. The Elur Church Mission School is at present in a sort of transition state. The Reverend Mr. Arden, M.A., of Cambridge, has been appointed to the head of it, and at the time of my visit, he had just reorganized the whole school, having re-arranged the classes and the subjects of study. The standard of the school then was about equal to that of a Government Anglo-Vernacular School. The order, punctuality, and general discipline of the school seemed excellent; and the new arrangements are likely to raise in time the character of the school. But the classes were rather numerous and small. Since my visit, the school has increased considerably in numbers, the present attendance being put down at 200. This rapid growth of the school is due partly to the very inadequate rate of fee demanded in the Mission School, it being only four annas in the highest classes, and even this, I am given to understand, may be reduced or remitted at the discretion of the Head Master. At a time when the Educational Department, under the orders of Government, is doing what it can to deepen in the Native mind a sense of the value of education, the policy of offering education at as cheap a rate as it well can be, without being actually eleemosynary, is, in my opinion, detrimental to the cause which the Mission Society professes to be willing to advance. But the result that might have been expected has been attained. As the Government, for the same kind of education, *minus* the religious instruction, in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Elur, demand fees of 4 annas, 6 annas, 8 annas, and 12 annas; the scholars have gone to the cheapest market, and the Government School has been reduced to the condition of weakness described in a former part of this Report. The Central School at Nurasapur had a change of Head Masters, and seemed to have suffered something from the change. The results of my inspection were not as good as usual. This school is still in the receipt of a special grant. The school at Dowlaishweram has made progress. It is one of the best of these schools. At my inspection, I found between seventy and eighty boys, with a pretty regular attendance. The Jaggampeta School, supported partly by the Zemindar, had made an advance numerically, but the increase was chiefly in the lowest class. My report on this school was not quite favorable. The Coringa School I found doing well under an intelligent Head Master, an ex-pupil of the Cocanada School. The English reading and pronunciation were fair, and Arithmetic had evidently been taught with pains. At Tallarevu the standard was the same as at Coringa, that of a Taluq School, but the progress made had not been so satisfactory as at the latter place. The Head Master had left just before my visit, and the school was temporarily in charge of the Assistant Master. At Amalapur there had been a great falling off in the number of scholars, only twenty out of twenty-six being present at my examination. The building, too, in which the school was held, was most unsuitable for the purpose. The Managers have since engaged a more commodious building, and, since my visit, the numbers have gone up.

They now stand at forty-five boys. I found the Tanuku School in a fair condition, as far as the results of the teaching went. Though a tolerably large school, containing sixty-seven boys, divided into three classes, the finances allowed only of the entertainment of one master; but he was a young man of considerable energy, and had taught his classes efficiently. The Zemindar's School at Pittapur has had several changes in its teaching staff during the year, and will require a little time to work up again to its former standard. All the smaller schools have been visited at least once by the Deputy Inspector, but it would swell out the limits of this Report to a very inconvenient length to mention each one separately.

40. Amongst the schools of this grade in the Godavery District, supported by an educational cess, the most flourishing one that I visited was that at Shivakodu, in the Sub-Division. The Sub-Magistrate of the place, taking much interest in the school, saw that the tax was regularly collected, and the Masters' salaries duly paid. I found four classes with three masters, and my Report on the school was generally favorable. The Palkkol School had declined; out of eighty-three scholars, fifty-six were in the lowest class. The results of the examination were not satisfactory, for the teachers had been indifferent in their work; and naturally so, having large arrears of salary due to them. The village is one of the wealthiest in the Sub-Division, but the Commissioners neglect the collection of the cess, and seemed to care very little about the school. At Bhimaveram I found the same cause operating, to prevent the school from getting on. There were in the village ample materials for a thriving school, but the collections were much in arrears, and the Masters were without pay. One of the Commissioners had a quarrel with his colleague, and, I was informed, had actually been using his influence in the village to prevent the school money from being collected. Where Commissioners of this stamp are alone available, it is not matter for surprise that the Educational Act is not a success.

41. In the Krishna District there are twenty-eight schools, in which some English is taught, and they are, therefore, Ango-Vernacular, and claim to be entered in this class, besides the St. Mary's School at Bunder, maintained for the benefit of European and East Indian children, in which English only is taught. Three schools have been closed during the year, at Guntoor, Peddagollapaliam, and Gunneaveram; two others, after being closed, were re-opened during the last month—those at Tiriwuru and Chilakalarpeta. On the whole, there is a net increase in the Krishna District of fifteen schools, an advance creditable to the energy of the Deputy Inspector, P. Chinnathambi

KRISHNA DISTRICT—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—MIDDLE CLASS.

1868-69.	
No. of Schools	No. of Scholars
29	1,005

Setti. But many of these schools are of an elementary character. The only schools in which a 4th class exists, and which, therefore, approach the standard of a Government Anglo-Vernacular School, are the Hindu School at Masulipatam, the Church Mission School at Bezwada, the Hindu School of Guntur, the schools at Balarampeta, Godujapeta, Ramanapeta, all suburbs of Masulipatam. Amongst these, the Bezwada School, the Hindu School of Bunder, the Guntur School, the Vallur School, St. Mary's School, and the Ramannapeta School, were inspected by myself; the rest, by the Deputy Inspector. In the Bezwada School, on which the reports for some years previous had been more or less unfavorable, decided improvement was visible. The English Reading and Writing from Dictation were fair throughout the school; the Arithmetic of the highest class was decidedly satisfactory, and several maps were produced—the work of boys in their leisure hours, which were neatly and accurately executed. The Missionary in charge had it in contemplation to raise the fees at the same time that the fees in the Government Schools were raised. In the Guntur School, generally speaking, the results were favorable; the chief failure being in Telugu. Since my inspection, the Head Master has left, and his place has been filled by a young man who passed the Matriculation Examination in the 1st class. Deputy Inspector P. Chinnatambi Setti, who has visited the school lately, reports that he "took an opportunity of observing the working of the school. The English Language lesson, in prose, by the Head Master, was scarcely understood by two-thirds of the class; there was not enough Telugu in the explanation. Many of the lads, too, seemed to have lost the regular habit of study, owing to the frequent changes of the Head Masters, and the long intervals allowed to pass between the resignation of one and the appointment of another." The great defect in this school has been inefficient management and want of discipline. There is the raw material for a good school at Guntur, but it should be a Government School. After several years trial, it seems clear that, a school under Native management will not thrive there. There is a Government building available, but I regret that you have not been able to accede to my proposal, to plant a Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Guntur, the second town in the Krishna District, and, in fact, the only town in the District where all circumstances seem to be in favor of such an undertaking. At the Vallur School, supported partly by the Zemindar of that place, the only Zemindari School at present in the District, I found forty-two present out of forty-seven, including the Rajah's two sons. There were only two classes in the school, and the results of the examination were moderately satisfactory. More attention than usual was paid to Handwriting, and Geography was taught in an intelligent manner. The Rajah has the school held in an upper verandah of his own house, which he has supplied with suitable school apparatus. The Hindu School of Masulipatam had ninety-six boys on the rolls at the time of my visit.

The 4th class I thought a little in advance of the standard of a Government Anglo-Vernacular School. The school certainly had improved since the year previous; and this year, I anticipate a further advance. A 5th class was formed after the inspection, and a Head Master of some experience in teaching has been engaged from Madras. The financial condition of the school has not, however, been extricated yet from the embarrassment into which it was thrown, on the resignation of the late President.

42. *St. Mary's School.*—St. Mary's School had in it eighteen scholars, chiefly East Indians, boys and girls, taught by a young woman trained in the Civil Orphan Asylum at Madras. The average age of the children in the highest class was twelve years. All the scholars were being taught suitably to their age, and with moderate success. The wonder to me was, that the school was not better attended.

43. On the Jagayapeta School the Deputy Inspector reports, that it is carried on in an incommodious house, but a subscription has been raised for a school-building. The number of scholars had slightly increased, but the fluctuations were very unsatisfactory. The 2nd class, and the two divisions of the 1st class, may be considered as equal to the three lower classes of a Taluq School. The progress in Telugu had been hindered by inability to procure suitable books from the Depôt at Bunder.

44. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Innaconda was twice visited by the Deputy Inspector, who complained of the faulty classification and the defective course of study. His report generally was not satisfactory. The school is carried on in an old Travellers' bungalow now disused.

45. The Kaikalur School was also inspected twice by Chinnathambi Setti, who reports that the examination was on the whole satisfactory, but he has to reiterate the complaint of the faulty classification. "There is scarcely a Master in the District," he writes, "who is acquainted with the principles of arranging boys into classes; few can generalize, but all seem able to differentiate." The evil of forming classes to suit every trifling disparity in the attainments of boys, causing much waste of time and labor, after the efforts we have been making to check it, will, I trust, next year, be reduced nearly to vanishing point.

46. These schools are all established in the different suburbs of Masulipatam, a town that covers a large area. They serve the double purpose of acting as feeders to the large schools, and of saving the younger children from the fatigue and exposure of a long walk to and from school. Out of thirteen masters employed in them, seven are certificated, two of them in the 3rd Grade.

PETTA SCHOOLS IN MASULIPATAM.

Anglo-Vernacular School...	Balarampeta.
Do.	... Thornhillpeta.
Do.	... Chintaguntapolium.
Do.	... Godugupeta.
Do.	... Ramannapeta.
Do.	... Nizampeta.
Vernacular School	... Buttayapeta.

The larger schools in the town engaged so much of the time that I could spend in Masulipatam, that I was only able to visit one of these Petta Schools, that at Ramanapeta, which I thought had certainly progressed since I last saw it; but all have been seen two or three times by the Deputy Inspector, who reports on them more or less favorably. *The Balarampeta School is the most prosperous one, having between sixty and seventy scholars, and three Masters. The Managers had formed the foolish project of opening a Matriculation class*, but Chinnathambi Setti very properly dissuaded them from so fruitless an expenditure of labor. The Chintaguntapoliam School is in a declining state. Nizampeta is a newly opened school, and contains only two classes. The school at Buttayapeta, though containing three classes, is a purely Vernacular one.

CHURCH MISSION VERNACULAR SCHOOL, MASULIPATAM.

Number of Scholars.	
1867-68.	1868-69.
140	127

47. This school, not admitting of being classed with the other schools, must be noticed separately. I inspected it last December, when there were present 112 out of 117 scholars. The classes were rather small, and consequently numerous, the average strength being thirteen. The school is expressly for Pariah children, and all the Hindu Teachers in it, except one, are Pariah Christians. One object is to train Schoolmasters for the Pariah villages of the District, where Christianity is professed. The two higher classes in the school formed a rudimentary Normal section, and since my visit, the school has been re-organized. It consists now of a Normal and a Practising School. The standard aimed at is not high, the 4th Grade certificate being that proposed for the more intelligent pupils, though the 5th Grade will be that probably which the majority will be satisfied with attaining to. Indeed, in the schools to which they will be sent, men of higher attainments will not be required. The school was in fair working order, and did credit to the Head Master, Mr. Thornton, who is an efficient educator.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE DIVISION.

1867-68.	1868-69.
Number of Schools.	
85	88
Number of Scholars.	
1,311	1,351

48. The Primary Schools in the division may be divided into village schools, receiving aid on the system of Payment for Results, those supported by an Educational tax, and those receiving aid under the ordinary Grant-in-Aid Rules. In the Ganjam District there are no schools of this class. In the Vizagapatam District there is an increase of three, in the Kistna also an increase of three; but in the Godavery District, owing to the closing of the Act Schools in the Tanuku Taluq, there was a decrease

of eight. This leaves the total number of the schools of this grade, this year, less than that last year by two. In the Ganjam District, several Schoolmasters in and near Chicacole, are preparing to take advantage of the "Payment by Result's" system, and, when I was on circuit there, their applications for the examination of their schools were submitted to me, but the official year was too near its close to allow of their being taken then. This year, I hope, we shall see a few village schools in Ganjam receiving aid, both pecuniary and educational, under the new system of improvement. In the Vizagapatam District, all the twelve schools have been examined, partly by myself, and partly by the Deputy Inspector, on the Payment by Result's system. The total amount of grants made to them was Rupees 412-2-0. Several other village Schoolmasters are preparing their schools for examination, and I hope that in the course of the current year the number of these schools will be more than double. An Inspecting Schoolmaster has been sanctioned for the district. In the Kistna District, also, there is a similar prospect of numerical increase. Deputy Inspector P. Chinnathambi Setti has now this district exclusively under his charge, and though it is not a promising field for educational success, his efforts, aided by those of the Inspecting Schoolmaster just appointed, will not be without producing fruit. Already four schools have received aid under the new system, amounting in all to Rupees 241-12-0 ;* and applications for examination have been received from seven others. In the Godavery District, the main body of the village schools are in the late Sub-Division ; there being fifty supported by an Educational Cess, and six receiving aid under the ordinary Grant-in-Aid Rules. On the Act Schools of the Godavery Delta, I made a detailed report in September last, the gist of which was, that the Act Schools were generally in an unsatisfactory state, there being, of course, exceptions to this general conclusion, and that the apparent greater prosperity of subscription schools was more apparent than real. The question is one, which the limits of this report, already unduly extended, will not warrant me in opening up here ; it will be sufficient to state in brief, that the cause of the decline of these village schools must be traced to the unsuitability to such schools of the provisions of the Educational Act. I think, however, that in some places the collections of the cess is more regular than it was, and the arrears not so large. An Inspecting Schoolmaster commenced his rounds among the villages some four months ago, and his visits ought to improve the efficiency of some of the schools. There are only two schools of the Primary Class in the Godavery District that have been aided during the year under the Payment by Result's system, and they belong to the Church Mission Society at Elur. The pecuniary grant was greater than I think such schools could have obtained in any other way. Two other schools were also examined under the same system,

* This includes the amount *sanctioned*, but not *drawn* in 1868-69 ; the latter sum is only Rs. 45-4-0.—H. B.

the Town School of Jajamandri, and the Korukonda School, but these have been ranked with schools of the middle class, as English is taught in both of them. The grant to the former school amounted to Rupees 272-8-0. All these schools I examined myself.

Payment by Result's System.

49. I have, in the preceding paragraph, on the village schools in the 1st Division, alluded to the working of this system. It is still a novelty, and the Hindus do not take readily to new experiments. Absurd objections are stated, and imaginary difficulties made much of. Considering this difficulty, I am of opinion, that a tolerably fair start has now been made; and the tangible pecuniary advantages of a school being under inspection, having been made evident by the distribution of the grants to the Masters, I anticipate that this year a tolerably large number of village schools will be brought under our supervision. But one serious obstacle to progress in this direction is, the difficulty of procuring elementary school books, and this difficulty has been an obstacle to progress also in the case of many schools already in the receipt of aid under the ordinary Rules. During the greater part of the year, there has been a deficient supply of elementary Telugu and English books in the District Depôts. The Curators do not seem to be responsible for this. They send in their indents, but the supplies do not arrive, or not in sufficient quantities from Madras. Two or three of the books most in demand, I have been informed, were out of print. Be the cause of the deficiency what it may, it has certainly proved a hindrance to educational progress. I do not anticipate that our improvement of Village Schools will generally go so far, as to exclude altogether such books as the Balaramayanam and the Amaram, for the parents are in favor of these books even where the Schoolmaster is willing to lay them aside, but if we get introduced a few of our own books, with a more rational system of teaching to read and of working sums, and a slightly better method of school management, we shall have done something for Vernacular education. And to such an amount of beneficial influence, I think we may, without being over-sanguine, look forward under the operation of the new system.

50. *Female Education.*—There is only one Girls' School formally under inspection in the 1st Division, but there are some actually at work, which I have been permitted to visit, and a brief reference to what I observed may not, considering the interest now excited by this subject, be out of place in this Report. The first place must be given to the Maharajah's Girls' School at Vizianagram. This school is expressly for Rajput and Brahmin girls. At the time of my visit, there were no less than 185 names on the rolls, and the majority of the girls were present. Twenty-five were Brahmins, the rest Rajputs. The girls of the latter caste, on account of their not being allowed to appear abroad, have to be boarded, as well as educated, at the Maharajah's expense. The cost of the undertaking cannot, therefore, be much less than

Rupees 1,000 a month. The school is under the management of four Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph. The girls of the highest class, aged from about ten to twelve, could read easy words in English, knew something about the Geography of Hindustan, and could read the Second Book of Lessons in Telugu with fluency and accuracy of pronunciation. There was an excellent display of plain and fancy needle-work. The school appeared to be in very good order. There is also a Girls' School in the town of Vizagapatam, very little inferior to that at Vizianagram. I have visited it twice, and was much pleased each time to observe the progress the girls were making. The number is about 150 of all castes, all being below the age of twelve or thirteen. This school is maintained by the liberality of a Native lady in Vizagapatam, herself having received an English education, the wife of G. L. Narsing Rava Garu, the proprietor of the Anakapally Taluq. In this school, also, the services of the Saint Joseph's Nuns have been obtained, and the elder girls, besides learning needle-work, are able to read the First and Second Books in Telugu, know a little English, and have an elementary acquaintance with Geography and Arithmetic. A school-building is being erected at the expense of the lady already mentioned. At Rajahmundry, also, is a school for girls, maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. When I visited this school, I found sixty-three girls out of seventy-one present, chiefly the daughters of poor people, though some belonged to the families of Government officials and Banians. All were caste girls. The senior girls were reading the Second Book of Lessons, and they could write easy words from Dictation ; but they knew nothing of Arithmetic or Geography. The Head Master did not seem a competent man. There were two East Indian Mistresses entertained to teach needle-work, but the materials for needle-work were but scantily supplied. The school furniture was ample and good; but altogether this school is much inferior to those at Vizagapatam and Vizianagram. Another girls' school also exists at Cocanada, which I have not seen, as it has been established since my visit to that town. It is quite in its infancy, and has not won popular opinion to its side. It owes its existence mainly to the efforts of the Deputy Collector, K. Jagannadha Pantulu Garu. The Rajah of Pittapur also has given pecuniary assistance. But at present I learn that there are only twenty-four girls in attendance, of whom fourteen are Brahminees, one is a Komati, and nine are Shudras. Their ages vary from five years to twelve. They only began to learn their letters last December, and already four girls can read sentences in the First Book. As I observed with regard to the new system of Payment by Results, novelties make very slow progress among the Hindus at first ; we must not expect girls' schools to grow either in number or in size very rapidly. The existence of these four schools, however, is an encouraging fact, and will, there is reason to hope, prove the germ of Female Education in the Northern Circars.

51. *Orphan Asylum, Vizagapatam.*—This Institution, not admitting of being classed with any of those already noticed, must be referred to separately. It receives a very liberal special grant, but not out of the Educational Fund, equal to double the amount of the local contributions. I inspected it last June, when there were present 45 children, 23 boys, and 22 girls. The domestic arrangements were satisfactory, and the school was making some improvement in an Educational point of view; but the classification was faulty, as well as the arrangement of the studies. More ought to be effected with a better system. Too much of the teaching was done by monitors, who knew little or nothing themselves. It is somewhat singular that a charitable institution like this does not attract a larger number of scholars; and the numbers show a tendency to go down rather than to rise. When I first visited the Asylum in 1865, there were fifty-two boarders, and the number, I believe, had been higher than that. It would cost little more to board and educate sixty than forty-two.

52. *Minor Wards.*—M. D. Prasadha Ravu went up last December, with other scholars from the 5th class of the Rajahmundry School, to the Matriculation Examination. I regret to say that he did not succeed in passing the test. He is well behaved, and for his class an industrious boy, but his abilities are moderate only. I examined, in February last, the Beredy and the Barwah Minors; the former nearly eighteen years old, the latter fifteen. They were both receiving instruction from a private Tutor at Chetterpore. For their age they have made very little progress. The Tutor was absent—sick; I should think that he takes very little trouble in teaching them, and, they not being very earnest students, the results are not satisfactory. The Barwah Minor seemed a sensible lad that would repay intelligent and diligent teaching.

53. *Army Schools.*—In this division there are now only three Native Regiments: the 31st at Berhampore, the 33rd at Vizianagram, and the 2nd at Vizagapatam. I have examined the schools of the 31st and the 33rd. There was only a Wing of the former regiment at Berhampore, so that the number of scholars attending the schools was but small. Eighteen in the Telugu School, and nineteen in the Hindustani School. Both schools were in a backward state, the latter, as usual, being the worse of the two. There was a deficiency of books and slates, and still a greater deficiency of school management, order, and discipline. The Telugu School of the 33rd Regiment at Vizianagram was in a b tter condition. The Master had been taking pains, and the boys had made some progress in Telugu, and knew Geography to the extent of pointing out places on the map. In Arithmetic the classes were backward. The Hindustani School, which contained more scholars than the Telugu School, the numbers being fifty-four to thirty-two, was not nearly so well conducted. There was no order. Many of the scholars were grown up young men, recruits, who paid not the least regard to the Master.

These Army Schools are the most inefficient and disorderly schools I know, and none call more urgently for supervision and improvement.

54. *Deputy Inspectors.*—I regret to have to report the loss of the Deputy Inspector of the Ganjam District, C. Rama Row ; he died of fever, caught in visiting the Hill Schools in company with myself last March. You have, in your own Proceedings, put on record the opinion that he was "a conscientious and deserving member of the Educational Department." I shall have, I fear, some difficulty in supplying his place, on account of the reputed unhealthiness of the Ganjam District, and the much dreaded character of the hill fever. The want of a Deputy Inspector will be a drawback to educational progress in the district. The Deputy Inspector of the Vizagapatam District, G. Vedanta Chari, has been very diligent in the discharge of his duties, visiting many places in the district hitherto unvisited, for the purpose of opening schools. In every place he has not been successful, but his efforts have met with a fair share of success. When he took charge of the district in 1866, there were only seven private aided Schools, exclusive of Village Schools ; and there are now twenty-one. During the past year Vedanta Chari has visited sixty-eight schools, examined 2,193 scholars, spending 217 days on circuit, and 148 days at head-quarters.

S. Nadhamani Mudeliar having previously had charge of the Sub-Division only of the Godavery District, is now Deputy Inspector for the whole district. The number of schools under his supervision has accordingly been increased from 73 to 100. This has entailed more work upon him, and the necessity for more travelling. He is a painstaking officer, and his thorough acquaintance with the history and condition of the Delta Schools has been of great assistance to me. During the past year Nadhamani Mudeliar has inspected eighty-two schools, examined 2,115 scholars, has spent 168 days in travelling, and been 197 days at head-quarters.

P. Chinnathambi Setti, now Deputy Inspector of the Kistna District only, continues to give me satisfaction by the energetic way in which he discharges his duties. Now that his labors are confined to one district, and he has the assistance of an Inspecting Schoolmaster, I anticipate that more life will be infused into the work of education in that district. The year's work of P. Chinnathambi Setti is sixty-three schools inspected, 3,670 scholars examined, 199 days spent in travelling, and 166 at head-quarters.

55. I took charge of the division, on my return from leave, from Mr. Grigg, the Acting Inspector, on the 16th June, 1868, since which date I have visited ninety-eight schools, examined 3,834 scholars, fifty-seven days have been spent at head-quarters, and 232 days on circuit, including a month spent on special duty at Madras.

APPENDIX A.

No. 2.

From Henry Fortey, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, to E. B. Powell, Esq., C. S. I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Inspector's Office, Ramandroog, 5th May, 1869, No. 131.

Submits Report.—I have the honour to report on Education, in the 2nd Division, for the official year 1868-69.

2. *Number of Schools of different classes.*—The subjoined Numerical Statement will show what progress has been made :—

Comparative Numerical Statement, showing the number of Schools and Pupils under inspection, at the beginning and close of the official year 1868-69.

Description of Schools.	31st March 1868.		31st March 1869.		Increase.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Bellary District.						
Government Schools ...	3	447	3	547	...	100
Private Schools, above the grade of Village Schools...	13	600	13	648	...	48
Village Schools ...	...	...	49	935	49	935
Kurnool District.						
Government Schools ...	1	90	1	108	...	18
Private Schools, above the grade of Village Schools...	4	120	4	150	...	30
Village Schools. ...	...	...	56	974	56	974
Cuddapah District.						
Government Schools ...	1	195	1	226	...	31
Private Schools, above the grade of Village Schools...	8	341	10	507	2	166
Village Schools ...	39	543	83	1,222	44	679
Nellore District.						
Government Schools....	...	...	1	87	1	87
Private Schools, above the grade of Village Schools...	17	980	19	984	2	4
Village Schools ...	210	2,932	259	4,481	49	1,549
Total... ...	296	6,248	499	10,869	203	4,621

3. *Increase of Pupils in Government Schools.*—The number of Government Schools has increased by one—a Government Anglo-Vernacular School having been opened at Ongole, in the Nellore District. It will be observed,

also, that there has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils attending the Government Schools in the other districts of the division.

4. *Increase of Pupils in Private Schools.*—The number of pupils in Private Schools, of the middle class, has also increased in every district of the division; the greatest increase being in the Cuddapah District, and the least in Nellore. In the latter district the increase in schools of this class is two, and that of the number of pupils four only. In explanation, I may remark, that the Private School at Ongole, which was very numerously attended, has recently been constituted a Government School; and that the additional schools opened are comparatively small ones.

5. *Increase of the number of Village Schools under inspection.*—The number of Village Schools under inspection in the Nellore and Cuddapah Districts has greatly increased during the last twelve months, and, the scheme for the improvement of schools of this class having been extended to Bellary and Kurnool, fifty-one such schools have been inspected in the former district, and fifty-six in the latter.

6. *Increase in number of aided Village Schools.*—To infer, however, that every Village School which has been inspected has been much improved would be to take far too favorable a view of the progress of primary education. A statement showing the number of schools of this class which have passed pupils under the system of Payment for Results, and which receive aid from Government, is subjoined :—

Abstract of Village Schools, aided and unaided, in the 2nd Division, for the year 1868-69.

Bellary.		Kurnool.		Cuddapah.		Nellore.	
Number of aided Schools.	Number of unaided Schools.	Number of aided Schools.	Number of unaided Schools.	Number of aided Schools.	Number of unaided Schools.	Number of aided Schools.	Number of unaided Schools.
14	33	2	54	13	70	74	185

7. *Proportion of aided to unaided Village Schools.*—It will be seen that a fraction only of the whole number of schools under inspection has succeeded in passing pupils under the standards prescribed by Government, and that in the case of the Kurnool District this fraction is remarkably small.

8. *Explanation of the want of progress in Kurnool.*—Subba Rau, the Deputy Inspector in the Kurnool District, was appointed in August last, but entered on his duties a month later, as he was sent to Cuddapah for one month to learn his work practically, by travelling with the experienced Deputy Inspector who has charge of that district. Subba Rau was subsequently absent on sick leave for two months, so that he was working in the district

for four and a half months only. For more than two months, he asserts that he could make no real progress, owing to the want of elementary Vernacular text books; and this complaint is, I think, just, for I have, during the past year, sent you several letters from Curators and others, remarking on the great want of elementary text books, and the impossibility of obtaining an adequate supply from the Central Depôt at Madras.

9. Subba Rau also attributes his want of success to an extreme repugnance on the part of the people to any kind of reforms; he states that this aversion to innovations is fostered and kept up by the Schoolmasters themselves, and that the people are under the impression that, in attempting to modify the old system of instruction in the Village Schools, the Government are actuated by some sinister motive, rather than by a sincere desire to improve their condition. What he says on this subject is partly confirmed by my own experience of the district. The following is an extract from his Report:—"I have nowhere seen a people so blind to the advantages of education, so deplorably contented in their degradation, and so averse to their own improvement and elevation, as the people of this district. The very sight of printed books alarms the teacher and the parents of boys; and I have a score of instances in my recollection where the parents have withdrawn their children from school under the mistaken idea that, by reading printed books, their sons would learn disobedience, become discontented, and throw up the professions which have been the time-honored professions of their families.' This difficulty encountered, our progress is sometimes arrested by another not less insurmountable. The teacher, himself, unless he feels confident that he *can* teach his boys in the way newly pointed out, is a great obstacle in our way. He tells the people, who are as credulous as they are ignorant, that we are only *impostors*; reasons with them that when, without reading printed books, they (the parents) have become what they are, he fails to see any reason why their *sons* should be made to read such books, and that, while the advantages by reading them are unknown and uncertain (as he tries to make them believe), the danger therefrom is certain and inevitable, viz., that printed books teach boys disobedience, disrespect, and contempt of all that is old and customary. These difficulties were enhanced in the Taluq of Ramalkota by the following circumstance: The Tahsildar of the Taluq, Rajruthnum Modelliar, a Proficient of the Presidency College, in suggesting, with regard to the improvement of the Village Schools in his Taluq, that I should work on a system, issued takids to the headmen of all the villages, calling on them to furnish him with correct information as to the number of schools in each village, the number of pupils in each, and the standard attained by them. These takids, coming from a Tahsildar, caused much alarm among the villages. The village teachers apprehended that the object of the Circar, in obtaining the above information, was to impose a

tax on them. The headmen of the villages, when consulted by these teachers, having given more or less the same opinion as regards the object of the takids, the latter became hopelessly frightened. In some cases, the village teachers would not sit to hear what I had to say, they would try to get away from me, leaving the school to itself on some pretext or other, and would show their faces no more."

10. Taking all these adverse circumstances into consideration, that is to say, the unfavorable state of public opinion, the short time during which the Deputy Inspector has been at work, and the difficulty of procuring elementary text books, the want of progress in the Kurnool District is, I think, fairly accounted for; but I trust that a considerable advance will be made in the course of the next year, and that I shall be able to give a more favorable view of the state of the district, in my next Annual Report.

11. *Government Schools.*—I now proceed to a more particular account of the schools in the division, and shall commence with those supported by Government.

12. *Provincial School, Bellary.*—The Provincial School at Bellary was examined last month. There were then 409 pupils on the rolls, 100 more than there were in the same month last year. The school is divided into seven classes, most of which, being too large to be managed by one Master, are again subdivided into two or more sections. The pupils in the 7th and 6th classes are reading for the F. A. and Matriculation Examinations respectively. At the last University Examinations seven pupils were candidates for the F. A., and fourteen for Matriculation; and, of these, the numbers passed were nine and five respectively. The proportion, therefore, of those who passed to the whole number examined is very satisfactory, and shows that the pupils had been carefully taught; the only subject for regret being that the classes themselves were not more numerous. The 7th class is, even now, very small, consisting only of nine pupils, but the 6th (twenty-eight pupils) is better in this respect, and in the 5th there are fifty-seven pupils; so that there is reason to hope that the number who pass the University Examinations will rapidly increase. The 5th class was examined by means of written question papers. This class is divided into two sections, B, the highest, and A, the lowest. The marks obtained by each section were as follows:—

	English Literature.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.
Full Marks.	100	100	100
5th B.	27	39	44
5th A.	18	33	41

It will be observed that both divisions answered well in *History and Geography, and fairly in Mathematics, but that the 5th B gained little more* than one-fourth of the marks assigned to English Literature, and the 5th *A* less than one-fifth. This is not very satisfactory, but it must be borne in mind that the class was examined shortly after it had been formed, and that the pupils had not had sufficient time to master the subjects studied. One of my questions bore on the analysis of sentences, and I heard, subsequently, that Morell's book on that subject had only just been introduced into the class. In the 4th class there are 106 boys, divided into three sections, A, B, and C. All the sections answered fairly in most of the subjects in which they were examined, but I find that, in my memoranda, they are all noted as being only moderate in Arithmetic, and, as this is an important subject, it must be taught with greater care. Of the classes below the 4th, I will only say that they all passed a very satisfactory examination. With reference to any shortcomings in the higher classes, it is due to Mr. Kershaw, the Head Master, to state that the second mastership of the school has now been vacant for nearly twelve months. I am aware of the difficulty of getting competent men to take up an appointment at a station so far from Madras, but I hope that, by the offer of a liberal salary, some person of ability will soon be found for this post; for, although the Head Master labors with unwearied energy and industry, he is overborne by numbers, and requires an able man to second him, and to undertake the mathematical training of the senior pupils.

13. *Zillah School, Cuddapah.*—The Government Zillah School at Cuddapah is in a fairly satisfactory condition, but, of six candidates who went up to the Matriculation Examination last December, only two passed. I do not know in what subjects the other four failed, but I suspect that they were weak in Mathematics, as that was the least satisfactory subject when the school was examined by me in October last. The following is an extract from my Report :—" The attendance at this school has increased considerably during the last year, and the number of pupils on the rolls, at the date of my visit, was 203. The school is, I have reason to believe, in very good repute with the towns-people, and this is partly due to the circumstance that Mr. Taylor, the present Head Master, is an industrious teacher, and much respected by those who know him. The 5th class was examined entirely by means of written question papers, and I gave them the same papers which I had previously given to the 5th class of the Kurnool School. The pupils at Cuddapah answered very much better than those at Kurnool, both in English and Telugu, but the Kurnool boys gained more marks in mathematics. The 4th and lower classes acquitted themselves very fairly, with the exception noted in the column of Remarks attached to my Tabular Report, and, on the whole, I feel justified in saying that the condition of the school reflects credit on Mr. Taylor and the Assistant Masters."

14. *Zillah School, Kurnool.*—The Government Zillah School at Kurnool is fairly attended; at the date of my inspection there were 120 boys on the rolls, divided into five classes. The standard attained, however, is still low, and of three pupils who went up to the last Matriculation Examination, I am sorry to say that none succeeded in passing. The 5th class was examined by means of written questions; they answered very fairly in Mathematics, and pretty well in History and Geography; but their knowledge of the English and Telugu languages was poor. In English, their composition and spelling were both unsatisfactory. The 4th class also was deficient in English, and it is clear that this branch of study requires more attention. The condition of the classes below the 4th does not call for particular remark. I may observe that Mr. Perrett, the late Head Master of this school, who had done much to improve it during his short tenure of office, was, at the beginning of the year, transferred by you to a school of the same grade in another division; and there is no doubt that this measure, the expediency of which, however, I do not presume to question, acted prejudicially on the school at Kurnool.

15. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Anantapur.*—The number of pupils on the rolls of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Anantapur was, at the time of my inspection, 115, and of these only 4 were absent. The attendance is, therefore, (as it always has been) remarkably regular. The school is well managed, and the Head Master is much liked by the towns-people, but he passed the Matriculation Examination some years ago, and has since, from the situation of the school at Anantapur, been deprived of all chance of assistance in his studies, so that he is deficient in knowledge of English, and the consequence is, that this important subject has not been efficiently taught; and you observed, when you visited the school in person, that the pupils of the 4th or highest class knew but little of English Grammar, and did not write to Dictation so well as they should have done. Arithmetic, also, was an unsatisfactory subject throughout the school.

16. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Adoni.*—The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Adoni was inspected in October last. The number of pupils on the rolls was 48, of whom 44 were present. The standard attained in this school is still low, the highest class being the 3rd, and much advance cannot be expected, so long as the Head Master is a person who has not passed even the Matriculation Examination. The boys, however, answered pretty well in what was professed to be known, and, except in regard to the standard attained, and the attendance (*which is very small for so populous a town*), the school cannot be pronounced to be in an unsatisfactory state.

17. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Ongole.*—The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Ongole was opened on the 13th February last, and has not yet been inspected. The Head Master Mr. Middleton, (who passed the F. A.

Examination in December 1867), is, as far as I can judge, an intelligent and industrious man, and I hope soon to find that considerable progress has been made. This school was, until February last, a private school, receiving aid from Government, and was as such inspected by me. I reported on it as follows : "This school is very fairly attended. At the time of my inspection *there were 96 boys on the rolls, of whom, however, only 73 were present. The Master in charge of the school accounted for the large number of absentees by saying that many of the boys had gone with their parents to the* Cattle Show at Adanki. Although the attendance was fair, the progress made was small, and you will observe that I have been forced to comment unfavorably on the knowledge possessed by the higher classes of several of the subjects studied. I do not, however, think that the boys are wanting in intelligence ; the misfortune is, that up to the present time, they have been very inefficiently taught. For the last six months the school has been without a Head Master, and as the 2nd Master, who has since been in charge, was not competent to teach the highest class, the pupils composing it (although still attending the school) have received no instruction whatever."

18. *Private Schools.*—Having now completed my review of the state of the Government Schools, I shall proceed to notice the Private Schools, and will begin with those which are under European management.

19. *London Mission Schools, Bellary.*—The London Mission School at Bellary was examined in June last. The number of pupils on the rolls was 142, of whom 119 were present. These were divided into five classes, and in the 5th, or highest class, the subjects read were those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination. I found this school in a satisfactory state ; it is efficiently superintended by the Reverend J. B. Coles, who teaches for several hours daily, and is assisted by Mr. Coles, Junior (F.A.), and a very fair staff of Native teachers. Three of the pupils passed the last Matriculation Examination.

20. The London Mission Girls' School at Bellary, under the management of the Reverend J. G. Hawker, was examined, under the system of Payment for Results, in June last, and obtained a grant for the year, amounting to Rupees 126-12-0. Of the girls examined for the 4th or highest standard, eight passed in Vernacular Reading, six in Writing, three in English Reading, and five in Needle-work. Six girls were passed in Vernacular Reading only for the 3rd standard ; three in Reading, and one in Writing, for the 2nd standard ; and one in Reading, and two in Writing, for the 1st or lowest standard. These results are, I think, very satisfactory ; but I regret that Arithmetic was not more attended to, and that none of the girls passed in that subject.

21. *Free Church Mission Schools, Nellore.*—The Free Church Mission Schools at Nellore are under the management of the Reverend A. Venketaramiah. In the Boys' School there were 177 pupils on the rolls, of whom 153 were actually present. There were five classes, and the 5th or highest

class was further divided into two sections, of which I saw only the lower or section A, as the other had been temporarily broken up, owing to some of the boys having just attended the Matriculation Examination. The pupils in the several classes passed, on the whole, a pretty fair examination, but the 4th and 5th classes answered poorly in Arithmetic, and a good Head Master is required to raise the standard of instruction in the senior classes. As far as I can make out from an inspection of the list of Matriculated Students, none of the pupils of this school, who were examined in December last, succeeded in passing.

22. With regard to the Girls' School, it is sufficient to state that there were 54 pupils on the rolls, of whom 40 were present, and that of these only 7 could be said to have acquired much useful information; none of the others could write their own language.

23. In addition to the two schools already mentioned, Mr. Venketaramiah also has the management of a branch school in the town, attended by about 50 boys. This was formerly a village school, and the course of instruction is still purely elementary.

24. *Bellary Protestant Orphanage.*—The Bellary Protestant Orphanage was inspected in March last. There were then 22 boys and 25 girls. The boys' school was divided into three classes, and the highest class read the Supplement to the 4th Book of Lessons, Arithmetic as far as Vulgar Fractions, and the Geography of Asia. The pupils passed a fair examination on the whole, but were deficient in Arithmetic. The girls were divided into four classes. They answered pretty well in most subjects, but were, like the boys, bad at Arithmetic, the highest class not having got beyond the four Simple Rules.

25. *Christ Church Schools, Kurnool.*—The Christ Church Schools at Kurnool were inspected in August last. There were then 27 boys and 13 girls on the rolls, but of these, only 18 boys and 6 girls were actually present. The course of instruction is very elementary, but the boys passed a tolerable examination in what they profess to know. More than half the girls were absent; of those present, one only could read well, and two worked sums in simple addition. The master of the boys' school died of cholera in February last, and it has since, I believe, been closed.

26. *Roman Catholic Schools, Bellary.*—The Roman Catholic Schools at Bellary were not examined during the year; I proposed to inspect them when I was in Bellary in September last, but deferred my visit at the request of the Reverend P. Doyle, the Manager; and, when I was again in Bellary at the close of the year, I was prevented from visiting them, by circumstances which I have already explained to you. I may here remark, that these are the only schools in the division which have not been inspected during the year.

27. *Christ Church Mixed School, Nellore.*—The Christ Church mixed School at Nellore was inspected in December last. Until about a fortnight

previous to the date of my visit this school was for boys only; but the services of the Master were then dispensed with, and a Mistress engaged. The senior boys were sent to the Free Church School, and the school, as reorganized, was intended chiefly for girls. Taking into account the circumstance that these changes had been made just before my visit, I consider that the children (16 in number) passed a fair examination. The Teacher, Miss Paul, holds a certificate of the 2nd Class.

28. *London Mission Girls' School, Cuddapah.*—The London Mission Girls' School at Cuddapah was inspected in October last. There were 41 pupils present, divided into three classes, in the highest of which the subjects studied were the Telugu and English languages, the Geography of India, and Arithmetic as far as simple Multiplication. The girls passed a pretty fair examination in most subjects, but were very backward in Arithmetic.

29. *Private Schools supported by Natives.*—Having now given some account of the Private Schools under European management, I proceed to notice the Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by Natives, all of which (with one exception) receive aid from Government.

30. I subjoin a list of these schools, showing the number of pupils in each, the number of classes into which each is divided, the total monthly expenditure on salaries, and the amount contributed by Government.

List of Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the 2nd Division, supported by Natives, with assistance from Government.

District.	Name of Schools.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1869.	No. of Classes.	No. of Teachers.	Monthly Salaries of Masters. RS.	A.	P.	Monthly Government Grants. RS.	A.	P.
Bellary.	Hospett	51	3	2	70	0	0	31	10	8
	Narraindevakerry ...	60	3	2	30	0	0	10	0	0
	Allur	23	3	2	45	0	0	15	0	0
	Harpunhully	49	3	2	42	0	0	14	0	0
	Huvinhudgally ...	50	3	2	58	0	0	26	0	0
	Sirgoopah	16	2	1	15	0	0	5	0	0
	Kumply	24	2	1	30	0	0	10	0	0
Kurnool.	Puttecondah	29	3	2	37	0	0	12	5	4
	Yeldoorty	29	2	1	25	0	0	8	5	4
	Nundial	46	3	2	40	0	0	10	0	0
Cuddapah.	Jumalmadgu	50	3	3	105	0	0	47	8	0
	Pudatore	69	4	4	120	0	0	50	0	0
	Pullampett	30	3	2	70	0	0	35	0	0
	Sidhout	31	3	2	65	0	0	25	0	0
	Madanapilly	85	4	3	115	0	0	46	10	8
	Kadri	49	3	2	50	0	0	16	10	8
	Voilpaud	54	4	2	35	0	0	11	10	8
	Royachote	74	3	2	40	0	0	13	5	4
	Wontimetta	23	2	1	24	0	0	8	0	0

District	Name of Schools.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1869.	No. of Classes.	No. of Teachers.	Monthly Salaries of Masters.			Monthly Government Grants.		
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Nellore.	Cavally	44	4	4	61	0	0	16	0	0
	China Analur... ...	26	3	2	27	8	0	12	8	0
	Allur	44	3	3	48	0	0	24	0	0
	Kaligiry	42	3	3	35	0	0	10	0	0
	Brahmanakraka ...	30	3	2	33	0	0	6	0	0
	Gudur	62	3	3	50	0	0	20	0	0
	Udaygiri	41	3	2	46	0	0	20	0	0
	Rapur	40	3	2	33	0	0	13	8	0
	Naidupett	138	4	4	140	0	0	69	0	0
	Cundacoor	59	3	3	38	0	0	15	0	0
	Varigondah	29	2	2	33	0	0	9	0	0
	Stonehousepett ...	19	2	2	28	8	0	9	8	0
	Cullar	22	2	1	15	0	0	5	0	0
	Venketagherry ...	60	3	2	60	0	0	....		
	Total ...	1,447	100	73	1,651	8	0	639	10	0
	31st March 1868 ...	1,157	82	66	1,341	0	0	485	8	0
	Increase ...	290	18	7	310	8	0	154	2	0

31. *Increase in Schools of this class.*—The number of these schools has been steadily increasing of late, as is evident from the following Statement :—

Year.	No. of Schools.
1865	10
1866	16
1867	22
1868	27
1869	33

32. *Detailed account of each not required.*—To give a detailed account of each of these schools would unduly lengthen this Report, and would serve no useful purpose, as one school is very like another, both in regard to the mode in which it is managed, and the course of instruction ; the only difference being, that some are rather more advanced than others.

33. *Bellary District.*— In the Bellary District there are seven of these schools, three of which, viz., those at Huvinhudgally, Sirgoopah, and Kumply, have been opened during the year. The school at Harpunhully is getting on pretty well, but wants a competent Head Master. There is great difficulty in

Schools opened during the year.
Harpunhully.

getting a teacher to take up an appointment in so remote a corner of the Presidency. The Narraindevakerry School, although well attended, is not altogether in a satisfactory condition The classification of the pupils was imperfect, and they passed a poor examination in English and Arithmetic. The attendance at the Hospett School has more than doubled during the year. When I inspected it in August last, the number of pupils was only 25, and although the Head Master had passed the F. A. Examination, the progress made by the boys was not altogether satisfactory; but the school had then been only seven months in existence. In the Allur School the attendance has diminished considerably. When I visited it in October, the pupils passed a pretty fair examination. I must, however, mention a circumstance which is discreditable to the Managers : I examined the boys in the public bungalow, and when I afterwards went to look at the school-house, I found several buffaloes tied up in it, which, I was informed, were the property of the Talook Sheristadar. Of the three schools opened within the year at Huvinhudgally, Sirgoopah, and Kumply, the first is well attended, but the numbers at the other two are very small.

Narrai. ndevakerry

Hospett.

Allur.

34. *Kurnool District.*—In the Kurnool District there are three schools of this class, those at Nundial, Puttecondah, and Yeldoorty. The school at Nundial was in a satisfactory state. The pupils were divided into three classes, and those in the highest class had, in addition to their Vernacular studies, made very fair progress in English, Arithmetic, History, and Geography. I cannot speak so favorably of the school at Puttecondah. It is tolerably well attended, but the pupils are not well taught, and at my inspection, they failed to satisfy me in almost every subject in which they were examined. There are 29 pupils in the school at Yeldoorty. When I visited it, it had only been nine months in existence, and, taking that circumstance into account, I consider that the results of my inspection were satisfactory.

Nundial.

Puttecondah.

Yeldoorty.

35. *Cuddapah District.*—In the Cuddapah District there are nine of these schools, two of which have been opened within the year. The school at Pudatore is about the best. When I inspected it, the number of boys on the roll was 60, of whom 52 were present, divided into four classes, in the highest of which the pupils read Punchatuntrum in Telugu, the Prose and Poetical Selections in English, Arithmetic to Vulgar Fractions, inclusive, and Geography. The Jamalmadgu School did not do so well. The pupils answered only moderately well in English, and unsatisfactorily in Arithmetic. The Master had been pushing them on too fast. In the Pullampett School the attendance is rather small, but the pupils passed a fair examination on the whole,

Pudatore.

Jamalmadgu.

Pullampett.

failing, however, in English Dictation and Arithmetic. The pupils in the Sidhout School answered very well in most subjects, but English and Arithmetic require more attention in the highest class. When I visited the school at Madanapulli the attendance was miserably small, but the school has since been reorganized, and a passed F. A. Candidate appointed as Head Master. The pupils are now 85 in number, and are making fair progress. The Voilpad School is getting on very fairly, but I cannot say the same of the Kadry School. I found the classification defective, and the boys ill-taught. The Head Master devoted his time exclusively to a few boys at the top of the school, and left all the rest to be taught by two Assistants of very poor attainments. The schools at Wontimetta and Royachote have been opened within the year. The latter is very well attended.

Sidhout.

Madanapulli.

Voilpad.

Kadry.

Wontimetta and Royachote.

36. *Nellore District.*—In the Nellore District there are fourteen schools of this class, three of which have been opened during the year. These schools are none of them of very long standing, and only three of them were in existence three years ago. The course of instruction in many of them is, therefore, still very elementary. In fact, I believe that the nine schools in the Cuddapah District are, in regard to the amount of good they effect, about equal to the fourteen in Nellore. The school which is most largely attended is that at Naidupett, a large town half way between Madras and Nellore, and within the territory of the Rajah of Venkatagerry. On the 31st of March last, the number of pupils on the rolls was 138. I visited this school in December, and the pupils passed a fair examination in what they professed to know, but the standard was very low, and, although the school had been in existence for fifteen months only, it had not made so much progress as might have been expected. Since that date a passed F. A. Student has been appointed to the Head Mastership. Sixty-two boys attend the school at Gudur. The results of my examination were satisfactory. The schools at Allur and Kavali are also making fair progress; but in that at Kundacoor, I found the classification of the pupils, and the prescribed course of study, both defective, and the teaching inefficient. The rest of the schools do not call for any particular remark. Three of them, viz., those at Stonehousepett, Cullar, and Venketagherry, have been opened within the year.

Naidupett.

Gudur.

Allur.

Kavali.

Kundacoor.

Stonehousepett.

Cullar.

Venketagherry.

37. *Village Schools.*—The amount actually disbursed to Village Schoolmasters during the year, under the system of Payment for Results, is Rupees 2,695 ; and this sum has been paid to 103 schools, being on the average about Rupees 26 per school. The total number of pupils in these aided schools is more than 2,000. The system may, therefore, I think, be said to have worked

very well so far; but it remains to be seen what grants will be drawn next year: for, as you are aware, pupils cannot be examined twice for the same standard, and, therefore, the grants drawn next year must either be for boys newly admitted, or for those who have progressed from a lower standard to a higher one. In connection with this subject, I may remark that there appears to me to be no tendency on the part of the Deputy Inspectors to pass pupils who are not really up to the standard required. In the Nellore District, to the Schoolmasters in which by far the greater portion of the sum above-mentioned has been paid, I sat with the Deputy Inspector while he examined several of the schools, and I also examined several myself, in different parts of the district, and it did not come to my knowledge that the Deputy Inspector had, in any instance, passed boys that I should have rejected.

38. *Educational Act.*—The Educational Act has been introduced in the case of twelve of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools mentioned above, but it cannot be said to work very well. The Commissioners appointed under the Act have sufficient power, but are not inclined to use it, and nobody seems to have any power over *them.* The consequence is, that in many cases, they take no trouble to keep the accounts, and to collect the cess when due; and the schools thus managed have no greater stability than those supported by voluntary contributions.

39. *Army Schools.*—The Army Schools inspected during the year are those attached to the 20th and 34th Native Infantry Regiments, and the 2nd Light Cavalry. In all these schools the pupils are fairly taught to read and write, but in the 34th Regiment only has the teaching of Arithmetic and Geography been more than nominal.

40. *Forwards Report of Deputy Inspectors.*—I forward herewith, for your perusal, the Reports of the Deputy Inspectors of this Division. The Deputy Inspectors of the Nellore, Cuddapah, and Bellary Districts are entitled to praise for their successful exertions, and, although there has been very little progress in Kurnool, I am inclined to attribute this, rather to the adverse circumstances mentioned at the commencement of this Report, than to any want of efficiency on the part of the Deputy Inspector in that District.

APPENDIX A.

No. 3.

From J. Townshend Fowler, Esq., F.S.A., Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division, to E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 4th July 1869, No. 466.

Sir,

I have the honour to send on my General Report for the official year 1868-69.

2. There were in the Division, at the end of the year, 259 schools, with 16,064 pupils.

Of the 16,064 pupils—

347	are	Europeans.
2,638	„	East Indians.
1,422	„	Native Christians.
10,953	„	Hindus.
704	„	Mahomedans.

3. Of the entire number—

11,048	receive instruction	in English.
11	do.	Greek.
237	do.	Latin.
178	do.	Sanskrit.
99	do.	Persian.
2,235	do.	Telugu.
10,680	do.	Tamil.
500	do.	Hindustani.

4. Of the 259 schools—

24,	with	2,083	pupils,	are Government, for general instruction.
3	„	83	„	are Government Normal Schools.
76	„	7,325	„	are Mission Schools.
30	„	3,176	„	are other than Mission.
118	„	2,874	„	are Village and Elementary Mission Schools.
8	„	523	„	are Schools supported by a local rate under Act VI. of 1863.

5. Classifying the schools differently—

4 have a College Department.
18 are of the 1st class.
102 are of the 2nd do.
135 are of the 3rd do.

6. Out of the whole number of 16,064 pupils—

3,040 are girls; of whom

185	are	Europeans.
1,164	„	East Indians.
292	„	Native Christians.
1,399	„	Hindus.

F

7. The following figures compare the last three official years in some important particulars :—

	In 1866-67.	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.
(1). Total number of pupils	10,190	12,203	16,064
(2). Number of Europeans	337	293	347
(3). Do. Native Christians	752	1,072	1,422
(4). Do. girls	1,960	2,597	3,040
(5). Do. learning English	8,771	10,112	11,048
(6). Do. Latin	201	187	237
(7). Do. Telugu	1,241	1,825	2,235
(8). Do. Tamil	6,194	7,300	10,680
(9). Do. Hindustani. ...	541	545	500

8. These figures shew that, though, for 1867 and 1868, there was a slight falling off in the number of Europeans, and in the number of pupils learning Latin, there is an increase in 1868 and 1869 over 1866 and 1867 in every particular, except the number reading Hindustani. The per-centage of comparative increase is as follows :—

Particulars.	Increase in		Total increase at the close of 1868-69 on 1866-67.
	1867-68 on 1866-67.	1868-69 on 1867-68.	
(1). In the total number of pupils... ...	19·7	31·6	57·6
(3). Do. number of Native Christians	42·5	32·6	89·0
(4). Do. „ of girls................	32·5	17·0	55·1
(5). Do. „ learning English...	15·2	9·2	25·9
(7). Do. „ „ Telugu ...	47·0	22·4	80·0
(8). Do. „ „ Tamil ...	17·8	46·3	72·4

The per-centage of increase of the total number of pupils, for the year under report, has thus been more than double what it was the year preceding, while in two years the number of pupils has increased by more than one-half.

The increase in the number of Native Christians in two years, within which period the numbers have nearly doubled, is remarkable.

In the two years, the numbers learning Tamil and Telugu have greatly increased ; but it is peculiar that the proportions of increase for the two languages have been almost exactly reversed in the two years, the

Telugu going up by 47·0 per cent. in 1867-68.
Tamil ... ... 46·3 „ 1868-69.

While the

Telugu went up by only 22·4 „ 1868-69.
And the Tamil „ 17·8 „ 1867-68.

From the numbers reading Hindustani, it may be inferred that the education of the Mahomedan section of the population is stationary.

The slight decrease is probably only temporary.

During the year, the Harris School, exclusively for the education of Mussulmans, almost collapsed; but, at the close of the year, the total on its rolls had risen to forty-two, or about one-seventh of the number the very fine school-building is calculated to accommodate.

9. The financial particulars for the Government Schools in the Division have remained nearly stationary, being as follow, for two years :—

	1867-68.			1868-69.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Total expenditure...	69,687	15	5	69,294	1	0
Received from Government... ...	62,327	6	11	62,350	13	5
Receipts from fees...	10,624	2	1	11,120	9	1

As it is not the policy of Government to extend its direct connexion with education, items 1 and 2 must, of course, remain stationary. Increased contributions towards their education, on the part of the people themselves, is most desirable; and the increase in the rates of school-fees, from the 1st January last, will make it much greater for 1869-70 than it was in 1868-69, when it was only 4·6 per cent. on the receipts of the preceding year.

10. The following figures are for schools receiving aid from Government :—

	1867-68.			1868-69.		
Private Schools.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Total outlay (including Government Grant)....	2,51,565	11	5	2,75,739	0	0
Grants from Government... ...	56,275	1	8	78,898	1	5
Total outlay by Managers... ...	1,95,290	9	9	1,96,840	14	7
Receipts from fees...	49,251	7	6	56,662	1	10

The total outlay has, therefore, increased by 9·6 per cent.
The amount of Government Grant „ 40·4 „
The receipts from fees „ 15·0 „

I do not think it can be regarded as quite satisfactory, that, while the Government aid to the Private Schools in the Division has increased by Rupees 22,623, or 40 per cent., the actual outlay of the School Managers is but Rupees 1,550 greater in 1868-69 than it was before, shewing the trifling increase of less than one per cent.

It may, perhaps, be considered that the increase in the Government contribution is by no means to be objected to; the fact being that its grants were not before sufficiently liberal; and, further, that the rapid recent increase in the number of passed teachers enables Managers in many cases now to draw as a grant-in-aid one-half of a teacher's salary, whereas, while

they were compelled to employ unpassed men, the grant amounted to only one-third of the salary. Both these are of force; but that private operations should be at a stand, as far as expenditure goes, is not a satisfactory feature. Managers have stated, and Government has accepted the statement, that the effect of liberal grants from the treasury would be to extend private educational operations. In passing, it may be remarked that a very great part of the large increase in the number of pupils, shewn in paragraph 7, is due to the Village and other Schools previously existing being brought into connexion with Government. The Village Schools will be noticed at length further on in this Report.

11. I proceed to the individual schools, taking first, as usual, the Government Normal Schools.

12. *The Government Normal School, Madras.*—There were but two changes in the staff of Masters during the official year 1868-69; one of which was Mr. Burroughs' resuming his appointment on the 1st January, when he relieved Mr. Kenny; the other the appointment of a new second Telugu Pundit, on the removal of the former one to the Curatorship of Oriental Manuscripts. The following is the list of Masters on the 1st April:—

Name.	Rank.	Salary. RS. A. P.	Date of appointment.
George Bickle, Esq. ...	Principal ...	600 0 0	26th June 1867.
G. Duncan, Esq. ...	Assistant Training Master ...	300 0 0	27th July 1860.
C. W. Burroughs, Esq.	Do. ...	300 0 0	21st Dec. 1867.
W. Morgan, Esq. ...	Master of Practising School ...	300 0 0	9th June 1857.
N. Vencatachellaiya ...	Assistant Telugu Master ...	100 0 0	5th Jan. 1867.
Mr. L. Dique ...	Do. Tamil Master ...	100 0 0	1st Jan. 1868.
(Vacant) ...	Assistant Master ...	70 0 0	
J. M. Velu Pillai ...	Vernacular Training Master ...	175 0 0	1st Feb. 1868.
Dr. A. Hunter ...	Drawing Master ...	50 0 0	11th Nov. 1861.
Mr. C. T. Timmins ...	Writing Master ...	40 0 0	28th June 1856.
K. Srinivassa Charlu...	Principal's Clerk ...	30 0 0	14th Nov. 1863.
C. Rajagopala Pillai ...	1st Tamil Pundit ...	50 0 0	
T. Subroya Chetti ...	2nd do. do. ...	35 0 0	
B. Sitarama Charlu ...	1st Telugu do. ...	40 0 0	
Sitaram Sastri ...	2nd do. do. ...	35 0 0	

13. According to a list supplied to me by the Principal, there were forty-two Normal Students in the Institution on the 20th April; eighteen of whom had joined between the 26th January and the 17th March of 1869. Of the other twenty-four, nineteen had been in the school for various periods exceeding a year, and five had been but nine months. These twenty-four I selected for examination in teaching Power and Method. As two were absent, however, only twenty-two gave lessons before me, and the same number took the paper in Method.

The following table, besides the marks assigned to the students, gives particulars, shewing when each joined the school, what University Examination he has passed, and the value of the Scholarship he draws :—

No.	Vernacular.	Date of joining the Normal School.	What Examination passed.	Rate of Scholarship.	Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in Questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Black board.	Ability in using the Vernacular language when putting questions or giving explanation.	Total Marks.	Method.
					Number of Marks assigned to him for										
					Maximum Number of Marks.										
					15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185	100
				RS. A. P.	Number of Marks assigned to the Candidate.										
1	Telugu...	Jan. 1868.	Mat. 1st Class.	15 0 0	13	15	10	9	13	15	14	9	13	111	35
2	Tamil...	July 1866.	F. A. 2nd do.	12 8 0	13	16	8	8	12	12	10	7	10	96	45
3	Do. ...	Jan. 1867.	Mat. 2nd do.	12 8 0	Absent.										
4	Telugu...	Do. ...	F. A. 2nd do.	12 8 0	12	16	9	9	12	13	13	8	9	101	27
5	Tamil...	Jan. 1868.	F. A. 2nd do.	12 8 0	11	12	8	7	11	14	11	5	8	87	24
6	Telugu...	Do. ...	Mat. 2nd do.	12 8 0	11	11	8	8	10	11	10	7	7	83	31
7	Tamil...	Do. ...	Mat. 2nd do.	12 8 0	12	10	7	7	8	11	10	6	8	79	33
8	Do. ...	Jan. 1867.	F. A. 2nd do.	12 8 0	12	12	9	8	11	12	10	8	7	89	28
9	Do. ...	July 1868.	F. A. 2nd do.	12 8 0	13	6	7	5	8	10	9	5	6	69	25
10	Do. ...	Do. ...	F. A. 2nd do.	12 8 0	12	10	8	9	10	11	10	9	9	88	39
11	Telugu...	Do. ...	Mat. 2nd do.	12 8 0	12	11	10	8	10	10	10	6	7	84	25
12	Tamil...	May 1865.	None. ...	12 8 0	12	13	10	7	9	15	12	7	6	91	35
13	Do. ...	Jan. 1867.	None. ...	8 0 0	12	13	7	8	10	13	13	9	5	90	26
14	Telugu...	July 1866.	None. ...	8 0 0	12	13	8	8	11	10	12	8	9	91	27
15	Do. ...	May 1865.	None. ...	8 0 0	Sick.										
16	Tamil...	Jan. 1868.	Mat. 2nd Class.	8 0 0	12	14	9	8	12	11	14	8	9	97	33
17	Do. ..	Do. ...	None. ...	8 0 0	12	12	7	8	10	10	10	6	9	84	38
18	Do. ...	Do. ...	None. ...	8 0 0	12	12	7	9	11	11	10	7	10	89	28
19	Do. ...	Do. ...	None. ...	8 0 0	11	10	6	8	10	9	8	5	7	74	17
20	Telugu...	Do. ...	Mat. 2nd Class.	8 0 0	12	16	9	8	10	13	15	10	10	103	37
21	Tamil...	July 1867.	None. ...	8 0 0	13	14	8	9	11	14	12	8	8	97	25
22	Do. ...	Mar. 1867.	Mat. 2nd Class.	8 0 0	13	14	7	9	9	13	13	7	11	96	35
23	Telugu...	July 1868.	None. ...	8 0 0	13	13	9	9	11	13	12	7	10	97	15
24	Tamil ...	Do. ...	None. ...	8 0 0	13	15	8	7	10	13	12	8	10	96	20

In physical strength for performing the duties of a teacher, the students are not wanting. Energy as a teacher, one seemed wretchedly wanting in; and all those to whom less than twelve marks are assigned are rather deficient in this respect. It will be observed that six have less than twelve marks each.

Skill in reading is satisfactory for fifteen of the twenty-two students. The others are rather below the mark.

The pronunciation of English was pretty fair, with one exception.

For clearness and grammatical accuracy of expression, eighteen have half marks or more; so that only four fall below a fair standard in this respect.

"Skill in questioning," and "skill in explaining and illustrating the lesson," the next two heads in the table, may be considered to include the crucial tests by which to judge a teacher. For each of these, thirty marks is the maximum; and any one who has secured twelve may be regarded as possessing fair ability. This or a higher number of marks, twelve have obtained for their "skill in questioning," and eleven for "skill in explaining and illustrating the lesson." These are, I think, good average results.

"Readiness in the use of the black-board" is a test that, in applying, I always change into readiness and judgment in the use of the black-board;" for many, who are ready enough in writing on the board, have little idea *what* to write on it. Only one student has as many as half marks for his use of the board, and the average gained in the twenty-two lessons is seven and a quarter. I should like to see a higher average than this; but judgment and experience are both necessary for the judicious use of the board; and the majority of the students under report are very young.

Resorting to the Vernacular languages in putting questions, or giving explanations, is another point requiring judgment. If resorted to too frequently, where there is no necessity for doing so, there being no difficulty that could not be otherwise mastered, the attention of a class is weakened and colloquial power in English is not acquired. The average number of marks gained by the students is eight and a half out of the maximum of twenty; thus shewing a considerable improvement on previous years.

Taking the results of the teaching generally, they will, I think, be regarded as satisfactory. Though there is room for more improvement, a good deal has been made. Improvement in the four points last noted, viz., skill in questioning, skill in explaining and illustrating the lesson, readiness and judgment in the use of the black-board, and ability and judgment in resorting to the Vernacular languages, instruction may assist in bringing about, but such improvement is a result rather of increased knowledge, considerable practice, and a maturer judgment than young students possess, than the product of technical instruction.

14. The paper of questions set in Method, and the students' answers accompanied a recent Report. The questions are almost, though not entirely, confined to the book prescribed. The average of marks gained is twenty-nine and a half out of the maximum of 100, a result which I am not able to characterize as satisfactory.

15. Of the twenty-two Normal Students under report, six have passed the First Examination in Arts, and seven the Matriculation Examination, while the other nine have not passed any University Examination. An analysis of the results in Teaching Power and Method, based on this classification, gives the following :—

Class of Students.	Average of Marks gained in	
	Teaching Power.	Method.
Maximum.	185	100
6 Passed the F. A. Examination.	$88\frac{1}{3}$	$32\frac{1}{3}$
7 Do. Matriculation do.	$93\frac{2}{7}$	$32\frac{5}{7}$
9 Unpassed	90	$25\frac{5}{9}$

In Method, the position of the unpassed men, is what might have been expected, but it seems rather unaccountable that the F. A. men should stand slightly below those who have passed the much lower Matriculation Examination.

In Teaching Power, the results are quite different from what might have been expected, the Matriculated Students standing first, the unpassed next, and the F. A. lowest.

To compare the students, with reference to the time of their connexion with the Normal School, I have arranged them in three groups : those who joined in 1865 and 1866 ; those joining in 1867, and those in 1868. The following are the results so arrived at :—

Students who joined in	Number of such.	Average of marks gained in	
		Teaching Power.	Method.
1865 and 1866 ...	3	$92\frac{2}{3}$	$35\frac{2}{3}$
1867	5	$94\frac{3}{5}$	$28\frac{1}{5}$
1868	14	$88\frac{9}{14}$	$28\frac{4}{7}$

The results shewn in the upper line are satisfactory, though not of much value as averages; since there are but three students, two of whom were unpassed. That the students of 1868 stand higher in Method than those of 1867 is not satisfactory, and would seem to shew that the older students had not paid more attention to the subject than was actually insisted on in school.

16. The note-books of the students, containing their remarks on, and notes of, what takes place at the criticism lessons, had been neatly and

systematically written up. The notes are not, however, very full. No attempt appeared to have been made by the students to take down the remarks made by the Masters at these lessons; while a full record of these would form the most valuable part of the book, as the student's guide to what to avoid and what to imitate in his lessons.

17. At the criticism lessons, the Masters now preside in rotation, a plan that may have its value in giving every Master an active interest in the work.

I heard a lesson, when there were present Messrs. Bickle, Morgan, Duncan, Burroughs, and Velu Pillai, and twenty-six students. The lesson was an oral one, on the Geography of the Bengal Presidency. As a test of a teacher, an oral lesson is as severe as any that can be applied; and the one I am now reporting on was very much of a failure. The plan of it was crude; the information given, in some cases, wrong; the teacher's manner was hurried and unimpressive; his language often inaccurate; the black-board was used for a small map that could not be made out at any distance, instead of for a bold outline visible in any part of the class; and the method of instruction was fitted rather for a class of beginners than for one of the standing then under instruction.

Then, I do not consider such lessons to be of the proper kind for criticism lessons. On this point, I have before fully expressed my opinion; and I beg to quote what I said on it from my Report on the Normal School for 1865-66, which runs thus :—" I have noticed, when present at the Saturday morning criticism lessons at the Normal School, that the lessons generally are wanting in one most essential element. The lessons which may be good in themselves, as shewing good methods of teaching, are not specimens of such lessons as a teacher should give in school daily. This may require a little explanation. My view is that every lesson given, either to, or in presence of, a Normal class, should be exactly of the kind to be expected from the students in their daily work, while teaching in the Practising School, and after they have been appointed teachers. It should be based on a portion of a recognized text-book, previously prepared by the boys at home, in such subjects as History, Geography, Grammar, &c. The portion on which the criticism lesson is to be based should not in any respect differ from that which is, and under ordinary circumstances will be, set as part of the daily school work; and the manner in which the lesson is conducted should differ in no respect from the lessons which the teachers will have daily and hourly to give after they are appointed to schools.*

The lessons which I have been present at are not of this kind. Geography is a subject which will illustrate the point I am discussing. There is, perhaps, no subject worse taught, while there is no shew lesson easier to

* In case of its being a model, as distinguished from a criticism lesson, *i.e.*, a lesson given by a Master as a model, instead of one given by a student as a specimen of his ability, it would differ from, in that it would be *better than*, an ordinary School Lesson : in no other respect should even such a lesson differ.

prepare than one in Geography: but a show lesson, though it might suit a public anniversary very well, will not answer as a model on which regular instruction is to be given. A criticism lesson in Geography should, in my opinion, to be worth anything, be based on a passage set to a class in the ordinary course of work, and such a lesson as is daily given to some class in school.

Indeed, in every subject, this principle should be vigorously followed. The student, selected to give a lesson, should know what is set to the class he is to take for its next lesson, and should just take up that, and give it as he does when his turn for teaching in the Practising School comes round."

It has seemed to me necessary to quote this, as the opinions expressed are precisely those I still hold; and the question involved is one of great importance; being just this :—Is it best that our Normal Students should hear weekly such lessons as they are expected to give daily when teaching in the Practising School, and after they have been appointed Masters in schools, or that they should hear lessons, the like of which they will not be expected to give when working as teachers? If this is, as it seems to me to be, the real question at issue; then, put in this form, it admits of but one answer. It will be admitted that the sole object of the criticism lessons is the improvement of the teaching of the students, and to have such lessons then placed before them as they are not required to give, seems to me to be to do, as much as possible, to defeat the very object of the lessons.

18. After the lesson, the Principal called on different students for their remarks. These were, for the most part, of a trivial character, on slips of Grammar, Pronunciation, and Idiom. In a few cases, the speakers were required to refer the particular faults to the general principles which they were violations of; but I thought that more might have been required in the same direction. After the students had finished what they had to say, the Masters all made some remarks on the lessons; and Mr. Morgan referred to certain faults he had noted in the teachers' work in the Practising School. This is a feature deserving of note.

It is a very difficult matter to keep up an interest in these criticism lessons; and, on the whole, the one under discussion seemed to me fairly to fulfil its purpose, excepting, of course, that to the *kind* of lessons given, there is the weighty objection already taken.

19. Since Mr. Bickle has been in charge of the Normal School, he has exercised great care in the selection of candidates for admission; and the general ability of those now in the school, is, perhaps, slightly greater than before; though I am bound to say that the character of the Normal classes is not yet what I should like to see it. The greater attractions of other departments of the Public Service continue, and, of course, will continue, to draw the best men into their ranks, and the Educational must be content to choose from the remainder.

20. In the University Examinations of December last, the Normal School took no high position. The Principal states that fifteen students of the Senior Normal class attended the First Examination in Arts, of whom seven (7) passed, all in the 2nd class; and eleven (11) of the Junior class went up for Matriculation, of whom only four (4) were successful, being placed in the second class. Another student of this class registered his name for the Matriculation Examination, and, had he attended it, would, in all probability, have passed; but he was unfortunately prevented by sickness from doing so. The numbers just-stated include those who were advised not to present themselves for examination, as well as those who were fully approved of as being considered to have a very fair chance of success. Had only students of the latter character been examined, the ratio of successful to unsuccessful candidates would have been decidedly favourable. As it is, though in both classes it is considerably in advance of the average for the whole Presidency, it can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. Towards the close of last year, there were several students in both classes who had been in the school a considerable time; and respecting whose admission sufficient care seems not to have been exercised; and it was amongst those that the failures chiefly took place, more especially in the Junior class. Now, as nearly all of these have left the Upper Normal class, better results in this class may be expected next year. The same can hardly be said of the Lower Normal class, the material of which it is composed being, on the whole, considerably inferior to that of the other class. There are, however, a few fairly promising students in it, and these will doubtless do well.

In estimating the results obtained in the University Examinations by the students of this school, the fact should not be lost sight of, that they are placed at a considerable disadvantage in comparison with those of most other Educational Institutions in this Presidency, inasmuch as almost a third of their school-hours is devoted to work quite unconnected with the subjects they have to prepare for those examinations. They compensate to a considerable extent for the periodic interruptions their studies are subject to by their own diligence at home; but, owing to the difficulty of the subject, they are not all able to do this in English, and hence it arises that the majority of failures occur in this subject alone.

In addition to the numbers mentioned above, five (5) former students of this school passed the First Examination in Arts, and two the Matriculation Examination; thus constituting the numbers standing at the credit of the Normal School, twelve (12) for the former Examination, and six (6) for the latter.

In judging of the work of the Normal School, the work of its students as Schoolmasters must be considered, as well as the numbers it passes in the University Examinations. The latter are easily ascertained; of the former a reliable general estimate could be formed only after the collection of much

information, extending over several years. It has occurred to me that the time has come for the collection of such information for all the Government Normal Schools. This would require the agency of your office, and the assistance of all officers of the department, as well as of the Managers of aided schools.

21. The amount of direct assistance that the Normal School gave to others, during the official year 1868-69, will be seen from the following list of appointments of its students made during that period :—

Name.	Grade of School to which appointed.	Locality.	Position.	Salary.		
				RS.	A.	P.
T. Subramaniyam ...	Pacheappa's Branch	Chellambrum..	Assistant ...	50	0	0
P. Visvanada Aiyer ...	Church of Scotland's Mission	Madras ...	Do. ...	50	0	0
A. Savendrarajiah ...	London Mission ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	0	0
George Dwyer ...	Zillah ...	Cuddalore ...	Do. ...	60	0	0
W. P. Narayana Row ...	Normal ...	Vellore ...	Do. ...	20	0	0
K. Udayappa Row ...	Zillah ...	Kurnool ...	Do. ...	40	0	0
T. Somasundaram ...	Govindu Nayudu's ...	Madras ...	Do. ...	25	0	0
V. Ragana Row ...	Taluq ...	Kunnathur ...	Head Master.	30	0	0
P. Strinivassa Row ...	Wesleyan Mission ...	Madras ...	Assistant ...	30	0	0
C. Parthasaradi ...	Hindu Proprietary ...	Do.	Do. ...	40	0	0

22. *Library.*—The General Library at present contains 1,040 volumes, besides which, there are sixty-eight volumes of Dictionaries, Cyclopœdias, and other similar works, forming a small Reference Library, which is always accessible. The following statement shews the extent to which the General Library was taken advantage of during the year by the Masters, Normal Students, and Pupils of the 5th class of the Practising School :—

Subject.	Number of Volumes.
Literature	544
History	65
Science	59
Total...	668

23. Drawing is still taught to the Normal Students by Dr. Hunter, who reports as follows :—"The Drawings by the students in the Senior class are, on the whole, not so satisfactory as usual, only five of the students having taken a real interest in the work. In the Junior class, the students have taken more interest in Drawing than usual, and nine have done very fairly."

24. *Practising Schools of the Normal School.*—There are, as before, two Practising Schools for Tamil and Telugu boys, respectively, both under Mr. Morgan. During the year, a change was made in the rate of school fee charged. Up to December last 1 rupee a month had been paid by every boy ; but since January the rates have been—

In the 5th class ....$1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.
Do. 4th and 3rd classes ......1 do.
Do. 2nd and 1st do. ...... $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Since the change, the lowest classes have increased in strength, and there were in the schools fifty-four more boys at the end of March last than at the corresponding time of the previous year.

25. No candidate from the 5th class of the Practising School was successful in the last Matriculation Examination, a fact attributed by Mr. Morgan to the examination having been of a more difficult character than before. But I doubt about this being a fact. With the exception of one part of one of the papers in English, the Examination was, in my opinion, only of average difficulty; and that part carried but twenty marks out of the 100 assigned to English; so that a candidate might have taken an excellent position without touching the questions in that part.

Notwithstanding this, and some defects pointed out in my recent Report, the Practising Schools unquestionably shewed improvement at my inspection.

26. *Government Normal School, Trichinopoly.*—The numbers in the Normal School at Trichinopoly shew some falling off, being as follow :—

School.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
Normal Class... ...	31	...	14	17
Practising School ...	220	217	247	190

There were actually more than seventeen students in the class at the close of the year, but official sanction for their stipends had not been given till afterwards.

Of the fourteen entered as having left the Normal class, twelve were appointed teachers, as shewn in the following list :—

Name.	Grade of School to which appointed.	Locality.	Position.	Salary. RS.	A.	P.
Kistna Row ...	Zillah School ...	Salem ...	Asst. Master..	25	0	0
Runganadiar ...	Taluq School ...	Oodamulpetta..	Acting do. ...	20	0	0
Saminada Iyer ...	Aided School ...	Kistnaroyapuram.	Head do. ...	20	0	0
Rama Row ...	Do. ...	Trichinopoly...	Do. ...	20	0	0
Lutchmana Row ...	Do. ...	Iayunconda Solapuram.	Do. ...	20	0	0
Subroyer, C. ...	Taluq School ...	Trivalore ...	School Asst...	8	0	0
Mathu Iyer ...	Aided School ...	Pitchander Coil	Head Master..	20	0	0
Surgunum Pillai ...	Training Institution.	Dindigul ...	Asst. do. ...	20	0	0
Subroyer, A. ...	Aided School ...	Trichinopoly...	Do. do. ...	14	0	0
Thoymanasami Pillai.	Do. ...	Arialore ...	Head Master..	20	0	0
Sunkara Iyer ...	Do. ...	Condiampet ...	Do. ...	20	0	0
Rajalinga Pillai ...	Do. ...	Patchoor ...	Do. ...	30	0	0

The year preceding, no less than seventeen appointments were made from this school. The two years' supply is, I think, satisfactory. The results of the Examination of the students will be noted further on.

27. About the middle of the year, there was a serious misunderstanding between the Head Master and the students, arising from the dissatisfaction felt by the latter at an arrangement made for teaching them in a class with some of the Practising School boys. The matter was fully enquired into and reported on; and the work has since gone on harmoniously.

The criticism lessons have been conducted satisfactorily, and the students have made good progress in Teaching Power, as will be seen from the following marks awarded by me to eighteen, who gave lessons to a class in my presence :—

Number.	For what examined.	Number of marks assigned to him for									
		Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in Questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Black board.	Ability in using the Vernacular language when putting questions or giving explanation.	Total of Marks.
		15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185
272	4th	12	10	8	10	14	18	18	...	16	106
273	4th	12	11	8	8	13	18	16	...	15	101
274	4th	12	11	7	10	14	18	17	...	16	105
275	4th	12	12	9	7	10	17	16	7	15	105
276	4th	11	13	8	9	13	19	19	9	15	116
277	4th	12	12	8	8	9	17	18	7	14	105
278	4th	12	14	8	8	10	18	17	5	13	105
279	4th	11	14	9	6	13	15	16	6	14	104
280	4th	12	13	8	9	11	17	17	7	15	109
281	5th	11	14	8	8	10	17	15	8	14	105
282	5th	12	14	10	9	12	16	13	6	13	105
283	5th	12	13	8	8	12	15	15	9	14	106
284	5th	12	11	8	8	11	13	13	6	12	94
285	5th	12	11	6	8	12	13	12	6	12	92
286	5th	13	13	8	9	13	12	11	6	12	97
287	5th	13	11	8	8	12	13	12	7	12	96
289	5th	12	9	7	8	11	10	10	6	11	84
290	5th	12	10	7	8	10	10	9	5	11	82

28. The boys forming the Practising School still change too much. The previous year there were 171, 304, 255, 220 for the four columns in paragraph 26. That year thus shewed a net increase of forty-nine; the year just ended shews a net decrease of thirty. The school suffered from a want of attention on the part of the Master, and from his unpopularity with the senior boys. On his resignation, a successor was appointed, under whom I expect improvement.

29. *Normal School, Vellore.*—The following are the numbers for the Normal School at Vellore :—

School.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
Normal Class ...	24	18	20	22
Practising School ...	192	125	123	194

The following is a list of the appointments of students from Vellore during the official year :—

Name.	Grade of School to which attached.	Locality.	Position.	Salary. RS.	A.	P.
V. Arnachella Iyer ...	Taluq School ...	Old Arcot ...	School Asst...	10	0	0
V. Krishnasami Chetti	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	0	0
T. Krishna Row ...	Do. ...	Oodamulkotah ...	Ag. Head Mr.	15	0	0
T. Krishna Row ...	A.-Ver. School	Tripatore ...	Ag. Assistant	12	0	0
U. Virthamachary ...	Taluq School ...	Stripermatur ...	Asst. Master	10	0	0
T. Krishna Row ...	Do. ...	Oossoor ...	Do. ...	15	0	0
T. Swamiah ...	Aided School ...	Mootialpett ...	Do. ...	15	0	0
C. Krishnasami Naick	Do. ...	Conjeveram ...	Do. ...	10	0	0
C. Krishnasami Iyer..	Do. ...	Singalanthapur, Salem.	Head Master	20	0	0
R. V. Nungiah ...	Do. ...	Paramatti, Salem.	Do. ...	15	0	0
S. Ramasawmi Iyer...	Do. ...	Venkarai, Salem..	Asst. Do. ...	20	0	0
C. Armogam Pillai ...	Do. ...	Wallajabad, Madras.	Do. ...	10	0	0
S. Veeraragaviah ...	Do. ...	Vellakulpat, Salem	Do. ...	20	0	0
A. Visvasvara Iyer ...	Village School...	Wandiwash, North Arcot.	Head Master	10	0	0
C. Sivarama Iyer ...	Aided Do. ...	Arconum, North Arcot.	Asst. Master	15	0	0
S. Veeraragava Mudali	Do. ...	Jugadapaliam, Salem.	Head do. ...	15	0	0
V. Venkatrayer ...	Taluq School ...	Vellapuram, South Arcot.	School Asst.	12	0	0
S. Gopauliah ...	Aided School ...	Iyakoondam, Salem	Asst. Master	15	0	0
G. Vythianatha Iyer..	Do. ...	Punnagaram, do	Head do. ...	20	0	0

This is the largest number of Masters that the Vellore School has ever supplied in one year. The previous year, the number it furnished was eleven ; while the year before that only three were appointed from it. The usefulness of the school in supplying teachers, *i.e.*, in the object for which it exists, has thus greatly increased.

The professional and other work of the Normal Class has been conducted with care and regularity, and in a manner that I have reason to be satisfied with.

The marks awarded to seventeen students for their Teaching Power are as follow :—

Number.	For what examined.	Number of Marks assigned to him for: Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in Questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Black-board.	Ability in using the Vernacular language when putting questions or giving explanation.	Total of Marks.
Maximum.	...	15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185
184	4th	12	14	...	9	12	13	13	12	12	97
187	4th	12	12	...	7	13	13	14	11	11	93
185	4th	12	13	...	9	13	12	15	13	12	99
Maximum.	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	165
188	4th	11	13	...	8	11	12	12	10	These lessons were delivered in the Vernacular.	77
189	5th	11	12	...	8	10	13	12	12		78
190	5th	12	13	...	9	12	12	13	12		83
191	5th	11	12	...	8	12	11	11	11		76
192	5th	12	15	...	9	11	15	14	12		88
193	5th	11	12	...	8	10	12	12	10		75
194	5th	13	15	...	8	11	12	12	11		82
195	5th	12	14	...	8	11	14	13	11		83
196	5th	12	13	...	8	10	14	14	12		83
197	5th	11	12	...	8	10	13	14	10		78
198	5th	12	11	..	7	10	13	12	11		76
199	5th	12	11	...	7	10	12	12	10		74
200	5th	11	11	...	7	11	13	13	12		78
....	...	12	11	...	8	11	10	12	12		76

30. The numbers in the Practising School have remained stationary; and in their composition, there has been much less change than at Trichinopoly.

When examined, the classes gave evidence of careful teaching. The 4th class, which had been under G. S. Seshia, Second Assistant Master (since promoted to the First Assistant Mastership in the Normal School, Trichinopoly,) I particularly noted. The 4th and 3rd classes, and the highest division of the 2nd, had drawn some maps on paper very creditably. A point, calling for improvement, was the reading of division C. of the 2nd class.

The number of pupils in the 5th class was too small. The class had been of tolerable strength, but the numbers had fallen before the inspection. This fault was corrected by promotions made on the results of my examination.

31. *Normal School, Vizagapatam.*—Receiving no regular returns from this school, I am not able to give the numbers as for the schools directly under me. I can, however, give particulars regarding it when it was inspected in September last.

There were then 26 Normal Students in the school. Of these—

4 had passed the Matriculation Examination, and were reading for the F. A. Examination of December 1868.

7 were reading for the Matriculation Examination.

8 do. do. 4th Grade Teachers' Examination.

7 do. do. 5th do. do.

Out of the 26, 16 were Stipendiary students—

				Monthly.
4	drawing 14 Rs.	each per mensen		$14 \times 4 = 56$
4	do. 10	„	do.	$10 \times 4 = 40$
7	do. 7	„	do.	$7 \times 7 = 49$
1	do. 3	„	do.	3

There was thus a monthly expenditure of Rupees 148 on Scholarships.

32. During the year preceding my inspection, *i.e.*, between September 1st. 1867, and August 31st, 1868, the following appointments were made from the school :—

No.	Name.	Time under training. Y.	M.	D.	What Examination passed.	When appointed, and in what capacity.	Salary.	Remarks.
							Rs.	
1	K. Kurmanada Rao...	2	7	25	4th Grade.	30th Sep. 1867. Head Master.	20	
2	S. Narsinga Rao......	2	7	0	4th do ...	30th do. „ do. ...	20	
3	A. Sitaramaya.........	2	7	0	None	30th do. „ do. ...	20	
4	L. Lakshminarayana.	1	7	0	4th Grade	30th do. „ do. ...	18	
5	T. Appadu	2	7	0	4th do ...	30th do. „ Asst. do. ...	20	
6	V. Appolasami	2	9	0	4th do ...	31st Dec. „ Head do. ...	25	
7	S. Balaramasami ...	3	0	25	None	25th Feb. 1868, do. do. ...	20	
8	G. Suryanarayna ...	2	2	5	First Arts.	31st March „ Asst. do. ...	40	
9	L. Tataya............	5	7	21	Matriculation.	22nd April „ Head do. ...	30	
10	C. Taganna............	2	1	0	Do ...	21st do. „ Asst. do. ...	36	
11	C. Appadu	4	2	27	Do ...	28th do. „ Head. do. ...	40	
12	K. Narayana	3	1	22	Do ...	23rd do. „ Asst. do. ...	30	
13	S. Nagaraju...........	1	4	10	Do ...	24th June „ do. do. ...	30	
14	S. Lakshminaraina.	3	0	0	None	August „	...	Established a Village School at Ankapully.
15	M. Sriramulu	4	8	0	5th Grade.	Do. „	...	Do. at Chipurapuli.
16	K. Ramakristnama ...	3	0	0	5th do ...	Do. „	...	Do. do. Kumala.
17	M. Sitaramaya	3	0	0	None	Do. „	...	Do. do. Padagadu.
18	K. Lakshminarsimlu	3	0	0	Do ...	Do. „	...	Do. do. Tadivadai.
19	J. Ramaya	3	0	0	5th Grade.	Do. „	...	Do. do. Mindi.
20	K. Appalasami	3	0	0	5th do ...	Do. „	...	Do. do. Anundapuram.

The supply of twenty teachers, of whom fifteen had passed, must, I think, be regarded as a good year's work. The average time of training seems long; but the backward state of education in the Northern Circars gives but small scope for selection, and renders it necessary to admit students who would not be considered eligible in the more advanced districts of the South; a fact that it is necessary should be borne in mind, when considering the position taken by the Vizagapatam students in the different examinations.

33. The eleven more advanced students had a paper in Method. The valuation of their answers is shewn in the following Statement:—

Number.	Method. Max. 100	Number.	Method. Max. 100
	Marks assigned.		Marks assigned.
1	18	7	19
2	23	8	11
3	16	9	25
4	26	10	24
5	30	11	15
6	32		
		Average.	22

The questions given are entered in a foot-note.* The answers do not satisfy me. The first is quite a practical question, meant to elicit the exact description of an ordinary Geography lesson. Only one student attempted such a reply; the other answers being theoretical, and not at all what was asked for. This failure, on the part of students, to connect theoretical instruction on methods of teaching with their actual teaching, is, I know, not uncommon. It should, I need hardly say, be carefully guarded against.

34. The F. A. and Matriculation Classes of Normal Students receive all their instruction from Mr. Moss, except in Telugu, Translation, and one lesson a week in Indian Geography. The 4th Grade candidates are

* *Questions in Method.*

i. Describe exactly how you conduct an ordinary Geography lesson in the Practising School.

ii. Do the same with regard to English Prose.

iii. What is meant by economy of time? How is time often wasted in a lesson?

iv. Why is it better to draw information from a class than to give it?

v. Give rules for securing punctuality, and say a few words as to its importance.

vi. Take eight of what you find laid down in your Method as Principles of Instruction, and remark on them.

vii. Shew the usual form of a Register of Attendance, and explain how the average quarterly attendance is obtained from it.

viii. Reproduce in full the form by which you criticize lessons, and remark on the more important points.

taught by Mr. Moss only in English, for one hour a day. The 5th Grade candidates are taught entirely by the First Assistant Master and the Telugu Pundit.

For the criticism lessons, the three upper classes, *i.e.*, the F. A. the Matriculation, and the 4th Grade students, form one class, and lessons are given through the medium of English under Mr. Moss' direction. The 5th Grade candidates form a separate class, and lessons are given before it through the medium of Telugu under the direction of the Assistant Master, Dakshina Murti. While I was present, two lessons were given before each class; the subjects of those under Mr. Moss being "The subject with its extensions" and the Geography of India. The lessons with the other class were Telugu Grammar, Sankhe, and the Geography of Asia.

35. All but one of the 5th Grade students were quite new, three having joined the school only a few days before my inspection, and three others but a month before. The second lesson, on the Geography of Asia, Dakshina Murti took into his own hands, and gave it as a sort of model lesson; and this would, I should say, be a much more valuable kind of lesson for the students than a criticism lesson. In fact, the latter is impossible with beginners, as the proper conduct of it requires a certain acquaintance with teaching on the part of the students.

All the students had forms by which to criticize lessons, modified for different subjects. Mr. Moss called on all the students, except two in the classes with him, for remarks, which they gave pretty full. These were followed by remarks from Mr. Moss. This important part of the work of the school seemed to me conducted with care and ability. The Geography lesson was, however, open to the objection that it was not of the kind the students are required to give in the Practising School.

As this is a matter fully gone into in paragraph 17 of this Report, it will be sufficient to refer to that.

36. I had the opportunity of hearing several lessons given to the Normal classes by Mr. Moss. These were most pains-taking. I found that Mr. Moss went in very largely for *vivâ voce* work to such an extent indeed, as makes his teaching too exhausting to be long kept up in this country. *Vivâ voce* work is, of course, essential to good teaching, but it is possible to over do it; and I certainly thought that Mr. Moss might, with advantage, both to himself and the students, reduce the amount. Students reading for the University Examinations should be able to rely on themselves to a great extent, merely getting assistance with difficulties that they are not able to master without aid.

This error of judgment, as I venture to think it, arises from zeal and anxiety to assist students to the utmost, and is a mistake in the right direction, but still it is, in my opinion, a mistake.

37. The Practising School was rather small, containing only seventy-one pupils, thus classified :—

			Total.	
4th Class.	...	...	10	
3rd do.	...	...	9	
2nd do.	...	...	24	
1st do.	...	...	28	
	...	...	—	71

This school was too noisy ; and the classes passed rather poorly. The appointment of an Assistant Master for it I should think desirable. With only one Master, too much of the teaching falls to Normal Students.

38. The school-building is large and commodious, but it is situated too near a frequented thoroughfare. It is, moreover, entirely exposed. There should be a wall erected round it, covered with glass, and with a gate, that could be locked at night.

39. *Normal School, Cannanore.*—This school was inspected in the first week in April, *for*, though not quite *within*, the official year under report.

There were then thirty-three students under instruction ; of these one had passed the Matriculation Examination, and was remaining as a free student, and will be employed in teaching till appointed to a situation. Three others had passed for the 4th Grade, and three for the 5th Grade.

Of the 32—

6 were preparing for the next Matriculation Examination.		
13	do.	4th Grade Examination.
13	do.	5th do.

The Scholarships held were as follow :—

7 of Rupees	10 value, costing	$10 \times 7 = 70$			
11 do.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ do.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 11 = 82\frac{1}{2}$			
7 do.	5 do.	$5 \times 7 = 35$			
		— $187\frac{1}{2}$			

8 were free scholars,

and thus involved a monthly outlay of Rupees $187\frac{1}{2}$.

40. This school supplied fourteen Masters during the official year 1868-69, appointed as shewn in the following table :—

Names.	Where appointed to, and in what capacity.	Date of becoming a Normal Student.	Date of Appointment	What Examination passed.	Salary.
					RS.
V. Krishnayan ...	Cherplachery Rate School, Assistant Master.	16th Oct. 1865 ...	July 1868 ...	4th Grade ...	15
C. T. Nicholas ...	Mission School, Cannanore, Assistant Master.	January 1867 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	25
T. Maharaja Pillai ...	Vernacular School, Calicut, Assistant Master.	November 1866 ...	November 1868 ...	Do. ...	20
E. Govindan ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chowghaut, Assistant Master.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12
K. Govindan ...	Rate School, Vettattuputiangati, Assistant Master.	Do. ...	January 1869 ...	5th Grade ...	15
T. Chirukantan ...	Catholic School, Cannanore, Assistant Master.	4th Nov. 1866 ...	February do. ...	Do. ...	12
A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Normal School, Cannanore, Assistant Master.	20th April 1868 ...	Do. ...	F. A. ...	35
M. Kelu Nambiar ...	Rate School, Payyanur, Head Master.	4th November 1866...	Do. ...	4th Grade ...	15
Ananta Krishna Pye...	Government School, Anjengo, Head Master.	5th October 1867 ...	Do. ...	5th Grade ...	12
Caleb Parayiel ...	Mission School, Calicut, Assistant Master.	20th January 1868 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Not known.
T. Kunju Saravanar ...	Rate School, Ponani, Assistant Master.	18th February do. ...	March 1869 ...	Do. ...	
Ch. Raman ...	Do. Bettattuputiangati, Assistant Master.	21st September 1867...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
P. C. Kanaran ...	Rate School, Natika, Assistant Master.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
Mahomed Khan ...	Rate School, Ponani, Assistant Master.	10th December 1866...	Do. ...	4th Grade ...	

It is satisfactory to observe that no unpassed man was appointed; several had, however, been Normal Students a considerable time.

41. I selected all who had been students more than six months for examination in Method and Teaching Power. The marks awarded to thirteen present, for their answers in Method, are as follow :—

Number.	Method. Maximum 100.	Number.	Method. Maximum 100.
	Marks awarded.		Marks awarded.
1	39	8	36
2	36	9	32
3	33	10	41
4	32	11	24
5	38	12	32
6	32	13	38
7	44		
		Average...	35

This, on the whole, is satisfactory, and shews more than an average acquaintance with the subjects touched on in the questions, which are given below.* Though not absolutely easier than the paper set to the Vizagapatam Students, this would prove so practically, as more of the questions can be answered from the book, without much of original thinking. The seventh, ninth, and tenth questions, which do require something in the way of originality, are either not answered at all, or answered unsatisfactorily.

* *Questions in Method.*

i. "While a teacher is engaged with a class, he should attend to nothing but the lesson before him." Shew what evils result from a neglect of this rule.

ii. Write out twenty of the principles laid down in your Method as those to be followed in giving instruction.

iii. Take six of the most important of the above, and remark on them.

iv. What natural feelings and tendencies of pupils should be taken advantage of by a teacher ?

v. Enumerate the "directions for conducting a lesson," and remark on them.

vi. Why is unpunctuality objectionable ? What rules for preventing it have you read ? Shew in what way these are useful.

vii. How may a class be managed without resort to corporal punishment ? What bearing has the character of a Master's teaching on the order of his school, and the means of maintaining good order ?

viii. What directions are given in your book as aids to the acquisition of firmness ? Make a few remarks to shew what each is meant to include.

ix. "Teaching must be regarded as the work of a man's life." Write a short exposition on this.

x. Take the 4th class of a Taluq School ; say what home lessons should be given to the boys in it, and state fully how these home lessons are to be connected with the work in school.

42. The following statement contains the marks awarded to fourteen students, who gave lessons before me :—

Number.	For what examined.	Number of Marks assigned to him for: Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in Questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the Black-board.	Ability in using the Vernacular Language when putting questions or giving explanation.	Total of Marks.
		15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185
1	5th...	11	10	8	10	13	12	10	8	12	94
2	5th...	13	15	10	10	14	14	12	8	14	110
3	4th...	13	17	11	8	13	12	12	9	14	109
4	5th...	12	13	10	8	13	12	10	9	11	98
5	5th...	13	15	9	8	12	13	11	9	13	103
6	5th...	13	16	9	9	11	14	14	9	13	108
7	4th...	12	14	9	8	11	12	10	8	12	96
8	4th...	12	16	9	7	13	13	11	10	13	104
9	4th...	13	14	10	9	10	13	10	8	8	95
10	Mat..	12	15	9	9	12	13	14	9	11	104
11	4th...	13	16	9	9	13	14	14	10	10	108
12	4th...	13	16	9	9	12	13	13	9	10	104
13	Mat..	13	14	8	9	13	13	12	10	10	102
14	4th...	13	15	10	10	11	12	12	8	11	102

These marks are decidedly favourable, and indicate much more than average ability in Teaching Power. The constant resort to translation in giving explanations was a good point; but too much speaking in Malayalum, while teaching English, is an error, pointed out in a previous report, which has not yet been remedied. In lessons in English, another fault that I noticed was that there was not nearly enough of reading by the boys.

43. Though the students did pretty satisfactorily both in Method and Teaching, the school was not of its ordinary working order at the time of my visit from Mr. Small's absence an account of sickness.

44. A criticism lesson was, however, taken in my presence, Mr. Lewis conducting it. The work was done in such a manner that the students would derive advantage from it, though the lesson given by a student was very defective. But in a criticism lesson, there is, it is hardly necessary to remark, a great deal more than the mere lesson given by a student that may be regarded as the basis of the criticism lesson, bearing something of the same relation to it that a " subject" bears to a lecture on Anatomy. It does

not, therefore, at all follow that a criticism lesson, as a whole, is bad, because the class lesson that it is based on is so. At the same time there is an advantage in the lesson given before the class of students being a good one; inasmuch as it is better to place before them what is good and to be imitated, than what is bad and to be avoided. When, however, the lesson happens to be a bad one, it is essential that its defects should be clearly exposed. In the criticism that followed the lesson I am speaking of, most of the defects were pointed out, and referred to the principles of teaching, which they were violations of.

One fault in the lesson was excessive waste of time resulting from the teachers writing on the black board a great deal more than was necessary.

Now, to repeat what I have before said, to use a board merely for the sake of using it, does more harm than good. It is valuable for writing down what should be before the eyes of a class, while it is questioned on, what requires to be made impressive, either from its own difficulty, or the difficulty of distinguishing it from something else, or some important step on which something else is to be based. Of course, some exercise in teaching must be had before a teacher's practice can become correct in this matter; but I think it well to bring the point forward, as some teachers, more especially young ones, seem to think it quite immaterial *what* is placed on the board, so long as something is.

Another defect of the lesson was that the teacher did too much for the boys. This too is a prevalent error. It is characteristic of the great majority of the unpassed teachers, on whom I have had to report, who, as a rule, either do nothing at all with a class, or do everything, that is, they go on lecturing. Judicious questioning is certainly no easy matter, but Normal Students should gain some power in it, and do something towards carrying out the doctrine of the following quotation:—"The fact is, that all the best cultivation of a child's mind is obtained by the child's own exertions, and the Master's success may be measured by the degree in which he can bring his scholars to make such exertions absolutely without aid. The business of the Schoolmaster is *not so much to teach as to make the children learn*. Whatever makes learning pleasanter, completer, or surer to them, that he ought to supply; but the moment that he takes their work upon himself, and does for them what they ought to do, and can do for themselves, he is doing harm."

45. The provision for the instruction of Canarese students, in their own language, is still unsatisfactory. One Canarese student was said never to have practised teaching, because, as Mr. Lewis said, there is no Canarese class in the school; he may, therefore, actually leave the school as a Master without ever having given a lesson! If it is intended to continue receiving Canarese students into the Normal class, it is necessary that some change should be made.

46. The organization of the Practising Branch of the Canarese School remains as before, there being a Practising School and a Primary or Model School. The numbers and classification of these were as follow:—

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

5th Class...	19
4th do....	28
3rd do....	27
2nd class A. Division.	23
2nd do. B. do....	18
No 1st Class.	
	— 115

PRIMARY OR MODEL SCHOOL.

3rd Class...	35
2nd do....	23
1st do....	25
Lower do....	20
	— 103

The Practising School classes passed but moderately; and there was great irregularity in the register of one of the Primary School classes, three boys being marked as present, who had not been in the school during the day. Further, the afternoon attendance was marked before morning school broke up. So kept, registers are, of course, quite unreliable. The fault assumes a more serious aspect still, when it is considered that students accustomed to it will become responsible for registers in out-of-the-way places, where little or no check can be exercised. The Master mainly responsible is the Head Master of the Primary School, Bappu; but the prevalence of so pernicious a practice must be held also to reflect on Nanu Iyen, under whose direction the Primary School is.

The results of the last University Matriculation Examination was unfavourable, but will be further referred to in connexion with the comparative table.

47. The following compares Cannanore and Vizagapatam with respect to the teaching staff:—

VIZAGAPATAM.

1. Head Master	(B. A.)	... ...Rs.	350
2. Assistant Master	(F. A.)	... ... „	70
3. Do.	(Mat.)	... ... „	70
4. Moonshee	(9th)	... ... „	30
		Total...	520

CANNANORE.

Assistant in Charge	(Mat.)	... ...Rs.	150
Assistant Master	(do.)	... ... „	70
Do.	(F. A.)	... ... „	55

Assistant Master (F. A.) ...	... ...Rs.	35
Do. (do.) ...	... ... „	35
School Assistant (4th Grade)	... ... „	30
Do. (Mat.) ...	... ... „	25
Writing Master (do.) ...	... ... „	15
School Assistant (5th Grade)	... ... „	13
	Total... „	428

The larger number of Assistant Masters at Cannanore is absorbed by the schools; and the provision there for the instruction of the Normal Students is greatly weaker than at Vizagapatam. The consequence is, that there are no F. A. students at Cannanore, and that those reading for the Matriculation Examination are taught by the Assistant in charge of the Practising School with the Matriculation Class of the Practising School.

48. *Vediarpuram Seminary.*—The Vediarpuram Seminary I visited during the year, under the impression that it was a Normal School, as it is so classed in the Educational Report; but I found that it did not pretend to be anything of the kind. It is nothing more than an ordinary school of about the standard of a Government Zillah School; or, if it differs at all from an ordinary school, it is in having a "Theological Department," with which, however, a Government Inspector has no concern. The school has always been allowed to send several of its pupils into the Certificate Examinations; but any school would have exactly the same ground to request that its pupils should be allowed to attend the said examination. Some of those whose names appeared in the last examination list said they had never given a lesson; and the time-table of the school makes no provision for instruction in Method or Teaching.

It appeared that some of the boys in the highest class were sent to teach; but this, of course, does not constitute the school a Normal School. The school being, therefore, out of my province, I need offer no remarks on it.

49. *Normal Schools generally.*—The following table is similar to one in my last report:—

TABLE I.

Comparative Statement giving particulars regarding the 4th Class (and Matriculation) candidates from the various Normal Schools (excepting Madras.)

Schools.	Number of students examined.	Average of marks gained. English Language.	Vernacular Language.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	Number of those passed for 4th Grade.	5th Grade.	Number passed the Matriculation Examination in December 1868.
Maximum.	...	100	100	100	70	80	60	60	570	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Normal School	5	19	39	27	29	17	16	31	178	3	1	3
Nursapur do. ...	3	12	35	39	24	22	12	22	166	1	1	...
Vellore do. ...	6	22	47	17	14	15	27	14	156	2	...	...
Trichinopoly do. ...	9	20	49	21	24	27	26	17	184	4	2	...
Cannanore do. ...	7	20			Not with me.					5	...	2
Sawyerpuram Seminary	7	20	43	24	22	14	28	13	164	2	2	1

50. Three of the schools appear in the Matriculation Examination: Vizagapatam, which passed three of its Normal Students out of seven reading for that examination at my inspection in September, Cannanore, and Sawyerpuram. Of the two from Cannanore, one was a student of the highest class of the Practising School at the time of the examination, and the other had been, so that it passed no Normal Student, and sent in only two, according to a list supplied to me.

51. For the 4th Grade Examination, *Trichinopoly* sent in the largest number (nine), of whom six passed, four for the 4th grade, and two for the 5th.

Cannanore passed five out of seven, all for the 4th grade.

Vizagapatam passed four out of five, three for the 4th grade and one for the 5th.

Vellore passed only two out of six for the 4th grade.

Nursapur, out of three examined, passed one for the 4th grade and one for the 5th.

Sawyerpuram did but moderately with its seven 4th grade candidates, passing two of them for that grade, and two for the 5th.

52. As regards the subjects in which the 4th grade candidates were examined, English was weak in all the schools, but very bad at Nursapur.

Arithmetic and Geography were weak at Vizagapatam.

At Nursapur, Geography falls very low.

At Vellore, Method, Geometry, Arithmetic, and History are all low.

At Trichinopoly, Method is moderate, and History low.

For Cannanore, I have not the numbers.

At Sawyerpuram, Arithmetic and History are both bad.

53. The following table is similar to the preceding for the 5th grade candidates :—

TABLE II.

Comparative Statement giving particulars regarding the 5th Class Candidates from the various Normal Schools.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Students examined.	AVERAGE OF MARKS GAINED.					Number passed.
		Language.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	
Maximum.	...	100	80	60	60	300	...
Vizagapatam Normal School	8	23	27	30	20	100	4
Nursapur do.	11	27	27	34	24	112	7
Vellore do.	12	55	42	26	33	156	11
Trichinopoly do.	10	57	48	20	28	153	10
Church Mission Society's Vernacular Institution, Palamcottah	12	57	29	22	42	150	10
Cannanore Normal School	13	Results not with me.					11
Sawyerpuram Seminary	27	60	36	23	38	157	25

54. Five of the six schools stand very well here, in the following order :—

1st.—Sawyerpuram, passing 25 out of 27
2nd.—Trichinopoly, " 10 out of 10
3rd.—Vellore, " 11 out of 12
4th.—Palamcottah, " 10 out of 12
5th.—Cannanore, " 11 out of 13
6th.—Nursapur, " 7 out of 11
7th.—Vizagapatam, " 4 out of 8

Sawyerpuram has thus done excellently. For Trichinopoly, the result is also excellent. For Vellore, Palamcottah, and Cannanore, it is very good. For Nursapur, it falls greatly, giving four failures out of eleven; and for Vizagapatam, it falls lower still, four having failed out of eight. In reporting on Vizagapatam,* I pointed out that Mr. Moss took no part in the instruction of the 5th grade candidates. Doubtless his time is spent more profitably with the more advanced students ; but it might be of advantage if he set the 5th grade candidates' papers in their three subjects (Arithmetic, His-

* No report on the Vizagapatam Normal School has been received from the Inspector.

E. B. P.

tory, and Geography), and got the papers reliably valued. I do not know that he has *not* done this hitherto ; but think it possible the matter may have been more or less overlooked. Fifty per cent. of failure for so small a number of candidates as eight is far too great. It should be mentioned that two of the four Vizagapatam Students forming the F. A. class in September took very good places in the 2nd class in the December Examination, one being sixth in that class, and the other seventeenth.

55. *The following table compares the schools as to the results shown by them in the Matriculation and Certificate Examinations for the years 1867 and 1868 :—*

Name of School.	1867.						1868.					
	Matriculation passed.	Fourth Class.			Fifth Class.		Matriculation passed.	Fourth Class.			Fifth Class.	
		Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.
			For 4th Class.	For 5th Class.					For 4th Class.	For 5th Class.		
Vizagapatam Normal School	5	6	5	...	7	...	3	5	8	1	8	4
Nursapur do. ...	2	5	3	...	7	2	...	3	1	1	11	7
Vellore do. ...	1	6	3	...	4	3	...	6	2	...	12	11
Trichinopoly do. ...	4	3	2	...	6	6	...	9	4	2	10	10
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Institution, Dindigul	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church Mission Society's Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	11	11	...*	3	1	1	12	10
Sawyerpuram Seminary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	2	27	25
Cannanore Normal School...	1	13	12	...	11	8	2	7	5	...	13	11

Vizagapatam has gone down both in the Matriculation and the 4th Grade Examinations ; but passed four out of eight 5th grade candidates in 1868, against none out of seven in 1867.

Nursapur, Vellore, and Trichinopoly appeared in the Matriculation list of 1867, but not in that for 1868. At the two latter schools, (and at Nursapur too, I believe) no regular instruction in the Matriculation course is given, the preparation for the examination being private, and carried on out of school hours, so that the absence of these schools from the lists is no indication of a decline in the schools.

Nursapur has gone down with its 4th grade candidates, but advanced with its 5th.

Vellore sent in six 4th grade candidates in each year, but passed three in 1867, against two in 1868. With its 5th grade candidates, however, it

* Two appear in the list as from the C. M. S. Seminary, Palamcottah. I do not known whether both are names of the same Institution.

made a great advance, passing eleven out of twelve in 1868, against three out of four in 1867.

Trichinopoly passed two 4th grade candidates out of three examined in 1867, while, in 1868, it passed four for the 4th grade, and two for the 5th out of nine examined for the 4th grade. With its 5th grade candidates, this school has done excellently both years, passing all who were examined, viz., six in 1867, and ten in 1868. This school thus shows a decided advance for 1868.

The *Christian Vernacular Education Society's School at Dindigul* passed but one candidate in 1867, and for 1868 it puts in no appearance at all, though I see it is entered in last year's Education Report as having had forty students in its Normal class on the 31st March 1868.

The Church Missionary Society's Institution at Palamcottah sent in three 4th grade candidates in 1868, against none the year before. Of these three, one passed for the 4th grade, and one for the 5th. Last year it sent in twelve 5th grade candidates, and passed ten of them, while, in 1867, it sent in eleven, and passed them all.

The Sawyerpuram Seminary, putting in no appearance in 1867, passed in 1868 one for the Matriculation Examination, two for the 4th grade, and two for the 5th out of seven examined for the 4th grade ; and twenty-five out of twenty-seven examined for the 5th grade. It has thus taken an immense step in advance.

Cannanore passed two* for the Matriculation Examination in 1868, against one the preceding year. Of its 4th grade candidates—

12 out of 13 passed in 1867
against 5 out of 7 do. 1868.

Of its 5th grade candidates—

8 out of 11 passed in 1867,
11 out of 13 do. 1868,

so that it has receded rather than advanced.

56. *The Madrissa-i-Azam.*—The following are the numbers for the Madrissa during the year :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Ramaining on the 31st March 1869.
307	158	205	260

57. There has thus been a considerable falling off in the strength of this school during the year, continued from the preceding, the total for three years being :—

On the 31st March	1867	... ...	323
Do. ,,	1868	... ...	307
Do. ,,	1869	... ...	260

* Not Normal Students however, but Practising School boys.

But in itself a reduction in the numbers is not objectionable, the lower classes of the Madrissa having been much too large for years past. The decrease for last year is probably due mainly to the increased rate of fee, which came into operation from January 1st, 1869, as I find that the numbers fall by thirty-six during the last quarter of the official year.

58. There has been no change in the staff of teachers during the year under report. The highest class entered the Matriculation Examination of December last, but no one succeeded in passing. One boy does appear in the list with the Madrissa entered as the place of his education; but he did not go in from the school, though some at least of the credit of his passing is, of course, due to the school, as he was once a pupil in it.

59. In July of last year, the Matriculation class consisted of seventeen pupils; of whom eight had entered the Matriculation Examination of the preceding December, and failed; eight others had been promoted into the class from that next below, and one was an old pupil of the institution re-admitted. At that time Mr. Joyes gave it me as his opinion, from his knowledge of the boys, that the nine old ones, and six of those promoted, ought to pass in December. His calculations the result has shown to have been wofully out.

The Matriculation class for this year at present contains eleven students; but Mr. Joyes reports that "he is afraid he shall have to send away no less than three, after a trial of another month or so." Of the eleven, seven are old pupils of the class, and four are new promotions. Two of these latter are among the "poor." The school ought to pass six at the next Matriculation Examination.

60. The school was examined in January. The 5th class (*i.e.*, the one next below the Matriculation class) did not stand high. In Arithmetic particularly there was a great deal of failure, no less than nine boys, out of the nineteen in the class, failing to obtain a mark, and only five could be said to have done at all fairly in the subject.

61. The 4th class failed to reach a fair standard, except in Algebra. In English, there was great deficiency in Grammar and in ability to form correct sentences. In the two testing subjects of Arithmetic and Geometry, the averages of marks were fourteen and fifteen respectively out of seventy. These are too low, notwithstanding that the Arithmetic paper was not very easy. One pupil, however, obtained fifty-one marks in it. The average of at least twenty-five should have been reached.

62. The only examination on paper below the 4th class was of divisions A. and B. of the 3rd in Arithmetic. In division A. the average of marks gained in the subject is fourteen (out of seventy), and in division B.

only seven ! The other averages gained by these divisions are as follow :—

Subject.	English.	History.	Geography.	Dictation.	Total.
Maximum	100	50	50	20	220
Division A. gained ...	25	15	23	21	75
Division B. do. ...	31	18	21	5	75

In English there was the greatest deficiency in colloquial power, or in ability to understand a question. The Masters do not speak English themselves, nor require boys to speak it sufficiently. This applies to the whole school, except, perhaps, the two highest classes. In Geography, the marks nearly reach fair ; in History, they are poor ; and in Dictation very middling for Division A., and disgraceful for Division B. ; Division C. passed worse than either of the divisions just noted.

63. The 2nd and 1st classes are elementary. In Arithmetic and Geography they passed fairly, but fall below fair. in English, and low in Dictation, *i.e.*, the 2nd class ; the 1st does not write to Dictation.

64. The Madrissa is a school that it always gives me much trouble to report on. There is probably no man in the department who works harder than Mr. Joyes ; but his work is up-hill in two ways : as regards the material he has to work on, and the instruments he has to work with. The former of these difficulties he is quite aware of, but the latter he has never seemed to appreciate. In my last annual Report, I noted at length the defects in the ordinary teaching of the classes of the Madrissa ; and until these have been remedied much advance in the standard of instruction is not to be expected.

The failure of the whole Matriculation class in December last must be put down to a want of judgment, as well in the selection of pupils as in the manner of preparation adopted. I will only remark, on the latter point, that cram *will not pay in the long run,* though it may pay in particular cases, with some Examiners, and where there is a run of luck for the candidates. Every one admits that the only teaching productive of real and permanent benefit to the pupil is such as leads him to think for, and rely on himself ; but it is often not seen that the same style of teaching, which produces this, is also the best preparation for examination ; and yet there is no more doubt in one case than in the other. It is, of course, assumed that the teaching is to be on the subjects laid down for examination, when the taught are to be prepared for examination ; but confining students exactly to what is laid down—teaching them to consider the answering of what may be called "rote

questions" on such portions, as the one thing necessary—is the sure way to failure, to take the narrowest view of the case.

65. The regularity in the attendance at the Madrissa continues to be unrivalled.

66. *Zillah School, Cuddalore.*—The numbers of the Zillah School, Cuddalore, are as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
212	129	119	222

The increase in the numbers has not been great; but it is satisfactory that it has been continuous, the numbers being—

On the 31st	March	1867	... ...	189
Do.	do.	1868	... ...	212
Do.	do.	1869	... ...	222

The last numbers would probably have been greater, but for the establishment in Cuddalore of Joseph's College, of the standard of a Zillah School, to which a large number of boys went from the Zillah School. It may be doubted whether Cuddalore can fill two schools of this standard, though their existence may be of benefit to both in supplying a healthy stimulus.

67. Certain changes have added considerably to the efficiency of the upper part of the teaching staff of the Zillah School, but I am not satisfied with all the assistants.

68. The 5th class formed a preparatory Matriculation class during the year 1868, going over half or more of the course laid down for the Matriculation Examination ; but the Head Master took, out of school hours, certain of the boys whom he considered qualified to prepare for the examination, and when the time came for sending in applications he recommended three to apply, who did so. Three others also applied, though dissuaded from so doing. It is creditable, as well to Mr. Perrett's discrimination as to his voluntary labour, that the three whom he recommended to apply passed, one of them being in the 1st class bracketed 19, the other two being 97 and 183 respectively, The three whom he advised not to present themselves failed.

I concluded my detailed report on the school thus :—" From the preceding it will be plain that I am generally well-satisfied with the present state of the Zillah School, as compared with the past. It is fast rising to the standard that every such school ought to reach ; and, as a consequence, rapidly regaining the confidence which, for a long time, it made no pretence, as it really had no right, to command. The improvement in the order and tone of the school are as conspicuous as its advance in other respects."

The school I consider now to be in efficient working order, and I expect it to take a respectable position among schools of its class in the next Matriculation Examination.

69. *The Anglo-Vernacular School at Mylapore*, for Mussulmans, bears about the same relation to the Madrissa that an ordinary Anglo-Vernacular School does to a Zillah School. The numbers have gone down during the year, being as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
74	40	54	60

The decrease may be partly due to the increased rate of fee, which was formerly little more than nominal. There have, however, been complaints of the poor accommodation and nuisances in the yard ; and, as we have the use of the building only on sufferance, and the owner has been a long time absent from Madras, it is not easy to get these matters right ; but I purpose addressing you separately on this matter.

In standard, the school remains as before ; and in the regularity of its attendance it almost rivals the Madrissa.

70. The number of Taluq Schools in the Madras District remains as before ; and, indeed, under the policy of Government, there can be no addition to the number of Government Schools of any class.

The numbers for the Taluq School are as follow :—

School.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
Trivellore... ...	77	41	57	61
Stripermatur...	43	37	30	50
Kunnathur ...	72	37	35	74
Poonamallee...	95	70	68	97
Ponnari.........	52	40	39	53
Total...	339	225	229	335

71. *The Trivellore School* has gone down considerably in number. During the year there was a want of cordiality between the Masters, and the Head Master was transferred to another school. With some exceptions, the classes reached a fair standard when examined near the close of the official year.

72. *The Stripermatur School* slightly increased in strength. It was examined within a few days of the preceding, with results rather lower.

73. *The Kunnathur School* lost the Head Master, who has so well-conducted it for the last two years ; and it is very creditable to his successor, that he has succeeded in keeping the school at its previous strength, a result which I hardly expected, as will be seen from the following extract from my last report on the school :—

"Within the last two years the school has had its strength and standard raised to a point not before reached in it. This success is due to the activity and zeal of Venkataramiah, who, having thus shown himself worthy of promotion, has been transferred to Vellore. He is considerably superior to an average master in most respects ; and will, I hope, be of value as an example in the post he now occupies. The Kunnathur School is next to certain to decline on his removal ; but this is unavoidable, and we must be content that the smaller school shall suffer in order that the larger may gain : for, though Venkataramiah gains by the transfer, it has been made rather with regard to the interests of the Vellore School than to his own ; though, as is right, these also are advanced by it."

74. *The Poonamallee School* has kept up its numbers, but it hardly satisfied me at my last examination of it. In reporting, I said of it : "On the whole, this school is in a tolerably fair condition ; but it has not done as much as may be expected from a Matriculated Head Master.

75. The numbers in the *Ponnari School* remain stationary. When I inspected it I found the chief deficiencies to be in the English of the 3rd and 2nd classes, and the Geography of the 2nd.

The school was in remarkably good order, and gave evidence of having been properly taught and managed. The station is a small stagnant place, and much increase or advance in the school is not to be looked for.

76. *The school for Pensioners' children at Tripassore*, and that at the Cusbah station in the Island of *Striharikotta*, remain to be mentioned in connexion with the Madras District.

77. The school at Tripassore has always been small, and became smaller during the year, the following being the numbers :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
31	11	19	23

The decrease is, I believe, due to a decrease in the number of school-going children at the station. I have met with several Tripassore children in the Military Asylums, Madras, and the places of these have not been taken by others.

I examined the school in March, when I was pretty well satisfied with it.

78. In the *school for the Yenadies at Striharikotta*, the children continue to be taught basket-making. During the year they made 1,158 baskets of the following various kinds :—

Total number of baskets made during the year.						Total.
Rattan.					Date.	
No. 4.	No. 3.	No. 2.	No. 1.	Flats.		
1	17	106	559	2	473	1,158

Not much in the way of advance can be reported either in book-learning, or in manual dexterity. The school is a difficult one to provide for, as the station is one that no one would live at who could help it. As a consequence, a Master who is a very indifferent one has been retained; and, though I have often thought of recommending a change, I have never seen my way to doing it.

The school is undoubtedly of benefit, but it would, I am sure, be quite possible to make it more useful. After a visit, which I intend to make as soon as there is water enough in the canal, I purpose reporting at length on this school.

79. The following are the figures for the Taluq Schools in South Arcot :—

Schools.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
Old Town, Cuddalore.	50	43	42	51
Porto Novo	38	35	44	29
Kurinjipady	27	17	29	15
Virdachellum... ...	64	56	36	84
Punrooty...	34	42	35	41
Vellapuram	68	60	51	77
Trickalore	69	61	50	80
Trinomalay	44	35	41	38
Tindevanum	71	53	53	71
Total...	465	402	381	486

There was thus, on the whole, an increase of twenty-one in the number of pupils under instruction in these schools.

80. *The Taluq School, Old Town, Cuddalore*, has not worked satisfactorily during the year. The Head Master complains of the place not agreeing with him, and there is a great want of life and energy in the working of the school. Some change will, I think, have to be made.

81. *Porto Novo.*—The strength of this school on the 31st March 1868 was thirty-eight. It rose in the next quarter to forty-one; and in the next to forty-eight; but in the third quarter it fell to forty-one again, and in the last to the very unsatisfactory number of twenty-nine. This falling off is accounted for by the desertion of the elder pupils at the end of the last Calendar year for higher institutions, and by the expulsion of several for non-payment of fees, which was occasioned, the Head Master says, by the introduction of the new scale of fees, but the "new scale" does not seem to have affected the attendance of the other schools of the district, and it is difficult to see why it should have had such an exceptional influence at Porto Novo.

When I inspected the school, the classes were very small, but passed pretty well, with the exception of the Geography of the 2nd class. The

strength of the school is unsatisfactory, and I have been much disappointed at the Masters' not having made more of the school, as I thought he was capable of more. The Deputy Inspector says: "On the whole, I must say the school turned out this year bad results, which I really do not know what to ascribe to. Perhaps, it may be that the Head Master was discouraged a good deal, and thought his case hopeless by the desertion of so many of his best boys before the time of inspection; and thus he may not have worked as zealously as he would otherwise have done. But, still, it is my opinion that the Master is capable of doing something, and may fairly be classed under the head of willing teachers."

"Of late there have been manifestations of a sort of ill-feeling between the Head Master and his Assistant. This seems to be a chronic disease of the school, and leads me to suspect the managing abilities of the Head Master."

82. *The Kurinjipady School* is another on which my report must be very unfavourable. Changes of Masters have been made with a view to secure improvement, but the decline in the numbers has been continuous. As far as I can understand, there are two parties in the village, who will not combine, but both have used their influence against the school. It is, however, difficult to believe that people can be so short-sighted as to try to injure a school, an institution meant only for their advantage. Yet, there is the fact that the people do not send their children, though the Masters are fairly competent if they had pupils to work with. The question of removing the school to another station is now under consideration.

83. *Virdachellum.*—The numbers in the Taluq School at Virdachellum rose during the year from sixty-four to eighty-four.

The classes passed very fairly, with the exception of the Geography of the 2nd, which was a very great failure. The present Masters are working satisfactorily.

The school-building, it was necessary to begin some extensive repairs of during the year, for the execution of which Government sanctioned an outlay of Rupees 310. The work is under the direction of the Engineer of the district.

84. *Punrooty.*—I said in reporting on this school: "As far as this school reaches, it appears to be in a satisfactory condition; but I am not satisfied either with the number of pupils, or with the highest standard reached, this being that of a 3rd only, instead of a 4th class."

In his report to me, the Deputy Inspector speaks of "the general irregularity of attendance," and accounts for it thus: "The place is a mercantile one, and the boys that read in the school are generally the children of shopkeepers, who detain them at home whenever they need their assistance in the shops. This partly accounts for the slow advancement of the school; but the rest must be set down to the nature of the teaching staff, which is not efficient."

I believe the truth to be that teaching in such small schools has a disheartening and depressing influence on Masters, and that many produce much less results than they are capable of, from the listlessness that they give way to. This I have not yet been able to devise any remedy for, further than to make promotion depend on the results produced.

85. The numbers in the *Villapuram Taluq School* rose slightly during the year. The Head Master, T. Krishnasawmy Naidu, worked steadily and well during the year; but, from his aiming at too much with the 4th class, the marks gained by this class in the examination were not so high as they should have been. But the school, generally, I considered in a pretty satisfactory condition. Since the close of the year Krishnasawmy has been promoted to Trichinopoly, and a new Head Master appointed to Villapuram from among the students of the Government Normal School, Madras.

86. *The Trickalore School*, though held in a wretchedly-adapted building, is the most efficient in the district of South Arcot. In numbers it shows a steady increase, there having been on the rolls—

On the 31st March		1867	58
Do.	„	1868	69
Do.	„	1869	80

The school passed a very fair examination, notwithstanding the insufficient accommodation, which must greatly interfere with the proper instruction of the classes. Steps are, however, being taken to erect a school-house; so that this hinderance to efficiency is likely to be removed. The Head Master, R. Gopalasawmy Aiyar, is deserving of favourable mention.

87. *Trinomalay.*—In point of numbers, this school has for some time been nearly stationary: in the year under report the numbers went down slightly. The results of the examination were fair.

The Deputy Inspector says: "The town in which this school is located, is, as you are aware, pretty large, and can well afford to send at least seventy children to read; but the inhabitants are generally indifferent and bigoted. But this indifference and bigotry can, to a great extent, be dispelled if the Revenue authorities would but take the slightest interest in the welfare of the school. But all is indifference, and, perhaps, worse. Until there is a change for the better in this respect, our schools cannot be expected to make rapid improvement."

88. *The Tindevanum Taluq School* has been under a man who is steady and pains-taking. At the last examination it passed creditably; and, when reporting on it, I said: "This school is distinguished for good order and regularity; and the Masters all having worked on steadily, two of them for twelve years in the same school, I beg to recommend that some appreciation of the present satisfactory state of the school (as high as it goes) be shown by an increase in the salaries. It will, I think, now be possible to form a 4th class."

"The changes I beg to recommend are as follow :—

M. Murugesa—present salary Rupees 25, recommended for Rupees 30.

M. Seshiengar—present salary Rupees 10, *plus* 2 Rupees from school fees, recommended for Rupees 15 from Government.

V. C. Narrainsawmy Pillai, School Assistant—now drawing Rupees 10 from school fees, recommended for Rupees 12 from the same source."

These recommendations received your sanction.

In connexion with this school, there is a local Committee, a similar one to which I should be very glad to see at every station. The following I quote from the Deputy Inspector's report :—"The local Committee has been doing its work as usual. It has received a valuable addition in the person of Tillaynayagam Pillai, a Graduate in Arts of the Madras University, now holding the appointment of Head Clerk to the Head Assistant Collector stationed here. He is a great and active friend of education, and has been lending his invaluable help to the Committee, and, through it, to the school. If other Revenue officials of the district would but take half as much interest as he does, the progress of education would be greatly facilitated, and a great amount of labour and money be saved for this department, and, therefore, for the public. With their help, Educational Officers would be able to do double of what they now do."

89. *Rate Schools of South Arcot.*—During the year under review the Act was applied to ten villages, and suspended in one. The villages that newly placed themselves under the Act did so, not with the view of opening new schools, but of contributing to existing ones at Manargudy and Streemushnam. The operation of the Act was suspended at Trippaplore, where the former Grant-in-aid School had been for a time converted into a Rate School. But, on the receipt of the Government Order suspending the Act, the school was placed on its original footing. This school had gone down greatly, both in numbers and standard, when examined in February.

90. Omitting Trippaplore, the number of schools under the Act continued the same as before ; but there has been a slight falling off in the attendance, the numbers being as follow :—

Names.	Number of Pupils.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.
Boovanagherry	70	64
Manargudy	51	43
Kumaratchy	25	19
Streemushnam	25	25
Paroor	32	35
Tillavadangan	36	21
Total...	239	207

The decrease is reported to be owing to some having left these schools for higher ones, such as Pacheappa's School, Chedambaram; the Government Zillah School, and St. Joseph's College, Munjacoopum. The Deputy Inspector says: "the usual jealousies and feuds among the Commissioners have not disappeared," and reports on the schools as follows :—

91. *Boovanagherry.*—The strength of the school on the 31st March last was sixty-four, against seventy on the 31st March 1868. This diminution was caused by the withdrawal of some of the senior pupils to other schools. The progress of the school is not unsatisfactory, considering the low standing of the Masters. The school now must have for its Head Master a matriculated student; but I hear the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners do not admit of this arrangement at present.

Masters.	Classes.	Amount of			
		Local contributions.		Government.	
4	4	21	8	21	8

The financial part of the work has been conducted with the usual amount of efficiency. There is very little of the last year's cess outstanding. Great credit is, therefore, due to Sukkarathu Iyengar, the Managing Commissioner, for the earnestness with which he discharges his duties. The Sub-Magistrate of the station has been rendering his invaluable assistance to the school.

92. *Manargudy.*—This school shows a falling off of eight in its attendance. This is to be accounted for by the withdrawal of some of its pupils to the Chedambaram Pacheappa's School. The progress of the institution has almost continued stationary. This is attributable to the little interest that the Commissioners take in its welfare. There is a great want of unanimity among them. Their private disputes and the consequent ill-feeling seem greatly to interfere with their duty as Commissioners.

Masters.	Classes.	Amount from					
		Local contributions.			Government.		
8	4	17	13	4	15	2	8

This year three new villages have been added to this school as contributors, but nothing has as yet been done by the Commissioners towards collecting the cess.

During the last year this place had for its Sub-Magistrate a person, who was not favourably disposed towards education. This was a great drawback for the school.

93. *Kumaratchy.*—This school has been working quietly, and has made fair progress; but it has lost a little in attendance. There is unanimity among the majority of the Commissioners, and to this must be set down the progress it has made.

Masters.	Classes.	Amount from	
		Local contributions.	Government.
1	2	5	5

94. *Streemushnam.*—This school has remained stationary both in point of strength and progress. During the year it had to contend with difficulties caused by the sudden resignation of two of its most efficient Commissioners at the end of last year, whose places remained unfilled during some months of the year under report. In the interim, there was a dead-stop of all business. The Master was not paid regularly, and, as the natural consequence, he ceased to take any interest in his work, so the strength of the school went down so low as ten, and the Master resigned. On the appointment of the new Commissioners in the place of those resigned, a new Master was sent; thereupon the school gradually rose to its present strength, and is now making fair progress; and I hope to send a favourable report this year in the absence of untoward circumstances.

Masters.	Classes.	Amount from			
		Local contributions.		Government.	
1	2	7	8	7	8

95. *Paroor.*—During the year the Managing Commissioner of this school died; but his place was soon filled up by another man, who takes interest in his work. The strength of the school at present is thirty-five, and it is making fair progress.

Masters.	Classes.	Amount from			
		Local contributions.		Government.	
2	3	12	...	9	8

96. *Tillavadangam.*—At the beginning of the year the Commissioners of this place were not in good terms with each other, and none of them, therefore, cared about the school. The consequence was the Master did not work well, and many of the boys withdrew to other schools, especially the Chedambaram Pacheappah's School. But about the middle of the year things were placed in a better state: a new Master was appointed in the place of the late incumbent, resigned, and now the school is on the way of improvement, and may soon reach its former position, provided the Managers do not fall out again."

Masters.	Classes.	Amount from			
		Local contributions.		Government.	
1	2	7	...	3	8

Education Act.

97. The Deputy Inspector records his opinion of the Education Act in the following words:—

"It was always my opinion that the Education Act, being constituted on the voluntary principle, was unsuited for the purpose for which it was enacted, since, even in the most civilized countries, there will be opposition to taxation, however benign may be the object thereof, and that, if it did ever work well, it must be through the exertions of the Revenue officials; and that no great spread of education could be expected if the provisions of the Act were strictly to be observed. This is still my opinion."

98. I have before expressed my own opinion to the effect that, from various causes, the Education Act is not adapted to the promotion of education in small villages, or the rural districts generally, and that I thought the most feasible plan of aiding and extending primary vernacular education was by bringing under inspection, and, as an essential part of this, introducing improved methods of instruction into the existing schools, and encouraging pupils from our schools in establishing themselves as Village Schoolmasters. The chief difficulty seemed to me to be in securing a sufficient number of Inspecting Schoolmasters, and, gradually, of the Primary Schoolmasters themselves. I had no agency for this work available till the end of September in South Arcot, and the beginning of November in the Madras District; and then only one Inspecting Schoolmaster and one Colporteur were appointed for each district. This is still the whole of the Agency available.

Village Schools in connexion with Government.

99. S. Seshia, my Deputy Inspector in South Arcot, having been energetic, and, as I think, eminently successful in this part of his work, I desired him to furnish me with a pretty full report on it. From his report I quote as follows :—

" I closed my Report for 1867-68 with these words : ' There are at present in the district no schools of the Village Grade under inspection ; but I think, without great difficulty, and in no long time, many such schools could be organized if sanction be given, and if an Inspecting Schoolmaster be appointed.' There I said, Village Schools *could be organized without much difficulty ;* but this year, on actually proceeding to work, I found the reverse to be the case.

100. In starting, or bringing under inspection, these schools, very great difficulties were experienced, especially at the commencement. A few of these are what follow :—

First.—The non-existence of good indigenous schools. The reason for this must be sought in the nature of the inhabitants, who are generally indifferent about education. Further, most of them, being cultivators, fear that, if their children were educated, they would become unfit for the plough. So that, in many cases, a desire for education had actually to be created. This, in part, accounts for the slow out-turn of our operations during the third quarter of the year.

Second.—Want of good Village Schoolmasters. In this district, the staff of Village teachers is very limited and inefficient, and many of them are very old and worn-out men, and such as have betaken themselves to the task of teaching, because of their unfitness for any thing else. Besides, the attainments of several of them are very limited, and it is, therefore, not likely that they will be able to teach the First Book of Lessons, which they themselves find it difficult to decipher.

Third.—The unwillingness of the generality of the remaining teachers to place themselves under Government inspection. The reason generally assigned for this unwillingness is, that the offered Government grant is prospective and conditional, and that no reliance could be placed either on the pupils or their parents as to the regularity of attendance of the former; for, if the time of examination were unhappily to fall during the season of cultivation, many of the lads will be absent in their fields to assist their parents, thus disappointing the hopes of the Masters, and rendering their labour an unprofitable one. Such are the apparent reasons given by the teachers themselves for their non-compliance to our instructions. There may, no doubt, be truth in these assertions; but I am inclined to believe that these are not the only grounds on which they decline to accept of our offer.

101. I do not think they have confidence in us. They seem to think that the offered grant will not be given them, and, even if given, will be attended with troubles. They say that the voluntary movement on the part of Government cannot be for the good of the people, but is a mere artifice, or some stratagem with which to impose upon them, and thus secure 'the selfish ends of Government.' They will not at all recognize it as a duty of the Government to educate its subjects. Further, they fear that they will lose those perquisites which they now get from the villagers in the shape of rice, vegetables, &c., and even money at times, generally about September, when, for about three months and more, they take the boys with them from house to house, and from village to village, to beg, in addition to the monthly fee, which is, of course, very small and precarious.

Fourth.—The fear of the Education Act. In the minds of many is lurking the strange apprehension, that the Village School will be made the stepping-stone for the ultimate introduction of the Act. They cannot recognize in the Educational Officers any thing but 'Warrants of distraint' and 'Forcible entries.' They seem to labour under the impression that, if they send to, or allow their children to remain in, a school under Government inspection, they will be taxed. On this score they would not have a school, nor would they allow their indigenous teacher to place his school under inspection.

Fifth.—The last, and not one of the least, impediments to our progress was the present drought, and the consequent high price of provisions. It must be remembered that education is regarded by the 'mass' not as a 'necessity,' but as a 'luxury,' and, therefore, to speak their language, 'the present hard times are not a fit season to indulge in such things as are not absolutely necessary.' In some places, people would not even give heed to our addresses. They think it a waste of time, and so many of them pass off remarking that they must look after their business as we do ours, as though our work was a thing in which they had no concern.

102. On account of these difficulties, which encountered us at the very threshold of our career, we had to change the plan of our operations. Instead of wasting our time in attempts to bring in existing Village Schools under inspection, we thought it better to run round the two Taluqs of Villapuram and Cuddalore, the present sphere of our action in this respect, visiting the most important villages, and persuading the people thereof to establish schools. In this way, we succeeded in getting about twenty applications from different quarters of the two Taluqs ; but we were only able to open ten schools in the third quarter. However, we had made a good deal of agitation, which we then thought, not without probabilities, and not wrongly, as the fact now proves, would, in due time, bear fruit. And as the ten schools above referred to, with two other indigenous schools near Cuddalore, very early brought under inspection, were scattered about the two Taluqs, they did much in convincing the people of the sincerity of our professions, and a good deal smoothed our way ; so that many of the difficulties that beset us at the commencement had been to some extent either removed or reduced in potency. And, therefore, our exertions in the last quarter, from about the middle of it, met with better success. We have not as yet been able to secure the confidence of either the village teachers, or of the villagers ; we are still far from it. But we feel assured that we are now nearer to it, and hope to quite approach it by the end of the next year. If we once give out grants, and thus give a material value to our promises, we shall have very few difficulties afterwards."

103. In giving grants, I considered it necessary not to be hasty. The condition laid down for each pupil, before he can be eligible for examination under the system of Payment for Results, is that he must have attended six months at the school in which he is reading ; and, to count a month's attendance, he must have attended at least fifteen days in each month. This is a condition which, even under favourable circumstances, it is not easy for an Inspecting Officer to satisfy himself of the due fulfilment of; in the case of these Village Schools, I saw no way of doing so, except by getting the Masters to agree to keep registers, and work up to our standards, and then to examine their schools six months after this first connexion, they being in the meantime visited by the Inspecting Schoolmaster, who would assist the Masters in what was, to many, their new style of work, and check the registers. This system was, therefore, adopted ; and this statement at once accounts for there having been next to nothing expended in this division on the Payment for Results' System during the year under report. Action was taken, however, which has laid the foundation for decided advance during 1869-70 ; and, even during 1868-69, though no grants were paid, a good deal was done, considering the agency available, as the following statement will show.

104. There were in South Arcot, at the close of 1868-69, sixty-four Village Schools under inspection, with an attendance of 1,440 pupils. Of these, twelve schools were under inspection in the third quarter of the year ; and the remaining fifty-two were brought under during the last quarter.

105. Out of the sixty-four schools, twenty-five, with an attendance of 519 pupils, are Anglo-Vernacular, under Masters nominated by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, on salaries ranging from Rupees 17½ to Rupees 7 per mensem, exclusive of Government grants under the "Results' System," which is to go, in all cases but one, to enhance the salary of the Masters. The place where the grant will go, not to the Master, but to the Manager, is Kilianoor, where the salary of the teacher has been fixed at such a high sum as Rupees 17½ a month.

106. The schools are termed "Village Schools," because situated in villages, and placed under the Inspecting Schoolmaster. In other respects, they resemble some of the Rate Schools of the district. They are all constituted on the model of a Government Taluq School, but on a low scale. For many of them, separate buildings (thatched) have been provided, and a managing body, consisting of the village officers and other leading inhabitants, has been formed.

They are all in fair working order, and, therefore, great progress may be expected in the course of the next official year.

107. The remaining thirty-nine schools, with an attendance of 921 pupils, are all indigenous schools under inspection. As all these, with the exception of the school at Puttumbaukum and that at Teruvandipuram, were brought under inspection only during the last quarter, no progress can now be reported.

The improvement made by the two schools above-named, which have been under inspection for the last six months, is very encouraging.

108. The success in extending and improving primary education in South Arcot above detailed, with the very limited agency available, I venture to regard as encouraging, but, of course, we have been dealing, so to speak, with the pick of the villages ; smaller and poorer ones will, under the present system, be likely to be left far behind. On this point the Deputy Inspector says : "Though there are many advantages in the Payment for Results System, yet it is not capable of effecting improvements in those places which stand in great need of them. It will only assist those who are prepared to assist themselves. It cannot educate those who make no attempts to educate themselves. This latter is what is really required ; but it can only be done by a sort of compulsory 'Cess.' Unless the Government are prepared to levy this cess, 'Education of the mass' must be very slow, and not very effective."

109. The Educational Cess, which, I find, from a remark in the Government Order on the last Educational Report, it is contemplated to levy, seems to be the one thing wanting as the basis of a sound and general system of primary instruction throughout this Presidency. Efficient and sufficient

agency in the shape of Teachers and Inspecting Schoolmasters, the cess proceeds will supply the means of procuring, though, necessarily, the provision of efficient agency of this kind must be gradual, and even slow at first. The people, having to pay the cess, will not be likely to be slow to avail themselves of the education which that cess places within their reach. Even, though they may not much value our education, *per se*, still they will be inclined to take advantage of what they have paid for.

110. *Madras District Village Schools.*—The appointment of an Inspecting Schoolmaster for the Madras District was made some time after the South Arcot appointment, and less progress has been made. At the end of the third quarter of the official year 1868-69, there were thirty-five schools under inspection, with 629 pupils; on the 31st March, there were forty-six schools, with 910 pupils.

111. The following are the remarks of the Deputy Inspector of Schools for the Madras District, on what has been done :—" When the system of improving the indigenous Village Schools was ordered to be introduced into the District of Madras, I recommended the appointment of *at least three* Inspecting Schoolmasters, but the Director was pleased to sanction only one for the whole of this district. This single officer was appointed on the 26th September 1868, and when he was relieved of his former work, on the 6th November 1868, he was put in charge of the two Taluqs of Saidapet and Conjeveram. The system, therefore, had been in operation for only five months when the official year closed. Considering the shortness of the period during which this single Inspecting Schoolmaster had been at work, the fact of my not having been able to spare much time for that work from my other duties, and the difficulties in the way of prevailing upon village teachers to adopt improved methods of teaching, and to substitute printed for cadjan books, I am disposed to think that the result achieved is satisfactory. Forty-six schools giving instruction to 910 pupils, and situated in different parts of the Saidapet and Conjeveram Taluqs, were brought under inspection when the year closed. Tow hundred and ninety copies of the First Book, forty of the Second, nineteen of Colenso's Arithmetic, and fifteen of Pope's First Grammar were sold to the boys of these forty-six schools. Some applications for Government grants were received from the Masters of these schools, but only one school was found, upon examination, to have come up to the standard required for Government aid. The sum of Rupees 24-8-0 was passed for this school, but, owing to the delay that must necessarily take place under the present system of paying grants to Village School teachers, the amount was not drawn within the official year.

112. "I do not think that the amount of grant paid or passed is a correct measure of the extension of the system into any district. I know that a very large sum might have been passed as grants, if only a few schools had been taken on hand, and the whole of the Inspecting Schoolmaster's time and

labour spent upon those few. It has been my aim to bring as many schools under Government inspection as possible. Every one of the forty-six schools brought under Government inspection is divided into classes, keeps a register of attendance, and uses printed books and slates. Improved methods of teaching have taken the place of the old barbarous system, and the time of the teacher is now spent to the great advantage of the boys, and not wasted, as before, in teaching lessons which neither the Masters nor the pupils understand, and which bear no fruit whatever in after-life. I submit that the introduction of such a state of things into a large number of schools, even should the standard attained be very low, is likely to bear better fruit than the preparation of a few for large Government grants.

113. "I do not think that the agency employed is adequate to the demands of the district. The necessary revolution in the Village Schools of the district cannot be effected in any reasonable time, unless there is an Inspecting Schoolmaster employed for *each Taluq*. When all the schools are brought under inspection, and set to work on improved methods, the number of these subordinate Inspecting Agents may be reduced. I am disposed to think that a portion of the amount set apart for grants in aid of these schools may very profitably be employed in appointing the additional Inspecting Schoolmasters required.

114. "Another great drawback to the rapid extension of the system is the delay, trouble, and annoyance which attend the payment of the Government grants. The simplest course, in my opinion, will be to empower the Inspecting Officer to grant certificates within certain limits, and to authorize the Village, or at least the Taluq, Treasury Officers to pay the grants claimable upon such certificates. The Inspecting Officer may send a return of the certificates issued by him, and the Treasury Officer a memorandum of the grants paid by him, to the Director's office at the end of every month."

115. In both the Madras and South Arcot Districts, it is necessary to increase the agency; and a proposition to do this will form the subject of a separate communication. In the event of the system becoming so extended, as I confidently anticipate, the easier it is made for the teachers actually to get into their hands the grants sanctioned, the more smoothly will it work.

116. For some Elementary Schools in Madras, supported by the Christian Vernacular Education Society, application for grants on the Payment for Results' System has been made; but, as the schools had not been examined before the close of the official year, further mention of these will be deferred till next year.

117. I now proceed to notice some of the principal of the schools, in the division, drawing grants under the ordinary Grant-in-aid Rules.

118. The *Central School of the Free Church of Scotland* still holds the first place among schools of this class, both in numbers and in the standard

of instruction reached. Its upper department is, in fact, a College, educating up to the standard of the B. A. degree.

119. When inspected in November last, the numbers and classification were as follow :—

College Department.

			On the Rolls.	
Senior B. A. Class	...	...	12	
Junior B. A. do.	...	...	5	
F. A. Class	...	...	45	
			—	62

Upper School.

Matriculation Class	...	...	42	
5th Class, A. Division	...	...	44	
4th do.	...	...	39	
3rd do.	...	...	39	
2nd do. B. do.	...	...	41	
„ do. A. do.	...	...	34	
1st do.	...	...	44	
			—	283

Lower School.

4th Class, B. Division	...	...	34	
„ do. A. do.	...	...	38	
3rd do. B. do.	...	...	29	
„ do. A. do.	...	...	38	
2nd do. B. do.	...	...	35	
„ do. A. do.	...	...	41	
1st do. B. do.	...	...	40	
„ do. A. do.	...	...	41	
			—	296

Lower School, Mahomedan Department.

3rd Class	...	...	18	
2nd do.	...	...	21	
1st do. (In four divisions)		...	31	
			—	69
			Grand Total...	710

The numbers for the year I find to be—

Schools.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
College Department...	72	27	48	51
School do. ...	685	415	373	727

There were, therefore, sixty-eight fewer in the school in November than at the close of the year, a result to be expected, November being near the close of the school-year when the numbers are low, while, on the 31st March, the admissions for the half-year have taken place.

120. In the list furnished me of the staff of teachers are twenty-nine names. Of these, four are Scottish gentlemen, University Graduates, and one is a Hindoo Graduate of the University of Madras. These five are entered as engaged in the College Department, but Mr. Stevenson also had charge of the Upper School, and Dr. Carslow of the Lower.

Of the other 24 Masters—

5 had passed the F. A. Examination of the University of Madras.
4 do. Matriculation do.
6 do. for the 5th Grade of Teachers' Certificate.
9 were unpassed.

121. The total expenditure on the teaching staff is returned as Rupees 1,842 per mensem, to which Rupees 621-5-4 is the Government contribution, and Rupees 1,220-10-8 the part paid by the Mission.

That the Government contribution does not bear a larger proportion to the total expenditure arises mainly from the fact, that two of the Masters employed in the College Department do not devote their whole time to teaching; do not, in fact, teach daily for a time sufficient to entitle them to a grant. The salaries of these two amount to Rupees 420, which, being deducted, gives—

Rupees 800-10-8 as the monthly cost to the Mission, and
„ 621-5-4 do. to Government.

That there is still a considerable difference between the amounts paid by the Mission and by Government, is owing to the fact that so many as nine of the teachers are unpassed. The figures for these nine are as follow :—

No.	Salary from the Mission.			Government.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	24	0	0	12	0	0
2	13	5	4	6	10	8
3	10	0	0	5	0	0
4	16	0	0	8	0	0
5	30	0	0	...	...	...
6	19	0	0	...	...	...
7	30	5	4	6	10	8
8	50	0	0	...	...	...
9	10	0	0	...	...	...
Total...	202	10	8	38	5	4

The salaries of the passed Masters are, therefore, thus divided :—

Paid by the Mission ... ... Rs. 598.

Paid by Government ... ... „ 583.

There is, of course, always a difficulty in displacing unpassed men. I have given the above figures to show how much the Mission loses by not doing so, and to explain why the Government contribution towards the total cost of the teaching staff is so much less than it might be under the rules.

122. It may not be uninteresting also to show how the monthly expenditure is divided in the return furnished to me, thus :—

School.	No. of Pupils.	Cost to					
		The Mission.			Government.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
College Department	62	730	0	0	310	0	0
Upper School	283	190	0	0	175	0	0
Lower School	296	128	13	4	67	2	8
Do Mahomedan Department...	69	99	5	4	6	10	8
Moonshees	......	72	8	0	62	8	0

The cost of Moonshees must be divided between the three departments first entered.

123. From the published lists, the following appear to be the numbers passed the last University Examinations :—

4 passed the B. A. Examination : two in the 2nd class, and two in the 3rd.

5 do. F. A. do. all in the 2nd class.

9 do. Matriculation.

If the twelve forming the B. A. class were all examined, the proportion of successful to unsuccessful would be one in three.

For the F. A. Examination, thirty-one were registered, so that the proportion of successful is one in six.

For the Matriculation Examination, twenty-nine were registered, so the proportion of successful is one in three.

The year preceding, the Central School sent in no B. A. candidates, but—

of twenty seven F. A. candidates then sent in, nine passed.

of thirty-two Matriculation do., nineteen do.

It has, therefore, been much less successful, as far as these examinations go, in 1868-69, than it was in 1867-68.

124. My examination of the classes was *vivâ voce*, with the exception of that of the 5th, or Preparatory Matriculation, in Euclid and English, that of the 4th in Algebra, and of the 3rd in Arithmetic. In both subjects, the average result for the 5th class is rather poor, and the class would not furnish very promising material for this year's Matriculation class.

125. The results in the other classes varied a good deal, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Upper School. *Average results.*

4th Class.				3rd Class.				2nd Class.							1st Class.		
								B. Division.			A. Division.						
Dictation.	* Algebra.	Geography.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	* Arithmetic.	Total.	Geography.	History.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.	English.	History.	Total.
20	70	50	140	100	20	70	190	50	50	100	100	20	60	180	80	40	120
14	18	20	52	37	13	18	68	31	25	56	39	9	28	76	38	20	58

Considering the very large size of the classes, these results are as high as can be expected; and for division A. of the 2nd class, and for the 1st class, reach 'fair.'

126. *Lower School.* *Average results.*

4th Class.							3rd Class.						2nd Class.				Mahomedan Classes.						
B. Divn.				A. Divn.			B. Divn.			A. Divn.			B. Divn.			A. Divn.	3rd Class.				2d Class.		
English.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.	English.	History.	Total.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Total.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.	Arithmetic.	English.	Dictation.	History.	Total.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Total.
100	20	50	170	100	50	150	20	70	90	100	20	120	20	40	60	30	100	20	40	160	60	40	100
39	17	14	70	34	13	47	7	38½	45½	39	17	56	9	5	14	21	23	9	3	35	35	9	44

The two divisions of the 3rd class reach a fair standard, as does division A. of the 2nd ; the others fall, more or less, below the mark.

127. The following are the Deputy Inspector's remarks on his examination in the Vernacular languages :—

" *Upper School, Tamil.*—6th and 5th classes, middling ; 4th, fair ; 3rd, very bad ; 2nd, middling, and 1st, very bad.

Telugu.—3rd class, fair ; 2nd, middling ; and 1st, fair.

Lower School, Tamil.—6th class, good ; 5th and 4th, middling ; 3rd, 2nd, and 1st, bad.

Telugu.—2nd class, middling ; and 1st, nearly fair.

Dictation, good throughout the whole school.

It must be remarked that the Grammar of the 3rd and 2nd Tamil classes, both in the Upper and Lower Schools, was decidedly bad. In the higher

* Examined on paper.

classes, Poetry was not committed to memory, while in the lower, both the text and its paraphrase were learnt by rote."

Mr. Miller, noted in my last report as having been obliged to go to Europe on account of his health, resumed his duties towards the close of the year under report.

128. *Pacheappa's High School.*—When inspected, this school contained 375 pupils in thirteen classes. The numbers for the year are as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
390	229	263	356

Twenty-one Masters, besides the Principal, formed the teaching staff. The Principal, I need hardly mention, is a High School Proficient. Of the twenty-one Masters under him—

1 is also a High School Proficient.
5 have passed the F. A. University Examination.
4 do. Matriculation do.
1 do. 5th Grade, Teachers' do.
10 are unpassed.

On account of the number of unpassed Masters in this school, the amount of the Government grant-in-aid falls considerably below the half, the proportion being shown by the following figures :—

Salaries paid by the Trustees	Rs.	913	5	4
Do. by Government	,,	696	10	8

129. I quote regarding this school from my report :—

" The standard for the highest, or 3rd class, is the Matriculation Examination. This class contained seventy-six students in its two divisions. As a sufficient test of its work is the University Matriculation Examination, I took the class only in Dictation, Reading, Analysis, Parsing, and Translation. The following extract from the Tabular Statement shows the average of marks gained by the two divisions for their exercises in these :—

		Division A.					Division B.				
	Subject.	Dictation.	Reading.	Analysis and Parsing.	Translation.	Total.	Dictation.	Reading.	Analysis and Parsing.	Translation.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum ...	20	20	60	40	140	20	20	60	40	140
	Average gained..	16	10	21	4	51	18	11	24	4	57

In Dictation, Division A. is good.

Do. do. B. is very good.

In Reading, both are fair.

Parsing and Analysis, Division A. is fair.

Do. do. B. is above fair.

Translation, both are very bad.

Several boys read well, but generally the exercise seemed to require a little more attention.

In Analysis and Syntax the papers are above the average.

Translation would appear not to have received systematic attention As this does not form part of the Matriculation Test in the papers on the English language, though it does in the Vernacular language papers, there is very likely to be a tendency to neglect it. It is, however, essential to the proper teaching of English; and I always make translation one of the exercises in my examination in the language. The following are the Deputy Inspector's remarks on the Translation :—" On the whole, the translation of the two divisions of the 3rd, or highest class, was a failure. Not one of the renderings was good, and few appeared to understand the meaning of the English piece selected out of their own Prose Reader. Several of the translations were too literal, and contained little or no sense.

Such of the boys as had selected Sanskrit for their optional language translated in Tamil or Telugu, whichever was their mother-tongue. The language of some of these was very bad, and their spelling disgraceful. I think that boys ought not to be allowed to begin Sanskrit before they show a certain amount of proficiency in their own mother language."

My examination of the 3rd class was, however, very partial. The results of its teaching are to be judged of from the results of the examination of December last. The published list gives eighteen of the successful candidates as from Pacheappa's High School. This is a considerable number, and places the High School third in the list; yet it is not a large proportion of those who must have remained in the Matriculation class up to the time of the examination.

130. After writing the above, I received a statement from the Secretary, from which I find that twenty-eight students from Pacheappa's High School were " permitted by the Principal to go up for examination ;" and the list includes fifty-two names ; so I conclude that twenty-four went up against the Principal's wish. The number of eighteen successful out of twenty-eight sent in is satisfactory, considering the general proportion of passed to examined, though eighteen out of fifty-two is but one in three. Comparing the list just spoken of with the numbers in the class at the time of my inspection, it would appear that twenty-four students left the Matriculation class (two divisions) between May and December.

Notwithstanding the number of failures, the broad fact remains that only the two highest Government Colleges in the Presidency have been more successful than Pacheappa's High School, which has thus taken a position that it is most honourable to the exertions of Mr. Lovery and his Assistants to have placed it in.

131. It is unnecessary here to speak in detail of the other classes. My report ended thus :—" I may remark, in conclusion, that the result for the instruction in English, and the subjects taught through it as the medium of instruction, reaches fair in but a few instances; and, though I do not think that the classes had been inefficiently taught, there was undoubtedly room for considerable improvement."

" The Deputy Inspector's remarks direct attention to the faulty classification of the Preparatory Matriculation Class, both Tamil and Telugu; and to the necessity for more attention being directed to the writing of the Vernacular languages, both important matters."

132. *Doveton College.*—The Doveton College consists of a College Department, a High and a Primary School. The numbers in the first fell from ten to five during the year ; those in the High School remained exactly stationary, while the numbers in the Primary rose considerably. The following are the figures :—

School.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
College Department ...	10	4	9	5
High School	93	42	42	93
Primary do.	97	75	55	117

From the lists giving the results of the last University Examinations, I find that two passed the F. A. Examination, and four the Matriculation, who were students of the Doveton College. Five attended the F. A. Examination, four by the Principal's recommendation ; and ten the Matriculation, all with the Principal's approval. The F. A. class, of the present year, contains five students, and the Matriculation twelve.

133. The teaching staff consists of nine Masters, five of whom are engaged in the College Department and the High School, and four in the Primary School.

Two of the nine are gentlemen from Scotland, Masters of Arts. Six have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University, and one is unpassed.

The expenditure is divided as follows between the Committee and Government :—

Paid by the Committee	Rs.	950
Do. Government	„	725
Total ...	„	1,675

The expenditure is large, but the agency paid by it will probably produce greater results than the College has produced hitherto. One of the British Graduates joined the college in February of this year; the college will thus have the benefit of almost a whole year of his teaching, which will be so much in addition to the teaching it had during 1868.

134. The highest class of the High School is preparing for the Matriculation Examination, and was not examined. The next class, termed the 2nd, passed creditably in Reading, Grammar, Dictation, and Paraphrase, but failed a good deal in Analysis, and did very poorly in Geometry.

The next class, examined in Arithmetic by means of a paper, acquitted itself very badly, gaining only the average of ten marks out of the maximum of seventy. Five of the boys in it failed to get a mark, and twelve others got less than ten marks each. The same class was examined on slates in History, in which subject rather more than half the class did fairly.

The lowest class of the High School was examined in History and Geography. Something less than half the class passed fairly in the former subject, and about a third in the latter.

135. The Master in charge of the Primary School had been in office less than three weeks at the time of the inspection. The general result of the examination of this school is considerably below fair.

136. The Vernacular classes, the Deputy Inspector reports unsatisfactorily of. He says :—" The results of the vernacular examination cannot be pronounced to be in any way satisfactory. The boys of the 2nd and the 3rd divisions of the 1st or highest, and of the 1st division of the 3rd classes, learn nothing but *reading* and writing from dictation. The Moonshee said that an attempt would be made to teach them the meanings when they were promoted to the next higher division or class. Panchatratram is confessedly one of the most difficult Prose works in Tamil, and it does not appear with what object this book has been introduced into an Institution which does not attempt to teach its pupils more than the mere rudiments of the Vernaculars. The 2nd division of the 1st, or highest Telugu class, was said to have learnt fifteen pages out of the Madras School Book Society's Second Book of Lessons. There was not a single copy in the class, and the boys said that they were never supplied with the book. The class was, therefore, examined simply in writing from Dictation."

I know that in schools of the character of the Doveton College, the teaching of the Vernacular languages is often unsound; but in the Doveton College, one of the Masters is paid Rupees 25 a month extra as " Superintendent of Vernaculars," and it does not seem unreasonble to look for some better result than the above remarks point to.

137. *Bishop Corrie's Grammar School* is of the same character as the Doveton College. A new Head Master, a Graduate of Dublin, took charge

towards the close of 1868; and there have been several changes in the subordinate teaching staff.

As the school was without a Head Master for the greater part of 1868, it was not likely to show well in the December examinations of the University, and I find that of two reported to have attended the F. A. Examination, one was successful; while, of six attending the Matriculation Examination, all failed.

The school has been inspected during the preparation of this communication, and a full report on it will shortly be submitted. I have not had time to value the papers, but some of the results have been made up, and they are on the whole fair.

The following are the numbers for the year :—

School.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
College Department ...	3	11	14	1
School do. ...	110	81	60	131

There is but one F. A. Student, and he is taught with the Matriculation class, the Head Master considering that the instruction of one pupil would involve a waste of time quite unjustifiable, an opinion in which I entirely concur.

The Matriculation class of this year contains seventeen students. I examined them at Mr. Bradshaw's desire, selecting English and Arithmetic, and shall be able to form an opinion of their abilities when I have valued their papers.

The present cost of the teaching staff is Rupees 910 per mensem, Rupees 510 of this being borne by the Committee, and Rupees 400 by Government.

138. *Wesleyan School, Royapettah.*—The following are the numbers for this school, for the year :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
305	194	194	305

It continues under the direction of Mr. Burgess, though the Rupees 100 per mensem drawn as a grant-in-aid by that gentleman some time since lapsed, as he ceased to fulfil the essential condition of teaching four hours a day.

Mr. Burgess' salary is not entered in the list of teachers submitted to me. The total cost of the other Masters is Rupees 516 per mensem; of

which Rupees 281-5-4 is paid by the Mission, and Rupees 234-10-8 by Government. The school receives also a monthly grant of Rupees 24 for servants.

14 Masters are employed in the School; of these—

5 have passed the F. A. Examination.
4 do. Matriculation do.
1 do. for the 4th Grade of Teachers.
4 are unpassed.

139. I found the school classified as follows at the time of inspection in March:—

				On the Rolls.	
Matriculation or	7th	Class.	... ...	17	
Preparatory or	6th	do.	... ...	30	
	5th	do.	... ...	31	
	4th	do.	... ...	32	
	3rd	do.	A. Division	34	
	„	do.	B. „	27	
	2nd	do.	A. „	24	
	„	do.	B. „	21	
	1st	do.	A. „	27	
	„	do.	B. „	27	
	„	do.	C. „	40	
					310

The Matriculation class of the preceding year contained fifteen students when the school was inspected. In the list of candidates successful in December last, four appear as from this school. The Matriculation class of this year had seventeen students, and has not been examined by me.

The class next below it I examined in English and Euclid. In Grammar and Paraphrase the result is moderate. Analysis is poorly done. Two-thirds of the class read fairly.

The Euclid papers are very poor.

140. The 5th class did well in History. One-half of the class answered fairly a paper of questions in Arithmetic, the twenty-four boys examined gaining the average of twenty-one marks out of the maximum of seventy.

141. The 4th class failed a good deal in Grammar, but otherwise passed moderately in English. Seven boys quite failed in Geography, the other fourteen examined (of thirty-two in the class only twenty-one were present) passed fairly.

142. The results for the lower classes may be characterized as moderate, with two exceptions, viz., the Geography of division B. of the 2nd class, which was an entire failure, although only four pages were professed, and the English of division A. of the final class, in which there was a good deal of failure.

143. The Deputy Inspector's report on his examination of the classes in Tamil and Telugu is as follows :—" The result of the Vernacular Examination is rather unsatisfactory. The classes appeared to have been re-formed in the beginning of this year, and the boys were examined only in such small portions as they had gone through since. It is to be remarked that, *from the highest to the lowest, every class pleaded ignorance of Grammar beyond the very small portion learnt since its re-formation in the beginning of the year.* The boys of each class said that they had learnt no Grammar before.

Much inconvenience was felt during the examinations from the boys not having brought their Vernacular books. My impression is that they are not well supplied with books ; for they had timely notice of the examination, and the deficiency was as bad on the second as on the first day. At the request of the Master, I postponed the examination of the 6th class from the first to the second day, to enable the boys to bring their books, and they appeared before me on the second day nearly with the same deficiency as on the first. The postponement of the examination simply gave many of the boys an opportunity to keep themselves away; only eight out of fourteen in the Tamil class were present on the second, although I observed most of them on the first."

Mr. Burgess wrote to me just before the inspection, stating that he was going on a tour for two or three weeks ; and he was not present. This may account for the school not appearing to be so well managed, or in such good order, as before.

144. *Saidapetta Rate School.*—During the year, the Commissioners established a Branch School, to relieve the other of some of its lower classes, as the numbers in the school were greater than the building could accommodate. On the 31st March 1868, there were in the school 227 pupils, and, on the 31st March 1869, 187; but there were also on this latter date 129 pupils in the Branch School, so that the numbers of the two years are really—

31st March 1868 227
Do. 1869 316

145. I quote from a recent report on this school : —5th class, division A. The standard aimed at in the higher division (A.) of the 5th class is that laid down for the Matriculation Examination. The class is a very large one, containing thirty-three pupils, of whom the Head Master considers that twenty will be qualified to enter for the next Matriculation Examination. I did not, therefore, examine the class fully. What they were examined in, and with what results, are shown in the Tabular Statement, and in the following extract therefrom :—

Subject.		Translation.	Parsing.	Dictation.	Reading.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum	40	40	20	20	120
	Average gained ...	11	25	14	11	61

Translation is thus poor; while Parsing is considerably above the average, and may be pronounced satisfactory. Dictation, averaging six errors a boy, is not so well done as may fairly be expected from a Matriculation class, especially when it is recollected that the passage given was one that had been studied. In Reading, eight boys fall below the half, while the average is but one above it.

The work done in a Matriculation class is, of course, best judged of by the results shown in the December examinations. In December last, fifteen pupils, Mr. D'Vaz informed me, presented themselves for examination, eight at his recommendation. Of these eight, four were successful."

146. The following remarks, though made with special reference to this school, are of general application, I, therefore, quote them :—

"I seldom inspect a school without being struck by the great mistake that it is to put boys into the Matriculation class who are quite unfit for it. While a very small class, of less than ten, say, involves much waste of labour a large one of thirty, half of whom are below the mark, throws immense labour on the teacher, while less is done by, and for those qualified to read than would be done if they were in a class by themselves. Mr. D'Vaz, as already mentioned, spoke of twenty of his present class as likely to be qualified to go in to the Matriculation Examination in December next. And the question at once occurs, why burden the class with thirteen boys who are acknowledgedly unfit for it? If the Saidapetta School pass ten in the Matriculation Examination of December next, it will do very well; and it would be helped to do this if the present unwieldy class were broken up into two divisions, the higher containing boys really qualified to work up to the prescribed standard; the others, continuing, if it were thought desirable, what they are now reading, but going over less ground, and forming a class of supply for next year's Matriculation Class. The small Matriculation Class would thus be made manageable, and the Head Master could give the boys in it the written exercises which form an essential part of the preparation for the Matriculation Examination, and value and correct them, without having too much to do, a thing he can hardly do with a class of thirty-three.

I am aware that it may be said: 'If the Managers attempted this, the boys put into the lower division would leave the school.' To which my reply would be, let them leave if they choose. I know of no single thing that acts so injuriously on the schools in and near Madras, as the giving way to the craving of boys to be put into classes higher than those they are qualified for, and this is more injurious in the Matriculation class than in any other."

147. I need not here quote particularly regarding each class. I concluded by stating that handwriting was defective throughout the school, but that, generally, I considered the school to be in good working order.

148. *Govindu Naidoo's Primary School.*—The following are the numbers for this school for the year :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
421	391	339	473

Its strength has thus considerably increased.

At the time of the inspection, in October, there were seventeen Masters engaged in this school. On these, the Trustees of Pacheappa's Charities expended Rupees 268 a month, and the Government Rupees 219. The other expenses, *i.e.*, for house-rent, servants, contingencies, and prizes are divided equally between the Trustees and Government, so that very little less than one-half of the total cost of the school is borne by Government.

149. The previous year's report on this school was very unsatisfactory, and in my last, I compared the two years' results as follows :—

" 3rd class—Division A. has advanced considerably in English and Dictation, but fallen off in Geography, as compared with last year's History.

Division B. remains stationary in English, has greatly advanced in Dictation (which was very bad last year, and not entered), and has this year 'failure' in Arithmetic, against 'fair' last year. The test this year was, however, more difficult; still the failure is so complete as to be indefensible.

Division C. has advanced twenty-five per cent. in English, and declined twenty per cent. in Dictation; while its History is a third letter than the History of division D. last year. (For the purpose of comparison, it is necessary here to inter-change the subjects of History and Arithmetic between divisions C. and D)

Division D. gains more than double the average of marks this year that it did last. In Dictation the advance is from 1 to + 13. The Arithmetic of division D. this year is very bad, compared with that of division C. last year.

Division E. of last year has no corresponding division this year ; and, on the whole, the 3rd class this year numbers twenty-eight less than last year, the numbers being for 1867, 114 ; for 1868, 86.

150. 2nd class—Division A. has advanced in English from 'very bad' to an approximation to fair, and in Dictation from 2 to + 13. In Arithmetic it gains in marks twenty-five per cent. above last year. [The other divisions not having been examined each in the same subjects in both years, the subjects can be compared better than the divisions.]

In History last year two divisions got four and eight.

Do. this year do. get twenty-one and sixteen, thus showing very great improvement.

In Geography, last year, two divisions got eight and four.

Do. this year one division gets six, showing no improvement.

In Arithmetic last year two divisions got at twenty-nine and thirty-one.

Do. this year one division gets twenty-nine, showing no advance.

In Dictation last year one division got three.

Do. this year four divisions get fifteen, thirteen, twelve, and seven,

Thus exhibiting a very considerable advance, the reason why the other divisions were not examined last year, having been that they were unable to write to Dictation.

151. The 1st class remains about the same, the subject of Geography taught last year having been discontinued, to which I see no particular objection, as young boys can learn next to nothing of the subject.

152. In one other respect, a comparison must be made to show the status of the school this year, as compared with last, viz., in the numbers forming the different classes. The following Statement does this.

				Boys.					Boys.
1867.	3rd Class	five	divisions	132	1868.	3rd Class	four	divisions	86
„	2nd do.	five	do.	103	„	2nd do.	five	do.	111
„	1st do.	three	do.	59	„	1st do.	five	do.	117
Preparatory		two	do.	37	Preparatory		two	do.	73

It will thus be seen that, while the middle part of the school, constituting the 2nd class, has increased by eight pupils, the top, *i.e.*, the 3rd class has decreased by forty-two, and the tail of the school, including the beginners and the 1st class has increased from ninety-six to 190, or just doubled.

153. The change in the constitution of the school has thus been of a decidedly retrograde character. On the other hand, the general efficiency of the instruction given to the classes of the school has as decidedly increased."

154. I one day observed the working of the classes, and made notes. Those working at English and other subjects through its medium seemed going on satisfactorily, as far as the methods of conducting the lessons; and there was good order.

But the same cannot be said of the lower of the Vernacular classes. In one Telugu class, the Teacher was looking over the slates on which the meanings of seventeen words had been written by the boys. After looking on for some time and observing that the boys were doing nothing, I found, on inquiry, that, after the slates had been marked, the boys simply sat still and made no attempt to correct the errors, or improve by the teacher's marking. To make such a lesson of value, first, only those words should be given, which the boys had read; secondly, every boy should have a dictionary, and be required to find from it the meaning of every word he had written wrongly, and to write the same on his slate. By this means, a vast deal more would be learnt, and the class, being employed, might be kept in good order, instead of being allowed to fall into disorder, as it needs must do with nothing to do.

In a Tamil class, two sets of words were given for the boys to form sentences with; but here, too, the same faulty system was being followed, there

being no correction till I went to the class. In both these classes, a great deal too much was given. It might, with advantage, be impressed on the Masters that, with a small quantity, daily, corrected and thoroughly learnt, considerable real progress will be made in a few months ; while, with large portions inaccurately done, and with no correction by the boys themselves, a class may go on for years, and know nothing exactly of the end of the time.

Another loose style of Tamil lesson was when a class was reading, and the teacher had no book, so that the reading might be a mere gabble, and next to no questions could be put on the lesson."

155. *The Church of Scotland's Mission Institution on the North Beach, Madras*, is a large school, the following being the numbers for it :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1869.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
510	227	296	441

It has not yet been fully examined by me, though I have several times observed its working, and reported on Masters employed in it. I purpose visiting it shortly after the submission of this report, and will not here remark further than on its Matriculation class. According to a list sent to me in January, thirty students were in the Matriculation class of this school in December ; of whom twenty-one attended the examination, *six* by the Head Master's recommendation, *nine* who were considered by him 'partial failures,' but not forbidden to present themselves, and *six* against the Head Master's express desire. I do not find in the official list that any one successful candidate is entered as from this school, and, therefore, conclude that all failed.

In his letter to me, giving the list of candidates, Mr. Thompson, then Superintendent of the Institution, said : "I may also inform you that several others (the number of whose fee receipts I do not know) also appeared at that examination, some of them from the 2nd class, which had not studied more than the 1st Book of Euclid. I trust you will be able to devise some plan whereby such 'license' may not be allowed in the future. We only discovered that many had appeared after the printed list was circulated." This points to what, I believe, most School Masters consider a serious evil, the admission to the Matriculation Examination of any one who chooses to apply and pay the fee. To remedy this evil rests, of course, with the Senate of the University, but I have thought the matter worth mentioning here.

156. *London Mission Institution, Madras.*—This is a large and important school, which has been for many years under the Reverend G. Hall, but it has come into connexion with Government only latterly, and has not been fully examined, though visited by me for the purpose of reporting generally

on it, and on some of the Masters. I have fixed an early day for its inspection, and shall send in a separate report on it.

157. The S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery, increased a little in strength during the year, the following being the numbers for it :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
396	320	301	415

Its highest standard is the Matriculation Examination, for which, according to the Principal's return to me, twelve students were reading in December, and presented themselves for examination, nine with his consent, and three without. The official list of successful candidates contains three of the names occurring among those of students sent in to the examination by Mr. Pearce.

Like some others, this school was cursorily inspected only during the year, and will be fully examined and reported on in July.

158. *Military and Civil Asylums, Madras.*—Reporting lately on the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, I said : " On the whole, the classes seemed to me in a satisfactory condition. The boys were willing and intelligent. The sulkiness, formerly one of the worst features in the school, and often mentioned in my reports, it was most satisfactory to me to find no traces of, and, in my opinion, the Governors will hand over their charge to the Lawrence Asylum in a generally satisfactory condition."

The Military Female Orphan Asylum has lately been examined with results, which compare favourably with those of previous years.

The Civil Male Asylum showed an improvement on the year preceding, when I was compelled to find great fault.

The Civil Female Asylum passed exceedingly well at the annual inspection.

159. Besides the schools already mentioned, supported by the Trustees of Pacheappa's Charities, there are the Branch Schools at Conjeveram and Chellambram. The former takes the lead, teaching up to the Matriculation standard. In the last Matriculation Examination, four pupils from the Conjeveram School passed, out of thirteen sent into the examination by the Head Master ; but, at the last inspection, the general results of the examination were not satisfactory, and the school did not pass so well as I anticipated.

The Chellambram School showed improvement at my last inspection, but there was one very serious defect—the enormous size of the lowest class, which had no less than sixty-five pupils, of whom fifty-four were present. To suppose that any proper progress can be made by beginners taught in such a mass, is to suppose what is impossible.

160. *Female Education.*—The figures given at the beginning of this report show the number of girls under instruction in schools connected with

Government to have increased by more than fifty per cent. in two years, but the rise in the standard of instruction has not kept pace with the increase in the numbers. A report very recently submitted on a Hindoo Girls' School showed the instruction to be of the most elementary character. For that School, I find the numbers to be—

Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
177	94	141	130

Such great change in the girls forming the school, combined with the tender age of the vast majority, makes progress next to impossible. Boarding Schools are the only ones in which very much can be done at present. Two of such schools in Madras deserve favourable mention. The Girls' Boarding School of the Free Church Mission, or "Mrs. Anderson's School," as it is usually termed, is a well conducted and efficiently taught school, in which a respectable standard is reached. The other school to which I refer is the Wesleyan Girls' Boarding School, Royapetta, which, though considerably below the school last mentioned, reaches a much higher standard than most Native Girls' Schools.

The Committee of Native Gentlemen at Munjacoopum, Cuddalore, deserve credit for having added a female branch to their school, in which I found thirty-seven girls in February, twenty-four in the lower class, and thirteen in the higher. Those in the upper class passed fairly in Arithmetic up to Simple Multiplication, inclusive, but nearly failed in Geography. Of eighteen present in the lower division, eight wrote down correctly to dictation, the number—difficult for them—1,021, and two were right in an example in Addition. The Deputy Inspector wrote of this school "The girls reading in this school seem, in my opinion, to have made fair progress during the year. This branch of the school, the Managers have divided into two sections, the upper of which was examined in their Reading Book (the First Book of Lessons) and Dictation, in both of which they did pretty fairly. The lower section, with the exception of about five girls, read pretty well some easy sentences, which was very satisfactory for their age."

I found, on inquiry, that, to induce parents to send their girls, 2 Annas a month had been paid to each in the upper class that had been regular, and 1 Anna to each in the lower. I was, however, informed that this was to be discontinued in March.

161. In this division, the Free Church Mission, as far as my information goes, has done more than any other body to promote female education, and, yet, except in the Boarding School mentioned above, the actual results

achieved are very small. In Madras, it has a large Girls' School, the numbers for which for the year under report are as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1869.
208	123	116	215

The cost of the teachers in this school is Rupees 151 ; of which Government pays Rupees 51-10-8, or one-third.

This school was inspected early in the official year, and I quote at length from my report :—

" The Tamil School has two classes, more advanced than the highest in the Telugu School."

Sixth Tamil Class.—The highest or Sixth Tamil Class aims at a fair standard as shown by the following extract :—

Religious ...	...Matthew's Gospel—First 10 Chapters...	Jane Colundavelu.
	Pilgrim's Progress—First 30 pages ...	do.
	Thaymanavor's Poems, 36 Viruthams...	C. RamanajuPillai.
Tamil Language...	Pope's Anthology—From 83 to 10 Stanzas	do.
	Robinson Crusoe—First 20 pages ...	do.
	Mahalingier's Grammar, First 30 pages.	do.
Arithmetic	...From the Teacher.—Simple and Compound Rules and Rule of Three ...	Strinivassa Mudali.
History ...	...Handyside's India, pp. 159 to 175 ...	do.
Geography ...	...Manual of do. pp. 177 to 190, omitting 178 and 179	do.
Writing ...	...Round and small hand...	do.
Dictation ...	...Robinson Crusoe. Any part	do.
Sewing... ...	...Plain Needle-work—to cut and make their own clothes. Fancy needle-work, crochet, knitting, and samples.	Harriet Peter.

The average results of the examination are as follow :—

	Subject.	Tamil.	Dictation.	History.	Arithmetic	Total.
Marks.	Maximum	70	20	40	50	180
	Average gained...	20	10	14	15	59

Poor for Dictation (two, however, did the exercise well).
Moderate for History (one was very good).
Moderate for Arithmetic (do.)

Of the seven present in the class, one did very well on the whole, two moderately, and four badly.

162. *Fifth Tamil Class.*—The following are the averages for the class :—

Subject.		Tamil.	Dictation.	History.	Geography.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum	60	20	40	30	150
	Average gained	22	2	4	22	27

and a reference to the Tabular Statement will show the majority of the girls to have greatly failed.

163. The 4th class also failed greatly, and the third almost entirely. Four of the girls in the 3rd class shewed a correct result in a simple sum in Addition, but they copied and worked very noisily. They read fluently in a few pages, but were unable to read at all on a page not prepared.

Some of the girls in the 2nd class know the Tamil letters.

About one-half of the 1st class (21 present) know the simple Tamil vowels.

164. *Telugu School.*—The fourth or highest Telugu class was examined with individual results, as shewn in the Tabular Statement, and with average results as follow :—

Subject.		Telugu.	Dictation.	History.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum	80	20	40	50	30	190
	Average gained	12	3	4	11	5	35

which are very poor.

165. The 3rd class results are also very low, the averages of marks gained being—

Subject.		Telugu.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum..............................	40	20	30	90
	Average gained........................	8	3	6	17

This class was very talkative, (and, indeed, the order generally should be better), and was, like the 3rd Tamil Class, unable to read words from a page which had not been prepared. This is a very serious defect, arising from a faulty method of teaching, which, however, this is not the place to go into.

166. The Deputy Inspector of Schools remarks as follows on this school :—

"The Tamil 6th class passed but a middling examination, and the examination of the other classes, including those in Telugu, must be pronounced to have resulted in failure. The averages of marks secured by the girls were extremely low. Several of the girls were unable to answer a single question in any of the subjects in which they were examined. In Tamil Grammar the failure was total throughout the whole school. The hand-writing was poor, reading bad, and spelling very bad. In the Telugu 4th class, not a single question was answered in the meanings of the words selected out of their Prose Text Book ; while, in the 3rd, no more than five out of nineteen girls attempted to explain the meanings of words, and even these understood but *one* out of *four* words given. In the 2nd Telugu class the girls were literally unable to read a *new* portion from their own text-book, and I was told that *no meaning* was taught at all. The girls spelt but indifferently.

From the above result it is evident that there could have been no intelligent and effectual teaching in the school generally. The school, in my opinion, requires thorough reformation.

I found that the supply of class books was deficient; the Superintendent said that some of them were out of print and could not be procured.

167. The needle-work of the upper classes seemed to be satisfactory.

168. This school has for years had the advantage of Reverend Mr. Banboo's superintendence ; it has, however, to fight against opposition, there being other girls' schools near it which admit children on payment of lower fees. I very much doubt whether more good would not be done if the large number of beginners were removed altogether, and attention concentrated on the higher classes. Classes of beginners, when taught

in the same building with higher classes, cause great noise, and interfere with the efficiency of the instruction. Large numbers may look imposing to those who know nothing of how the numbers are made up. But, to this department, *one girl* really able to read and understand her vernacular language is of more value than the fifty infants figuring as half of the Telugu branch of the school under report.

I regret my inability to speak more favourably of this school. The two highest Tamil classes have done something, and for this I am most ready to give every credit—but the amount of what has been done even in them is small, and I cannot but think there is something radically defective when no higher results can be shewn in return for several years' labour."

169. The above extracts will, I think, convey a correct idea of how little has been done in the way of female education, and of how much remains to be done. At least this is the object of the quotation. The great desideratum I take to be better teachers. If the girls cannot be retained to a later age than nine or ten, then the only way of teaching them more is to employ better teachers. To take one case. I regard it as a mistake to employ as a teacher a person who thinks he is giving a child the power to read, when he is teaching it to pronounce certain words occurring in a certain place, which same words the child is unable to recognize in another position. Yet this is what I have *often* found in girls' schools.

170. As far as I have had the opportunity of judging, Hindoo girls are not less intelligent than Hindoo boys, and these are *noted* for their early intelligence, so that there would seem to be good grounds for thinking that, with really intelligent teaching from the age of six or so, power to read with understanding might be given to average girls of between nine and ten years of age; and, this given, a basis of real education is laid. But, in order to secure this result, there must be intelligent teaching from the very beginning.

171. In my last Annual Report, I had to regret the loss of V. Kristnama Charriar, Deputy Inspector, by transfer to a superior appointment. His successor I have found most willing in the discharge of his duties. The Deputy Inspector in South Arcot has worked vigorously in connexion with primary education in that district. The unsatisfactory state of two or three of the Taluq schools there is to be regretted, but I do not know that he could have done any thing more than he has done to prevent it.

172. This report is dated July 4th, the day of its completion. I very much regret sending it in so late. The delay is due to various causes; among others, to my postponing commencing it till I had completed the figures introduced at the beginning. This was injudicious, and will not occur again. I venture, however, to remark that, if an Inspector's report *must* reach you by the 1st May, it *must* reach you very incomplete. I, at least, have never yet been able to get in all my returns by that date.

APPENDIX A.

No. IV.

From E. C. Caldwell, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 4th Division, Trichinopoly, to E. B. Powell, Esq., c.s.i., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Trichinopoly 19th May 1866, No. 488.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the progress of Education in the fourth Educational Division for the past official year, 1868-69.

2. There were in the Division at the beginning of the year one Government College, with an attendance in the College Department of 57 and in the School Department of 332, and 19 Government Schools, with an attendance of 2,415. Reckoning the Collegiate and the School Departments of the Combaconum College as separate institutions, there were thus 21 Government institutions at the commencement of the year, with an aggregate attendance of 2,804. At the close of the year, the number and character of the Government institutions remained unchanged; but the attendance of the Combaconum College had risen to 82 in the College Department and 366 in the School Department, and the attendance in the 19 Government schools to 2,454. Thus, at the close of the year, there were in the Division 21 Government institutions with an aggregate attendance of 2,902, showing an increase in the attendance of 98, or 3·46 per cent. during the year.

3. The most notable increases are in the Combaconum College, especially in the College Department, and in the Salem Zillah School. The increases in these two institutions are equal to the aggregate increase in all the Government institutions, and are connected, in each institution, with a fuller development of the senior classes, accompanied with a suppression of some of the lower classes which was begun in the preceding year. The change in the Zillah School was rendered feasible by the recent extension of the school building. Advantage was taken of a similar change in the classes

of the Chittur School to bring the numbers of the school more into keeping with the accommodation afforded in the school building, and the strength of this institution accordingly shows a decrease. Among the Minor Schools large increases are observable in the Taluq Schools at Srirangam, in the Trichinopoly district, and Arnee, in the district of North Arcot, while the strength of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mayaveram shows a decrease, the lower classes of the school, which were overcrowded, having been relieved by the newly-established aided schools at Koenadi.

4. To review the changes which have occurred in the Private Schools under inspection of the higher and middle classes, it will be convenient to range them in groups as under, following pretty nearly the classification adopted in the Annual Numerical Return:—

I.—Colleges and Boys' Schools, established by Missions.

II.— Do. by other than Missions.

III.—Mixed Schools.

IV.—Purely Girls' Schools.

5. Of the schools established by Missions, reckoning, as before, College and School Departments as separate institutions, there were 33 in the Division, with an attendance of 2,948, at the beginning of the year. To these have been added six schools attached to Roman Catholic Missions, three in Tanjore and three in Trichinopoly districts, and two attached to the Town Mission in the Salem district. Thus the number of these schools at the end of the year is raised to 41, with an attendance of 3,670, giving an increase of eight in the number of schools, and of 726 in the attendance, or 24·6 per cent. Of this increase, cnly 275 belongs to the eight schools brought under inspection during the year, leaving a balance of 451 in favour of the old established schools. The most important increases are observable in the Gospel Society's High Schools at Tanjore and Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's College at Negapatam, and the Schools of the Wesleyan Mission at Mannargudy and Trichinopoly.

Tanjore District.	
Of the Gospel Society	9
Do. Wesleyan Mission Society	6
Do. German Lutheran Mission	3
Do. Roman Catholic Mission, including St. Joseph's College	3
Trichinopoly District.	
Of the Gospel Society	7
Do. Wesleyan Mission	1
Do. Roman Catholic Mission	1
Salem District.	
Of the London Mission	2
North Arcot District.	
Of the Church of Scotland's Mission	1
Total...	33

Tanjore District.	
Of the Roman Catholic Mission	3
Trichinopoly District.	
Of the Roman Catholic Mission	3
Salem District.	
Of the London Mission	2
Total...	8

6. Of the schools established by other than Mission Societies, nearly all under the management of Native Managers or Committees, there were 42 in the Division, with an attendance of 1,396 at the beginning of the year.

In the	Tanjore district	13
Do.	Trichinopoly do.	12
Do.	Salem do.	13
Do.	North Arcot do.	4
	Total...	42

Of these, three schools have been abandoned, two, the schools at Ammachuttram and Covilardi, in the Tanjore district, and one, the school at Uttan Karay, in the Salem district; on the other hand, 41 new schools have been brought under inspection during the year, and thus the number of these schools is raised to 80, and the attendance to 3,320, giving an increase of 38 in the number of schools and of 1,384 in the attendance, or 71·5 per cent.

In the	Tanjore District	9
Do.	Trichinopoly do.	10
Do.	Salem do.	19
Do.	North Arcot do.	3
	Total...	41

7. Of the Mixed Schools, still exclusive of village schools, there was only one, the Railway School at Jollarpett, in the Salem district, with an attendance of 34 at the beginning of the year. To this two have been added during the year, viz., the Remount Depôt School at Oossoor, and the Gospel Society's Mixed School at Trichinopoly, raising the number of these schools to three, with an attendance of 65 at the close of the year.

Railway School, Jollarpett.

Remount Depôt School, Oossoor.
Gospel Society's Mixed School, Trichinopoly Fort.

Of purely Girls' Schools there were 19, with an attendance of 676, at the beginning of the year: of these, the Hindoo Girls' School at Tripatore was closed early in the year in favour of the Caste Girls' School of the London Mission at the same station; on the other hand, four new Girls' Schools have been brought under inspection during the year, three under native management in the Tanjore district, and the fourth the Convent School at Trichinopoly. Thus the number of these schools is raised to 22 with an attendance of 874, showing an increase of three in the number of schools, and of 98 in the attendance, or 13 per cent.

Tanjore District.	
Of the Gospel Society	2
Do. Wesleyan Mission	2
Do. German Lutheran Mission	2
Do. Roman Catholic Mission	3
Under Native Committee	2
Trichinopoly District.	
Of the Gospel Society	2
Do. Roman Catholic Mission	1
Salem District.	
Of the London Mission	2
Under Native management	1
North Arcot District.	
Chaplain's School, Vellore	1
Convent School do.	1
Total...	19

Tanjore District.	
Under Native management	3
Convent School, Trichinopoly	1
Total...	4

8. Collecting these results it will be seen that the number of private schools of the higher and middle classes under inspection in the Division, which was 95 with an attendance of 5,594 at the beginning of the year, had at the end of the year risen to 146, with an attendance of 7,933, giving an increase of 51 in the number of the schools and of 2,339 in the attendance, or 41·8 per cent.

9. Of the schools of the lower or village class there were, as shown in the margin, at the beginning of the year 23 with an attendance of 386, attached to the Gospel Society's Missions in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts; two, with an attendance of 41 attached to the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam: and 49 with an attendance of 967 under the village system, in the North Arcot district, giving a total of 74 of these schools with an attendance of 1,394 at the beginning of the year. Of the Gospel Society's Village Schools, one, which had been closed in the Vediapuram Mission, has been re-opened; two have been closed and four opened in the Naugur Mission; and three have been closed and two new schools opened in the Erungalore Mission. Thus, at the end of the year the Gospel Sciety's village schools were increased to 25 with an attendance of 454. Of the two village schools attached to the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam, one (since re-opened) was temporarily closed, having only one of these schools with an attendance of 21 at the close of the year. Of the schools under the village system, the working of which was confined to two taluqs in the North Arcot district, there were 49, with an attendance of 967 at the beginning of the year. At the end of the year the number of schools in these two taluqs had risen to 61, with an attendance of 1,393, showing an increase of 12 in the number of schools, and 426, or 44 per cent. in the attendance during the year. In addition, the operation of the village system has been extended to four additional taluqs (two in the Salem, and two in the North Arcot district), by which the total number of these schools is raised to 105, with an attendance of 2,428, giving an increase of 56 in the number of schools and of 1,461 in the attendance, or over 157 per cent. Collecting these results, it will appear

	At the beginning of the year.		At the end of the year.	
	No. of schools	No. of pupils	No. of schools	No. of pupils
Gospel Society's Mission.				
At Vediapuram ...	6	78	7	103
,, Canandagudy ...	2	45	2	40
,, Amiappen ...	1	9	1	11
,, Nangur ...	9	199	11	239
,, Erungalore ...	5	55	4	61
Total ...	23	386	25	454
Wesleyan Mission. At Negapatam ...	2	41	1	21
North Arcot District.				
Under the Village System	29	569	35	711
in Wallajah Taluq.	20	398	26	682
,, Arcot Taluq ...	...	...	9	281
,, Gooriattum Taluq ...	...	...	9	243
,, Vellore Taluq ...				
Salem District.	...	...	26	511
Salem Taluq	...	...	...	...
Darampury do ...				
Total ...	74	1,394	131	2,903

that the total number of schools of the lower or village class, which at the beginning of the year was 74 with an attendance of 1,394, had at the end of the year risen to 131 with an attend- ance of 2,903, giving an increase of 54 in the number of schools and of 1,509 in the attendance, or over 508 per cent.

10. Collecting results for all the schools it will be seen, that the number of schools of all classes in the Division, which at the beginning of the year was 190 with an attendance of 9,792, had risen at the close of the year to 298 with an attendance of 13,738, showing an increase of 108 in the number of schools and of 3,946 in the attendance, or more than 40 per cent.

11. To the institutions above noticed should be added the two Roman Catholic Seminaries (male and female) at Bangalore, in which are 36 Military orphans, who also come under inspection; and the numbers here recorded will be found to agree with the Annual Numerical Return. It should be further observed that no account is taken either in the numbers above recorded or in the Numerical Return of the Native Regimental Schools which came under my inspection during the year in Vellore, Bangalore, and Trichinopoly.

12. As regards the operation of the Grant-in-Aid system, the principal changes which have been carried into effect during the year affect grants on results. The Revised Rules, which were sanctioned towards the close of the preceding year, began to take effect on the schools under the village system (the only schools receiving aid on the results' system in the Division) from the commencement of the official year. Comparing the amount disbursed in the last two years amongst the schools in the Wallajah and Arcot taluqs of the North Arcot district (the only taluqs which have been worked under the village system during the whole of the two years in question), it will be seen that in 1867, under the old Rules, a sum of Rupees 726-14-0 was disbursed in grants on results to 49 schools in these taluqs, giving an average grant for the year of some what less than Rupees 15 to each school; while in 1868-69, under the Revised Rules, a sum of Rupees 1,718-12 was disbursed to 61 schools in the same Taluqs, giving to each an average grant for the year of a little over Rupees 28. Thus it would appear that the effect of the change has been to increase very materially, nearly to double, the subsidy afforded to each school. This was perhaps a result to be desired, and possibly to the enhanced aid thus held out to these schools is in some measure due the large increase in the number and attendance of the schools of this class which have been brought under inspection in the two taluqs under consideration.

13. As regards the operation of the ordinary Rules for grants-in-aid, the managers of schools have availed themselves to a large extent of the provisions which were introduced just before the beginning of the year, allowing grants on account of rent, school servants, and contingencies. Many new schools have also been opened and are added to the list of aided

schools, and several of the older schools have claimed increased grants for additional teachers. The Rules appear now to be generally well understood by the managers of schools, and to be well adapted to meet their requirements.

14. *Government Institutions.*—The Provincial College at Combaconum stands first among the Government institutions in the Division. I enclose the Principal's report, to which it will not be necessary for me to add much. As observed by the Principal, "the past year must be regarded as an important one in the history of the College, being the first year that students who completed their collegiate course here went in for their degree of B. A." Of 12 students who went up for the B. A. Examination, 11 passed; of 25 who appeared at the F. A. Examination, 18 passed, of whom 7 were placed in the first class; and of 48 who appeared for the Matriculation Examination, 43 passed, of whom 17 were placed in the first class. The third, fourth and fifth classes were examined by me, as well as by the Principal, but press of business has prevented me as yet looking over the papers in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid of the fourth and fifth classes.

College Department.

1 Principal.
2 Assistant Masters.
1 Munshi.
82 Students.

Junior Department.

5 Assistant Masters.
5 School Assistants.
866 Pupils.

15. There are two Zillah Schools in the Division, of which the joint attendance at the close of the year was 699, against 686 at the beginning. This increase is entirely due to the Salem School, the strength of which has increased by 39; while, on the other hand, it was found advisable, on a reorganization of the classes, to diminish and remit the numbers of the Chittur Zillah School for want of sufficient room in the school building. These two schools continue to progress very satisfactory. From the Salem School six of the pupils passed the Matriculation Examination, none of them, however, securing distinguished places. From the Chittur School five students passed the Matriculation Examination, two of whom are placed in the first class and a third near the head of the second class. The examination of the junior classes of both schools give generally very creditable results, the general averages of marks ranging from half to two thirds of the maximum.

Salem Zillah School.

360 Pupils.
6 Classes.
6 Government Masters.
6 School Assistants.

Chittur Zillah School.

339 Pupils.
6 Classes.
6 Government Masters.
6 School Assistants.

16. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools of Government are three in number, with an aggregate attendance of 498 at the close of the year, against 499 at the beginning. These schools have worked satisfactorily during the past year, and the several classes in each acquitted themselves very creditably at the annual examinations of the schools. The strength of the Tripatore and Wallajahpettah Schools show slight increases, while the numbers of the Mayaveram School, the lower classes of which were inconveniently crowded, show a falling off, having been relieved by the establishment of an elementary private school in the neighbourhood.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram.
136 Pupils.
4 Classes.
3 Government Teachers.
3 School Assistants.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore.
142 Pupils.
5 Classes.
3 Government Teachers.
2 School Assistants.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajahpettah.
220 Pupils.
5 Classes.
6 Government Teachers.
3 School Assistants.

17. The Taluq Schools of Government in the Division are 14 in number, with an aggregate attendance of 1,257 at the close of the year against 1,250 at the beginning. They are distributed as shown in the margin in the four districts which constitute the Division.

	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.
Tanjore district	5	484
Trichinopoly do.	1	142
Salem do.	4	303
North Arcot do.	4	328
Total...	14	1,257

18. The Taluq Schools in the Tanjore district have all worked very creditably during the past year, with the exception of that at Teruvadamurdur, which has not been in a very satisfactory state for some time past.

Taluq School,	Trivady	177
Do.	Teruvadamurdur	43
Do.	Trivellore	119
Do.	Puttucotta	83
Do.	Nagore	62
	Total...	484

19. The Taluq School at Srirangam is the only Taluq School in the Trichinopoly district. The strength of this school has increased to a considerable extent during the year. The annual examination of the school gave good results.

Taluq School, Srirangam 142

20. The Taluq Schools in the Salem district continue to work well. The annual examinations gave very favourable results. The Namkul School building is well advanced, and it may now be hoped that it will be completed shortly.

Taluq School,	Namkul	69
Do.	Darampury	79
Do.	Kistnagherry...	82
Do.	Oossoor	73
	Total...	303

21. The working of the Taluq Schools of the North Arcot district has been generally equally satisfactory, and the results of the annual examination were generally favourable in all. The numbers of the Tripathy School still show a falling off, while the Arnee School has largely increased in strength, and has now the largest attendance among the Taluq Schools of the district.

Taluq School, Old Arcot	110
Do. Arnee	124
Do. Tripathy	49
Do. Palamanair	45
Total...	328

22. The Private Schools under inspection in the Division of the higher and middle classes were 146 in number, with an attendance of 7,062 boys and 901 girls, and were distributed as shown in the margin among the several districts.

	Boys. Mixed Schools.	Girls. Schools.
Tanjore district ...	44	14
Trichinopoly do. ...	35	4
Salem do. ...	37	2
North Arcot do. ...	8	2
Total...	124	22

23. The Private Schools under inspection in the Tanjore district may be grouped, as shown in the margin, according to the agencies by which they are managed.

	for Boys &	Girls.
Schools of the Gospel Society ...	9	2
Do. of the Wesleyan Mission ...	6	2
Do. of the German Lutheran Mission.	3	2
Do. of the Roman Catholic do. ...	6	3
Do. under Native management ...	20	5
Total...	44	14

24. The schools of the Gospel Society occupy a large and very important position among the schools of the district, both on account of their number and large aggregate attendance, and the status which the higher institutions among them have attained. These schools, 11 in number, show an aggregate attendance of 1,484 at the end of the year, against 1,368 at the beginning. The Tanjore High School stands the first among the Society's schools in the district. The Collegiate department of this school passed eight students at the F. A. Examination, of whom two obtained places in the first class, and the institution has now a class of 17 preparing for the next F. A. Examination. The Junior Department sent up 14 successful students to the Matriculation Examination, none of them, however, obtaining first class places. The junior classes of the High School, and of the schools in the Fort and at Vellam, which are under the direction of the Principal of the

Tanjore High School, College Department ...	17
Do. do. do. do. ...	516
Do. Fort do.	220
Vellam Anglo-Vernacular School ...	[illegible]
Vediapuram Seminary ...	136
Negapatam Anglo-Vernacular School	182
Amiappen do. ...	51
Porreyar do. ...	188
Canandagudy Boys' Boarding School ...	18
Total...	1,413
Girls' Schools.	
Tanjore Girls' School	59
Canandagudy do.	12
	71
Total...	1,484

High School and may be regarded as subsidiaries to it, acquitted themselves very creditably at my annual inspection. The Vediapuram Seminary, which shows next in rank to the High School, did not prepare any students during the past year for the F. A. Examination, but sent up four successful students to the Matriculation Examination. Of the remaining schools of the Mission, the schools at Negapatam and Porreyar had classes reading for Matriculation, but only one student passed from the Porreyar School. The school at Amiappen, which was advanced shortly before the beginning of the year from the rank of a village school, has attained a very fair status as a school of the middle class. The other schools call for no particular remark. The results of my examination were generally favourable in all the schools.

25. The Schools of the Wesleyan Mission of the higher and middle classes in the Tanjore District, eight in number, had an attendance of 630 at the close of the year against 508 at the beginning. Of these, the schools at Negapatam and Manargudy read up to the standard of the Matriculation examinaiton, but only the Negapatam School succeeded in passing three students at the last Matriculation examination. The schools at Needamungalum and Terutarapoondy occupy useful places, approaching the status of the Government Taluq Schools. The schools at Negapatam North Gate, and at Kalapal, are of a more elementary character. The Kalapal School had been but recently re-opened after having been closed for several months. The results of my examination of these schools were generally satisfactory. The Fort Girls' school at Negapatam continues to work very efficiently, and the caste girls in the town, which was opened just before the beginning of the year, appears to have acquired a sufficiently firm standing, and is realizing very fair results.

Anglo-Ver. School, Negapatam	174
Elementary School, North Gate...	31
Do. Manargudy	153
Do. Needamungalum ...	56
Do. Kalapal	25
Do. Terutarapoondy ...	90
Total ...	529
Girls' School, Negapatam Fort	71
Caste Girls' Schools, Negapatam.	30
	101
Total ...	630

26. The schools of the German Lutheran Mission are five in number, with an attendance of 297, at the close of the year against 285 at the beginning. The Central School at Tranquebar had a class reading for Matriculation, but it does not appear that any of the students, were successful at the last Matriculation examination; and the class next

Central School, Tranquebar	151
Anglo-Ver. School, Tanjore	62
Elementary School, Negapatam	17
	230
Girls' Schools.	
Girls' School, Tranquebar...	47
Do. Tanjore	20
	67
Total ...	297

below the Matriculation class fell considerably short of the standard which should be expected of a class holding such a position. But up to the standard reached, the school is working very satisfactorily, and my examination gave very favourable results. The defects noticed in previous reports of the Tanjore School, appear to have been remedied, and the school is now working efficiently with pretty nearly the status of a Taluq School. The Elementary School at Negapatam is not in a satisfactory condition, and seems out of place in the immediate vicinity of the large schools of the Gospel Society and Wesleyan Mission. The Girls' School at Tranquebar continues to work sufficiently satisfactorily, but was much reduced by sickness at the time of my visit of inspection. The Tanjore Girls' School shows decided indications of improvement.

27. The schools attached to the Roman Catholic Missions in the Tanjore District are nine in number, with an attendance of 464 at the close of the year against 309 at the beginning. Of these, the Boys' Schools at Cundamungalum and Iyempettah have been brought under inspection within the year. The Jesuits' College of St. Joseph's, at Negapatam, is the only one amongst them that aspires to a high educational standard. Three of the students from the Senior Department of this College were successful in the F. A. Examination, one of whom, the third on the list, is placed in the first class, and two from the Junior Department were successful in the Matriculation examination. My examination of the junior classes of the institution gave generally very favourable results. The remaining Boys' Schools at Tranquebar, Cundamungalum, Iyempettah, and Tanjore, are generally of an elementary standing. The school at Tranquebar was closed, in consequence of a visitation of small-pox at the time of my visit to the station. The schools at Iyempettah and Tanjore have been but recently brought under inspection. My examination of the Cundamungalum (Michaelpettah) School gave tolerably fair results. The Girls' Schools appear to want vitality and competent direction. They are managed by Native female teachers who are scarcely competent for their duties. The schools at Cundamungalum and Tranquebar are attached to the Native convents at these stations, and are taught by the nuns.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.		
College Department		7
Junior do.		228
Boys' School, Tranquebar		15
Do. Cundamungalum		22
Do. Iyempettah		24
Do. Tanjore		78
		374
Girls' Schools.		
Girls' School, Tranquebar	45	
Do. Mayaveram	18	
Do. Cundamungalum	26	
		90
Total		464

28. The schools established by other than Missionary Societies in the Tanjore District (all under Native Managers or Committees), are twenty-five in number, with an attendance of 1,718 at the close of the year against 935 at the beginning. Of these, the Combaconum Town School, the Pettah Branch School, and the Elementary School are under the management of the Town School Committee, and are designed to work in concert with one another up to the standard of the junior classes of the Combaconum College. The Town School is a more than commonly efficient institution, and well supplies the place which it is intended to fill. The Pettah Branch School has met with tolerable success, but seems scarcely to have realized the expectations with which it was originated. The Elementary School, which has been established more recently, gives fair promise of utility. The schools at Natchar Covil, Velangimon, Paupanassam, and Teruperambiam owe their origin to Sivaguru Pillay, the Tahsildar of Combaconum, who is now absent on leave. The first three are working satisfactorily, and supply the place of Taluq Schools. The village of Teruperambiam is scarcely large enough to maintain an effective school. The schools at Samimalay and Curistalim owe their origin to Chendrapragasa Muppanar, the Merasidar of Cavistalam, and are very promising institutions. The school at Karuntattangudy and the East Gate, Tanjore, are managed by Committees, of which some of the Assistant Masters of the Tanjore High School are the leading members, and are working satisfactorily. The schools at Tandan Kory and Palamanary, in detached villages in the Tanjore Taluq, are useful elementary schools. The school at Kornadu, which is one of the suburbs of Mayaveram, is also effective as an elementary school, and may be regarded as an auxiliary to the Government Anglo-Vernacular at that station. The school at Sheally has increased considerably in strength, and is favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector, by whom it was inspected. Of the remaining five schools, the schools at Komal, Kuttalam, and Kadalangudy, have fallen off very much during the last two years. The

Town School, Combaconum		... ...	527
Pettah Branch,	do.	... ...	25
Elementary School,	do.	... ...	84
Anglo-Vernacular School,	Natchar Covil	...	60
Do. do.	Velangimon	...	67
Do. do.	Paupanassam	...	47
Do. do.	Teruperambiam	...	10
Do. do.	Samimalay ...	...	76
Do. do.	Covistallam ...	...	99
Do. do.	Karuntuttangudy	...	132
Do. do.	Tanjore, East Gate	...	71
Do. do.	Tandan Kory	...	27
Do. do	Palamanary ...	...	60
Do. do.	Kornadu ...	...	47
Do. do.	Kuttallam ...	...	11
Do. do.	Komal ...	...	13
Do. do.	Kudalangudy	...	12
Do. do.	Sheally ...	...	53
Do. do.	Chora Kayur	...	22
Do. do.	Polagam ...	...	23
			1,466
Girls' Schools			
Tahsildars School, Combanocum		... ...	52
Mupanars do.	do.	... ...	104
Hindu Girls' School, Puttucottah		... ...	34
Do. do.	Karuntuttangudy ...	...	27
Do. do.	Tanjore, East Gate...	...	35
			252
		Total ...	1,718

schools at Chora Kayur and Polagam are of recent origin, and give promise of success as elementary schools. The Girls' Schools under Native management in the District are making very satisfactory progress. Their number has increased from two, with an attendance of 38 to 5, with an attendance of 252, during the year.

	Boys.	Girls.
Schools of the Gospel Society	8	2
Do. Wesleyan Mission	1	0
Do. Roman Catholic Mission ...	4	2
Do. under Native management..	22	0
Total ...	35	4

29. The private schools under inspection in the Trichinopoly District may be grouped, as shown in the margin, according to the agencies by which they are conducted.

30. The schools of the Gospel Society, in the Trichinopoly District, are ten in number, with an attendance of 598 at the close of the year against 515 at the commencement. The Trichinopoly High School passed three students from the Collegiate Department at the last F. A. Examination, and fifteen from the Junior Department at the last Matriculation examination; and the junior classes appeared to advantage at my annual examination of the school. The Branch Schools at Worriore and Tennore are also working sufficiently satisfactorily, reading up to the standard of the second class of the higher institutions. The Mixed School at the Fort has but recently come under inspection. The Boys' School at Erungalore approaches the standard of the 3rd or 4th Class of a Government Taluq School. The schools at Colamani Kum and Pullambady are useful institutions of a more elementary character, in detached villages, but might be greatly improved by a little more careful and frequent supervision.

High School, Trichinopoly, Senior Department.	14
Do do. Junior do.	352
Branch School, Worriore	32
Do. Tennore	30
Mixed School, Trichinopoly Fort ...	21
Boys' Boarding School, Erungalore ...	35
Anglo-Vernacular School, Colamani Kam	34
Do. do. Pallambady...	41
	549
Girls' School, Ruthur	30
Do. Erungalore	19
	49
Total ...	589

31. The Wesleyan Mission High School, the only one belonging to this Society under inspection in the District, reads up to the Matriculation standard; but it does not appear that it sent up any successful candidates to the last Matriculation examination. The school is progressing sufficiently favourably, and its strength has increased from 180 to 260 during the past year.

Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly.

32. The schools attached to the Roman Catholic Mission, in the Trichinopoly District, are six in number, with an attendance of 169 at the close of the year, against 49 at the beginning. The four Boys' Schools at Pereaversalay, Portagudy, Mariamangalam, and Veragalore are all of an elementary character, and, with the exception of the first, have been brought under inspection within the year. The Convent School at Trichinopoly came also under inspection within the year; it is designed for the instruction of the children of European and mixed descent in the station. It is managed by the European ladies, and is a well ordered and successful institution. The school attached to the Native Convent at Portagudy labours under the same difficulties and defects as the schools of similar character in the Tanjore District.

Anglo-Vernacular School at	Pereaversalay	...	15
Do.	Portagudy	...	41
Do.	Mariamangalam	...	24
Do.	Veragalore	...	30
			110
Girls' Schools.			
Convent School,	Trichinopoly	...	34
Do.	Portagudy	...	24
			58
	Total	...	169

33. The schools, under Native management in the Trichinopoly District are 22 in number, with an attendance of 698 at the close of the year, against 12 with an attendance of 374 at the beginning. These schools, as might be expected, have met with varied success, both as regards numbers and progress. The largest and most advanced of them, among which may be reckoned the schools at Kulitalay, Musery, and Lalgudy, and probably also the schools more recently established in the Trichinopoly Fort and at Ariyalore, Udiyarpolyem, and Tanikonda Sholapuram approach generally the standard of the Government Taluq Schools. The smaller schools are of more elementary character. The Deputy Inspector, by whom they were examined, observes regarding them: " The schools in the stations, which are the seats of the Taluq Cutcherries, may be expected to have a permanent existence; the others depend for the most part on the parents of three or four pupils, who have undertaken them simply as a means of preparing their children for the larger schools of the District." A great deal would, however, appear also to depend on the character of the people of particular localities, and the

Anglo-Vernacular School,	Trichinopoly Fort	...	45
Do.	Sirkapolyem	...	21
Do.	Muttarasanellore	...	27
Do.	Mulayemputtu	...	18
Do.	Trichendory	...	14
Do.	Nungavoram	...	27
Do.	Kulitalay	...	45
Do.	Muthanaupuram	...	20
Do.	Kutalay	...	27
Do.	Totiem	...	23
Do.	Musery	...	39
Do.	Cullur	...	25
Do.	Watulaygudalore	...	39
Do.	Manacpanellore	...	33
Do.	Pitchandacovil	...	25
Do.	Toryore	...	28
Do.	Perumbalore	...	30
Do.	Lalgudy	...	74
Do.	Ambil	...	24
Do.	Ariyalore	...	43
Do.	Udiyarpolyem	...	40
Do.	Tanikondasholapuram	.	31
	Total	...	698

dispositions and abilities of the teachers. The Deputy Inspector's Report on the Schools was generally favourable. He especially notices in this light the teaching of the Masters of the schools at Totiem and Watalaygudalore, while he considers that the standards of the Schools at Musery and Lalgudy have somewhat gone back.

34. The private schools in the Salem District may be grouped, as shown in the margin, according to the agencies by which they are conducted.

	Boys.	Girls.
Schools of the London Mission ...	4	2
Mixed Schools ...	2	...
Under Native Management ...	28	...
Total...	34	2

35. The schools of the London Mission, in the Salem District, are six in number, with an attendance of 186 at the close of the year, against 121 at the beginning. The Boys' Schools at Salem and Sunkerydroog have been but recently brought under inspection. The former has been established only a few months, and it remains to be seen whether it will clash with the Salem Town School. The Deputy Inspector, who visited the Sunkerydroog School, reports scarcely favourably on its present condition and management; but, looking to the size and local importance of the town, there can be little doubt that a well conducted school would meet with adequate support. The schools at Vaniembady and Ahtur are working sufficiently well; but, considering the size and importance of these places, the attendance of both schools seems small. The Girls' School at Salem is intended principally for Native Christian children, and the majority of the pupils are boarded on the establishment. The school is well ordered, and the results of my examination were satisfactory. The school at Tripatore is a Caste Girls' School, and has met with very fair success.

Boys' School, Salem ...		...	30
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ahtur		...	28
Do. Sunkerydroog		...	26
Do. Vaniembady		...	37
			121
Girls' School, Salem ...	...	35	
Do. Tripatore	...	30	65
	Total	...	186

36. The two mixed schools at Jollarpettah and Oossoor are designed for children of European and mixed descent. My examination of both schools gave very satisfactory results.

	Boys.	Girls.
Railway School, Jollarpettah ...	14	6
Remount Depôt School, Oossoor ...	10	14
Total...	24	20

37. The schools under Native management are 31 in number, with an attendance of 919, at the close of the year, against 13, with an attendance of 511, at the beginning. Of these, the Salem Town School, which is

Town School, Salem		... ...	... 117
Anglo-Vernacular School,		Suramangalam	... 28
Do.	do.	Singalandapuran	17
Do.	do.	Vellakeilpathy	32
Do.	do.	Puthur ...	15

Anglo-Vernacular School,		Womalore	... 25
Do.	do.	Trichengode	... 37
Do.	do.	Paramatty	... 29
Do.	do.	Venkarei ...	... 60
Do.	do.	Harrur ...	... 15
Do.	do.	Kaduthur ...	... 20
Do.	do.	Laligam ...	... 18
Do.	do.	Indur ...	... 13
Do.	do.	Pennagarem	... 44
Do.	do.	Paparapetty	... 30
Do.	do.	Palacode ...	... 32
Do.	do.	Royacottah	... 50
Do.	do.	Kalamangalam	... 45
Do.	do.	Denkenicottah	... 74
Do.	do.	Thally ...	... 29
Do.	do.	Dowlatabad .	... 17
Do.	do.	Caveripatam	... 26
Do.	do.	Mathur ...	... 17
Do.	do.	Mattrapally .	... 19
Do.	do.	Purrun ...	... 20
Do.	do.	Mullapady...	... 28
Do.	do.	Chendur ...	... 12
Do.	do.	Madrapally	... 4
Do.	do.	Maharajahadri	... 13
Do.	do.	Jogadenapolyem	... 18
Do.	do.	Igundun Rottapilly	... 15
		Total...	919

intended as an auxiliary to the Zillah School, is by far the largest and most important, having rapidly risen to its present strength only within a few months. It is divided into two branches, or rather two separate schools, located one at each end of the town, at about equal distances in opposite sides from the Zillah School. It is well organized and managed, and my examination of both branches gave very satisfactory results The remaining schools partake very much of the character of the schools in the Trichinopoly District, and have met with varied success.

38. It does not fall within my province in this report to review the progress of any female schools in other Districts, similar to those under the management of Native Committees in the District of Tanjore; but a Girls' School has been in operation for some time past under the management of the Committee of the Town School in Salem, and is brought into communication with the department from the beginning of the current official year. I visited the school unofficially, shortly after its opening in December last, but it was not the wish of the Committee that it should be noticed officially until its stability could be sufficiently proved.

	Boys.	*Girls.*
School of the Scotland Church Mission	1	...
Roman Catholic do. ...	...	1
Vellore Chaplain's School ...	1	1
Schools under Native management..	6	...
Total...	8	2

39. The private schools, under inspection in the North Arcot District, may be grouped, as shown in the margin, according to the Agencies by which they are managed.

Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore ...	109

40. The results of my examination of the Church of Scotland Mission at Vellore were but tolerably favourable, owing apparently to too much having been attempted. The strength of the school has increased from 95 to 109 during the year.

41. The Chaplain's or Fort Schools at Vellore appear to be gradually falling away, owing to the dispersion of the community for whose benefit they were intended. They are for the most part attended by the children of pensioners from the old European local Army, and as many of these have obtained employment in the Railway and in the Mofussil Police, or have for other causes moved from the station, their numbers have decreased. The teaching in these schools continues to be good, but their strength has fallen very low, and they seem likely very shortly to disappear altogether.

Vellore Fort Boys' School	9
Do. Girls' do.	9
Total...	18

42. The Convent School at Vellore continues to be well managed. The results of my examination were satisfactory.

Vellore Convent School	112

43. The schools under Native management under inspection in the District, are six in number, with an attendance of 228 at the close of the year, against 3 with an attendance of 136 at the beginning. Of these, the older established schools at Guriattum and Polur maintain the standing of former years; and the new schools at Arconum gives fair promise of stability and success. The schools at Porrangee and Vencatagherry, and the more recently established school at Wandewash, seem scarcely likely to rise much above their present standing as small elementary schools.

A. V. School, Guriattum...	60
Do. Arconum	69
Do. Polur	40
Do. Porrangee...	19
Do. Vencatagherry	18
Do. Wandewash	22
Total...	228

44. The schools of the lower class, or village schools in the Division, 3 in number, had an aggregate attendance of 2,903 at the close of the year, and may be grouped as follows according to the Agencies by which they are managed.

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Gospel Society's unaided, in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts	25	454
Wesleyan Mission Village School, near Negapatam ...	1	21
Under the village system, in the Salem District ...	26	511
Do. North Arcot ...	79	1,917
Total...	131	2,903

45. The village schools of the Gospel Society, in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts, were 25 in number, with an attendance of 454 at the close of the year, against 23 with an attendance of 386 at the beginning, with the

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
In the Tanjore District, attached to four Missions...	21	393
In the Trichinopoly District Mission.	4	61
Total...	25	454

exception of the two schools attached to the Canandagudy Mission in the Tanjore District; these schools are in a very unsatisfactory state. The Deputy Inspector's Report on them are of the same character as last year.

46. The village schools of the Wesleyan Mission were two in number, with an attendance of 41 at the beginning of the year, but one of them was temporarily closed, and though it has been since re-opened, there remained but one, with an attendance of 21 at the end of the year. These schools are generally as effective as such schools can be expected to be.

	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils.
Wesleyan Mission Village School, near Negapatam	1	21

47. The village schools in the Salem District were 26 in number, with an attendance of 511 at the close of the year. There is little to be said on the subject of these schools, as the village school system has not been in operation in the District more than five months. But I consider it very creditable to the Inspecting Schoolmaster, that within that short period, and with all the difficulties with which the initiation of the new system is attended, have succeeded in effecting so much. I should mention that he received very valuable assistance in his efforts from the Collector of the District.

	No. of Schools.	No of Pupils.
Schools under village system in the Salem District	26	511

48. The village schools in the North Arcot District were 79 in number, with an attendance of 1,917 at the close of the year, against 49 with an attendance of 967 at the beginning. The same remarks, as in the case of the schools in the Salem District, apply to those in the Guriattum Range, to which the operation of the village system has been but recently extended. Eighteen new schools, with an attendance of 524, have been opened in this Range, including the Taluqs of Guriattum and Vellore, since October last.

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Schools under the village system in North Arcot Wallajah Range ...	61	1,393
Guriattum do. ..	18	524
Total...	79	1,917

49. In the Wallajah Range there were 49 of these schools at the beginning of the year; of these, seven have been closed, and nineteen new schools have been opened, whereby the number of schools has been increased by twelve and the attendance by 950 within the year. As regards standard, the Deputy Inspector reports that there were fifteen of the second standard and four of the third standard at the close of the year. This he considers to be somewhat lower than at the beginning, which he attributes to the retirement of the more advanced pupils, some of whom have gone to read in the higher schools of the District. He further reports: "The results of my late examination were very satisfactory, and the attendance was found to be very regular.

The examinations held by me were somewhat severe, and very great care was taken in passing the students, and recommending the Masters for Grants ; and I have no doubt that these schools will soon progress, and such as have been classed as first standard schools, will become second standard schools at the next halfy-early inspection." Tamil is the prevailing vernacular in these schools ; Telugu being taught in only seventeen of the whole number, with 381 pupils. In carrying out the system of improvement in these schools, the Deputy Inspector reports : " Great stress has been laid on the observance in them of the system pursued in the Government schools, as regards teaching, the keeping of attendance registers, time-tables, and the use of printed books and slates, &c." ; and he notices the confidence which these schools have now gained. " Villagers," he reports, " in distant parts of the Taluq express a great desire for education, and are very forward in making applications to the officers of the Department to start new schools in their villages, or to bring into order the old Pial school, which have been in existence for a long time." The only difficulty which has now to be met appears to be their backwardness to pay for the education which they desire to obtain. The Inspecting Schoolmasters employ much of their time in instructing the village teachers in their several duties, and I consider that much of the success which has attended the working of the village school system in this Division is due to their continued and well directed exertions.

50. The Roman Catholic Orphanages, at Bangalore gave instructions to 33 Military orphans, 22 boys and 11 girls, during the past year. I inspected both these institutions in the beginning of November last, and the results of my examination of the pupils were satisfactory ; the instruction imparted in these institutions is sound in character, and the pupils appear to be well cared for.

51. The following is a list of Native Regimental Schools which came under my inspection during the past year :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Total.
6th Regiment N. I. (Vellore)—						
Hindustani School	8	4	3	0	0	15
Telugu do.	5	6	6	6	0	23
Tamil do.	2	5	0	0	0	7
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	45

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Total.
27th Regiment N. I. (Bangalore)—						
Hindustani School	5	6	6	31	0	48
Telugu do.	4	3	4	14	0	25
Tamil do.	7	6	3	12	0	28
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	101
39th Regiment N. I. (Bangalore)—						
Hindustani School	3	4	5	9	4	25
Tamil do.	2	8	6	16	19	51
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Sappers and Miners (Bangalore)—						
Elementary School	8	8	10	14	24	64
Survey do.	4	8	9	0	0	21
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	85
9th Regiment N. I. (Trichinopoly)—						
English School	7	7	11	7	6	38
Hindustani do.	4	6	8	0	0	18
Tamil do.	3	5	5	0	0	13
Telugu do.	4	4	5	2	0	15
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	84
26th Regiment N. I. (Trichinopoly)—						
Hindustani School	5	1	7	7	10	30
Tamil	5	6	8	10	22	51
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	81

52. From the 6th Regiment, which was stationed at Vellore, a large detachment was stationed at the Mount, by which the attendance at the schools at Vellore is much reduced. The regiment, moreover, was under orders to move at the time of my visit to the station. The highest classes of the Hindustani and Telugu Schools read with facility, and wrote from dictation correctly. In the Hindustani School, the highest class worked through the Simple and Compound Rules readily and correctly. In the Telugu School, some of the boys worked up to Compound Multiplication. The Tamil School, in which there was only seven boys, did not do so well.

53. The schools of the 27th " Regiment were well conducted. The highest classes in the Hindustani and Telugu Schools read and wrote with facility, and correctly, and, worked through the Simple and Compound Rules. In the Tamil School the first class read with facility, and wrote, but not very correctly, from dictation, and worked in Arithmetic to simple Short Division.

54. The schools of the 39th Regiment are fairly managed. The highest class of Hindustani School read with facility, and two out of three wrote correctly from dictation. In Arithmetic they worked up to Simple Multiplication. The Master of the Tamil School appeared to be an efficient teacher, but the school was too much subdivided. The highest class read well, and wrote correctly from dictation, and they had learned the greater part of the Nithineir Vela Kam, and a little Geography, and in Arithmetic they worked through the Simple and Compound Rules.

55. The Sappers and Miners differ in many respects from other Native Regiments, and only one Vernacular, Tamil, is used in the schools. The elementary school is under the management of a European non-commissioned officer, and is generally well managed. English is taught generally in the school; more time and attention is given to Arithmetic in this than in other Regimental Schools; and the pupils of the senior classes are also trained in various artificers' work in the Regimental Workshops. The Survey School appeared to have greatly fallen back since my previous inspection.

56. The schools of the 9th and 26th Regiments at Trichinopoly were generally well conducted. The highest classes in the schools of these regiments generally read with facility, and wrote neatly, and with tolerable correctness, from dictation, and worked up to various standards in Arithmetic within the four Simple and Compound Rules. The Hindustani School of the 26th Regiment did especially well.

57. The following Table gives particulars regarding the Minor Wards of Government in the Division:—

Name of Ward.	Name of Estate.	School to which attached.	Age.	No. of working days he has been on the School Rolls.	No. of days in Attendance.	No. of days Absent.
Rengakistna Muthuvira Puchia Naik.	Marungapury ...	Combaconum Town School.	19	221	143	78
Gopalasamy ...	Alagapuram ...	Zillah School, Salem.	14	158	39	119
Chendrasekera Nayani Varu.	Bungarupolliem.	Zillah School, Chittur.	15½	218	162	56
Pudar Ramappa, Nayani Varu.	Do.	do.	11½	218	162	56

58. The Marengapury Minor is tolerably attentive to his studies, but he has not been able to rise out of the first class of the school. He is generally well conducted.

59. The Alagapurum Minor is idle and irregular ; he has not attended school at all since the 10th November, notwithstanding the efforts of the Collector and of the Headmaster to induce him to do so.

60. The Bungarupolliem Minors, two in number, are generally well conducted, and are making tolerable progress in their studies. They are placed in the 3rd and 2nd classes of the school respectively.

61. Returns of Endowments and Donations, and of Scholarships, have been forwarded to your Office.

APPENDIX A.

No. 5.

From the Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 27th May 1869, No. 314.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on the progress of education in the 5th Division, for the year ending 31st March 1869.

2. The number of schools under inspection in the division on 31st March 1868, was as follows :—

Government Schools	... ...	10
Private Schools, receiving aid	...	312
Do do., not receiving aid	...	24
Village do., receiving aid	...	121
Do do., not receiving aid	...	302
Army Schools	... ...	2
	Total ...	771

The corresponding numbers on the 31st March 1869, stood thus :—

Government Schools	....	10
Private Schools, receiving aid	...	356
Do. do., not receiving aid	...	6
Village do., receiving aid	...	168
Do. do., not receiving aid	...	341
Army Schools	... ...	2
	Total ...	883

3. Classified with reference to the standard of instruction, the schools, at the end of the past and preceding official years, were as follow :—

	1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.
Calicut Provincial School. Madura Zillah School. Palamcottah Native English School Tinnevelly Hindoo Anglo-Vernacular School. Coimbatore High School. } Schools of the Higher Class.	5	1,291	5	1,357
Schools of the middle class	77	3,461	97	4,760
Do. of the lower class	685	15,623	777	18,283
Female Schools	1	42	1	48
Normal Schools	3	469	3	433
	771	20,886	883	24,881

4. I inspected this school in July last, when the F.A. Class contained ten students, and the Matriculation Class twenty students. Of these, one passed at the F.A. Examination, and five at the Matriculation Examination.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF THE HIGHER CLASS.
Calicut Provincial School.
5 Classes.
12 Masters.
294 Pupils.

5. The 5th class had this year two divisions, aggregating forty-five pupils. My examination was confined to English, Mathematics, and History, and in these subjects, the lads in Division A. did well, and those in Division B. very fairly. As noted last year, English pronunciation was generally rather bad in the upper classes.

6. It seems unnecessary to particularise the answering of the other classes. It will be sufficient to say that they were in general doing well. The school has suffered much from continual change of its upper Masters, and from the posts of the Head and Second Masters having been sometimes vacant for a considerable period. In March last V. Sundararamiah, the first M.A. of the Madras University, was appointed Acting Head Master. When at Calicut I noted that the time of several of the Masters in the school was not fully occupied, and recommended to you that, if each Master was made to take his class in vernacular as well as other subjects, the teaching strength of the school would be economized.

7. Since my last inspection, Mr. Phillips, who had for some time been the Acting Head Master of this school, was confirmed in his appointment. I examined the school in January, when I found that, in consequence of my visit being later than usual, most of the 6th class had left. All the students of that class, sixteen in number, had gone in for the Matriculation Examination, and five of them had been successful.

Madura Zillah School.
5 Classes.
9 Masters.
300 Pupils.

8. The 5th class I examined in English and Mathematics. They did fairly in English and Arithmetic, but not very satisfactorily in Algebra and Geometry. In the three divisions of the 4th class pronunciation was defective; otherwise, the boys acquitted themselves well in general. The lower classes were making satisfactory progress.

9. These schools were inspected in June and July 1868, and were all of them doing well. In all, except Cheyur, a 4th class was in existence. At Darapuram the new school-house had been erected and occupied: it is a neat and suitable building. The Udamalapetta School has suffered a good deal from the long absence of the Head Master.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.
Taluq Schools, Coimbatore.

Name of Schools.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Pollachy	4	3	92
Udamalapetta	4	3	65
Darapuram	4	3	60
Sathiamangalum ...	4	4	55
Erode	4	4	83
Cheyur	3	2	51

10. The Dindigul School had again established a 4th class, the boys of which did well generally; but in English the average was very low, chiefly owing to the almost entire failure of two boys. At the Pereakulam School the classes answered in a very creditable manner. There has been some delay about finishing the school-house, but I hope it will be completed soon.

Taluq Schools, Madura.

Name of Schools.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Dindigul	4	4	87
Pereakulam	4	4	82

11. Since my last inspection, the first named of these schools has formed an F.A. Class, and passed, at the late Examination, two out of three for F.A., and ten out of fourteen for Matriculation. It has earned and assumed the name of the "Coimbatore High School," The 6th and 5th being University classes; the 4th class was the highest I examined. It was not in a very satisfactory state: some portions of the work were unduly small, and English Prose and English Poetry were both very bad. The 3rd and 2nd classes were doing fairly. The 1st class contained 100 boys in three divisions. The standard was somewhat above the average, but rote-work appeared to be too much in vogue. In general, it appeared that the Head Master's attention had been too exclusively devoted to the classes preparing for the University examinations; and, though his success in these examinations is very creditable, yet it would be quite possible to maintain a stricter supervision over the Assistant Masters, in addition to preparing the students more immediately under his own tuition. The new hall, mentioned in my last Report, was standing still for want of the Government grant. This was a great pity, as the accommodation it would have afforded was much required.

Private Schools of the Higher Class.

Name of Schools.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Coimbatore High School	6	11	387
Palamcottah Native English School ...	7	9	215
Tinnevelly Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.	8	9	201

12. The Palamcottah, Native English School was examined in March last. It sent up nine students for the Matriculation Examination, but did not succeed with any of them. I had again to notice a defect similar to that observed at the Coimbatore High School, viz., that the Arithmetic brought up was, in some cases, too short, and some of the teachers appeared to have evaded the more difficult parts of the subject. The present Matriculation Class not being examined, the 6th was the highest to be reported on. This class did not do very well, and the 5th class also answered but poorly in English. The other classes, as far as examined, were doing pretty fairly on the whole.

13. The Tinnevelly Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School was examined in February last. The school had sent in six candidates for the Matriculation Examination, and passed five of them. At the time of inspection the 6th

class contained twelve lads. The 5th and 4th classes answered rather poorly in English, but generally well or fairly in other subjects. The school-managers have erected a substantial wall on two sides of the school-house: this is a great improvement.

14. The first four of these schools are Rate Schools under the Madras Education Act, and the first three are of the Anglo-Vernacular class. The Palladam School was doing pretty fairly: the other two, which have not attained so high a standard, were doing well on the whole. In all three schools better accommodation in the way of buildings was needed. At the Carúr Wesleyan Mission School, I observed that, although the school had much to do before it could be pronounced to be in a really satisfactory state, yet that a very considerable improvement on the former year was manifest, and that the school had made decided progress. At Carúr an Anglo-Vernacular School had sprung up on the ruins, as it were, of the Rate School. Its standard is about that of the 3rd class of a Taluq School. The Karamaday School had declined considerably in numbers, and I understood that many boys had gone to a Pial School opened in the village. At Veerapaudy I reported to you that the Manager had taken no steps to provide better accommodation for the school, as directed in the orders you sent him. The grant has in consequence been withdrawn. The Vangal School was doing fairly. The cess-collections had not been refunded to the villagers, as directed in Government Order, No. 40, of February 1868. The Mission School at Ootacamund exhibited an improvement upon last year, but has much to contend with in the fluctuating attendance of the children. The Kongarapalayam and Perundalayur Schools are of the standard of the 2nd class of a Taluq School, and were doing fairly when examined by the Deputy-Inspector of Schools. The school at Avenashy is a new school of the above standard. It is rather deficient in school-furniture. The London Mission has opened two Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Coimbatore District during the year—one at Coimbatore, and the other at Metupalayam: the former is

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Coimbatore.

Name of Schools.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Palladam Rate School.	2	2	29
Sooloor do. ...	2	1	18
Kangayam do. ...	3	2	37
Komittee Street do. ...	1	1	12
Carúr Wesleyan Mission A.-V. School ...	4	3	48
Carúr A.-V. School ...	3	3	58
Karamaday A.-V. S. ...	2	1	22
Veerapaudy A.-V. S....		Closed.	
Vangal A.-V. School ...	3	1	19
Ootacamund Mission A.-V. School... ...	4	2	28
Kongarapalayam A.-V. School	2	1	18
Perundalayur A.-V.S...	2	1	22
Avenashy A.-V. School	2	1	18
Coimbatore London Mission A.-V. School	3	3	71
Metapalayam London Mission A.-V. School	3	1	27
Karukampalayam A.-V. School		Closed.	
Kodumudy A.-V. S. ...	2	1	19
Kodivoly A.-V. School	3	1	22

of the standard of the 3rd class of a Taluq School, and the Head Master is matriculated. The Deputy-Inspector found it doing fairly on the whole. The Metapalayam School is of a rather lower standard, and the Deputy-Inspector was not able to report on it favourably. Other accommodation was urgently required, the building in which the school was held being quite unsuitable and very dirty. The school at Karukampalayam has been closed during the year. The last nine schools on the list in the margin have received aid on the payment-for-results' system as under. The first two of these I examined myself. The best criterion of their condition is to be found in the annexed statement of the sums they cleared.

Name of Schools.	Amount of Grant. RS.	A.	P.
Sakkravarapettai, Coimbatore	169	0	0
Shepherd Street do. ...	119	4	0
Veerasawmy Mudelly's Street, Coimbatore.	19	8	0
Agraharaputhur................	62	4	0
Perundorai	52	12	0
Bawany	104	4	0
Bawany	168	0	0
Andalkoil........................	93	8	0
Nerur	74	8	0

15. I examined the Ramnad Anglo-Vernacular School in February last. There was an increase of forty-two boys since my last inspection, and the school-house had been enlarged by the addition of some sheds of a temporary character. English was poor throughout the school. In other subjects the boys did well or fairly. Almost the same remarks may be made on the answering in the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School. The Palany School was doing satisfactorily as regarded lessons, but the number on the rolls had a good deal fallen off. At Paramagudy I found the school making satisfactory progress and the patronage of the District Moonsiff, Kanagasabai Mudeliar, who exerts himself greatly in the cause of education in this place. Of the Nelacotta School the Deputy-Inspector reports that the boys did fairly or well in the different subjects in which they were examined, but that "although the Zemindar takes much interest in the school, yet the attendance is small." At Tirumungalum no steps had been taken to erect the school-building, which has long been talked about; and the school has latterly declined much for want of a competent staff of teachers. The Sholavandam School had, the Deputy-Inspector reports, improved much, and, when inspected lately, the highest class contained sixteen boys. A Sanskrit class had been organized in connection with the school; this

Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Madura.

Name of Schools.	No of Classes.	No. of Masters	No. of Pupils.
Ramnad A.-V. S...	6	7	172
Madura do. ...	4	8	258
Palany do. ...	3	1	24
Paramagudy do. ...	2	3	63
Nelacotta do. ...	2	1	20
Tirumungalum do. ...	4	2	45
Sholavandam do. ...	3	3	44
Melur do. ...	3	1	28
Shevoganga do. ...	4	4	74
Madura Christian do...	5	4	84
Chinnamanur do. ...	2	2	32
Kodimungalam do. ...	...	1	...
Pamben do. ...	3	1	16
Vattalagunda do. ...	Grant withdrawn.		
Kannivady do. ...	Closed		
Tiruppathur do. ...	Closed		

the Deputy-Inspector regarded it as a mistake, and I must say that I concur with him. A school-house is much required here; the school being now carried on in a Chuttrum which the Collector has desired should be vacated. The Melur School is in a languishing condition, and the results of the Deputy-Inspector's examination were unsatisfactory. The Shevaganga School was doing fairly, but the Deputy-Inspector reported that a more efficient Second Master was required. The Madura Christian School and the school at Chinnamanur have had grants sanctioned during the year, but do not appear to have actually drawn any sums: the latter has not been visited by the inspecting officers. Of the former, the Deputy-Inspector reports that he found its condition rather unsatisfactory, and that it needed a thorough re-organization; the school-building was also unsuitable. The school at Kodimungalam is of a low standard, but the Deputy-Inspector considered it promising, as the inhabitants of the place take much interest in it. The Gospel Society's School at Pambon, the Deputy-Inspector pronounced in an unsatisfactory condition, and recommended a withdrawal of the grant. The grant sanctioned at Vattalagunda has been withdrawn by you during the official year, on account of unsatisfactory management. The schools at the last two places have been closed during the year.

16. Owing to my having this year had to include the schools of both Madura and Tinnevelly in one tour, my inspection was limited to the principal schools in each district; and, with the exception of the Tinnevelly Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School and the Palamcottah Native English School (reported on above to), I visited only the three schools which stand at the head of the institutions in the margin. At the Subscription School, I found an attempt was being made to educate two lads up to the Matriculation standard. This I discouraged, as it was desirable, on all grounds, that the boys should go elsewhere to prosecute their studies. I had only time to examine the school cursorily, but I found that English was rather

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, TINNEVELLY.

Name of Schools.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Tuticorin Subn. School	5	6	175
Do. Mission, A.-V.S...	5	3	67
Sathur do. ...	4	2	34
Strivilliputhur do. ...	5	4	75
Alvartinnevelly do. ...	4	3	45
Tinnevelly, C.M do. ...	6	2	280
Kulesagarapatnam do...	4	3	54
Teutirupathy do. ...	4	2	26
Velathikulam do. ...	4	1	14
Puthiamputhur do. ...	4	1	33
Strivigundam do. ...	4	2	45
Teruvai do. ...	4	1	69
Elevelangal do. ...	4	1	19
Nanganory do. ...	3	2	30
Ottapadaram do. ...	4	1	16
Sankaranainarcoil A.-V.S...	2	1	29
Ambasamudram do ...	4	3	74
Shermadevy do. ...	4	2	67
Radapuram do. ...	5	3	76
Valliar do. ...	4	1	15
Ariyanapuram do. ...	4	1	43
Veeravanullur do. ...	3	3	56
Thachanullur do. ...	3	1	39
Papankulam do. ...	3	1	21
Christianpetta do. ...	3	2	30
Parivillicotta do. ...	Closed.		
Ilanji do. ...			
Mudivithanadal do. ...	5	2	30

poor. School accommodation was very deficient, and you have since desired the Managers to rent a more commodious building. This, however, it is not easy to do; and I see no remedy but the erection of a new school-house, which ought to be within the means of so flourishing a community as that at Tuticorin. The Reverend Mr. Kearns had put the Mission School under the "payment-for-results" system. As the other schools in the town are not placed under that system, this school had considerable difficulties to contend with in the matter of securing a regular attendance. The boys, who were presented, did not answer very well, but nevertheless the Manager succeeded in realizing the sum of Rupees 127-8-0, which is about what he would have drawn on the salary-grant system. The Sathur School was doing fairly in the subjects in which I examined the boys. The Strivilliputhur School, owing to the secluded position of the place, has not been visited during the year. As it is not really of a higher standard than the Ramnad School or the Tuticorin Subscription School, I have thought it desirable to include it in the list of schools subject to the Deputy-Inspectors' supervision. Of the remaining schools, the first two are about the standard of a good Taluq School. The Deputy-Inspector reports of the first that it maintains the position which it has held for some years as a flourishing school; and of the second that it appeared to have made very creditable progress under its new Head Master. The schools at Kulesagarapatnam, Tentirupathy, and Velathikulam are not reported on as making satisfactory progress: on the other hand, the Deputy-Inspector considers that the schools at Puthiamputhur, Strivigundam, and Teruvai are promising schools. At Elevelangal a new building was required, the school being held in a narrow dark room. At Nanganery a fund of Rupees 800 is in hand. The Deputy-Inspector remarks that the school would do better in a different part of the town. At Ottapadaram the school is still held in a mantapam. The Deputy-Inspector, however, considered that the inhabitants of the place appeared in earnest in maintaining their school. The school at Sankaranainarcoil has been but recently opened, and the Deputy-Inspector thinks it will do well. This place lies much out of the way, and a school here was much required. In my tour last year I visited the town to see what could be done in the way of establishing a school. The schools at Ambasamudram, Shermadevy, Radapuram, and Valliar are of a good standard. On the first of these the Deputy-Inspector reports that the new building has been occupied, and that the school has an endowment fund of Rupees 1,000. At Shermadevy there is a similar *sustentation* fund. This school is near the residence of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Pennington, whose exertions in the diffusion of education in the sub-division the department has gratefully to acknowledge, and owes its existence and prosperity to his patronage and personal supervision. To encourage regularity of attendance, Mr. Pennington gives a reward of Rupees 10 to every student who attends regularly throughout

the year. The S. P. G. School at Radapuram is in a flourishing condition, and the Manager has just erected a new school-house. The Valliar School appears to have declined in consequence of the Manager, an Officer in the Department of Public Works, having been transferred from the place. The next five schools in the margin have been established within the year. The schools at Ariyanapuram and Veeravanullur, the Deputy-Inspector considers promising, though the former school requires better accommodation. The school at Thachanullur is intended as a feeder to the Tinnevelly Hindoo Anglo-Vernacular School, near which it is situated. A school-house is much required, but no fund has as yet been raised for one. At Papankulam a school of a lower standard than the preceding has been opened. The Deputy-Inspector reports that, as the people are particularly desirous of educating their children, there is reason to suppose that the school will last long, and do well. The village of Christianpetta lies near Strivilliputhur in the north-west corner of the district. Circumstances have prevented its being examined during the year. The school at Parivillicotta was closed in August last. The school at Ilanji was established for the children of the people employed in the Coffee Estates near Courtallam, but seems to have been closed lately.

17. For the reasons given in paragraph 16, I inspected only one set of these schools—the schools at Puthiamputhur, which the energetic Manager, the Reverend Mr. Kearns, had put under the system of payment-for-results. The Boarding Schools of this Mission District are the first Boarding Schools in Tinnevelly that have ventured upon the new system; and the examination proved how well adapted is the plan to such schools; how admirably it succeeds in inducing the teachers to exert themselves; and also how remunerative it is when the Masters understand their work, and give themselves to it. Although I felt obliged to reject for the higher standard some really very fair needle-work in the Girls' School, yet, at the close of the examination, it was found that the schools had cleared the sum of Rupees 378-6-10, which is between two and three times as much as they would have drawn under

Mission Boarding Schools.

Name of Schools.		No. of Classes.	No. of Masters	No. of Pupils.
Puthiampu-thur ...	B. B. S.	5	2	29
	G. B. S.	4	1	33
Nullúr ...	B. B. S.	3	2	31
	G. B. S.	3	1	29
Surandai ...	B. B. S.	3	2	19
	G. B. S.	3	2	21
Pannivelai ...	B. B. S.	4	2	22
	G. B. S.	5	2	34
Mengnana-puram ...	B. B. S.	4	4	49
	G. B. S.	4	5	64
Saviseshapu-ram ...	B. B. S.	2	2	32
	G. B. S.	3	4	34
Sachiapuram	B. B. S.	3	2	34
	G. B. S.	3	3	34
Edeyangudy.	B. B. S.	4	3	32
	G. B. S.	5	3	55
Nazareth ...	B. B. S.	5	3	24
	G. B. S.	6	5	30
Dohnavur ...	B. B. S.	2	1	16
	G. B. S.	3	2	14

the salary-grant system. Perhaps it would hardly be too much to say that the exertions of the Masters had been proportionately in excess of what they would have been under the salary-grant system. The other schools in the annexed list have all been visited by the Deputy-Inspector, except those at Mengnanapuram, where the children happened to be on leave at the time of the Deputy-Inspector's visit. The Deputy-Inspector reports that these Boarding Schools generally do well, and boys and girls not unfrequently pass the lowest grade of the Teachers' Certificate Examination direct from these schools. The Dohnavur Schools do not seem to have shown very satisfactory progress this year.

18. Both branches of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum were examined as usual in June last. In the Male Branch I found that a creditable advance had been made by the boys in their studies. In Tamil, however, there was but little improvement, and it was evident that the Munshi was quite unfit for his work.

Other Schools.

Name of Schools.		No. of Classes.	No. of Masters	No. of Pupils.
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum...	Male ...	7	3	121
	Female.	4	2	59
St. Stephen's School ...		4	1	33
Coimbatore Day-School		5	2	22

19. The Industrial Department was being carried on as usual, except that the Carpentering Class had been broken up in consequence of the Instructor having left. A Telegraph Class had been added since my last inspection. The other classes were for Tailoring, Shoe-making—a very useful branch to those who may hereafter enter the Army—and Gardening.

20. The Female Branch was at Lovedale, and contained about the same number of girls as last year, viz., sixty-one. The highest class did fairly on the whole, but the other classes did not answer well. In the 2nd class the failure of the children seemed to be accounted for by change of teachers. The portions of Arithmetic brought up for examination were, in some cases, very small. It seemed that the work of instruction had devolved principally upon the Second Mistress, and she, I considered, had done well under the circumstances in which she had been placed. The former Head Mistress, Miss Camp, had been succeeded by Miss Blake, who had not, at the time of my inspection, regularly taken charge of the teaching of the school. I reported to you that it appeared to me that arrangements should be made to allow of the Head Mistress occupying the same position in the Female Branch that the Head Master does in the Male Branch. As regarded industrial arrangements, the girls were doing all the house-work and making and mending their own clothes.

21. St. Stephen's School is a kind of middle school, and was doing pretty fairly under Mr. Bower. At Coimbatore I found that the children of the day-school, under Mr. Stanes' patronage, were on leave. The Deputy-

Inspector subsequently sent me a report on the school, from which it appeared that it was generally in a tolerably satisfactory state.

22. *Village Schools, Coimbatore.*—For the organization and improvement of these schools, we have a staff of four Inspecting Schoolmasters. The schools are now brought under the system of payment-for-results, the former mode of affording them assistance having been put an end to. In the course of my last tour I examined ten of these schools, and passed them for grants varying from Rupees eight and Annas eight to Rupees seventy-three. The number of Village Schools under inspection on the old system of payment, known as the "Coimbatore Village Schools system," was on 31st March 1868 as follows :—

Schools receiving aid	...	... 99	
Do. not receiving aid	...	... 259	
			358

The corresponding numbers on 31st March 1869, on the new system of payment by results, stood thus :—

Schools receiving aid	...	... 131	
Do. not receiving aid	...	... 224	
			355

From this it appears that, whilst the number of schools under inspection remains the same, there is a considerable increase in the number of schools which have become entitled to grant. The amount of grant issued on the Results System during the past year was Rupees 4,273-2-0, against Rupees 692-0-0 in the previous year under the former system. Under this head, it may be proper to mention a few Vernacular Schools receiving aid on the salary-grant system and as Rate Schools. The first of these schools was abolished in November last. The second and third are new schools. Of the Rate Schools, that at Chokkampalayam was done away with in August last, it having become evident either that the people never desired a school, or that they had become tired of one. The Komittee Street School in Coimbatore was still in operation.

Salary Grant.	
Elevandy Vadugapaliam	...Ver. S., Closed.
Coimbatore London Mission	...Ver. School.
Kattuthirumalnaikenpalayam	... do.
Pereagraharam	... do.
Tiruppoor	... do.
Rate Schools.	
Chokkampalayam... ...	...Ver. S., Closed
Coimbatore Komittee Street	...Ver. School.

23. *Village Schools, Madura.*—During the past year three Inspecting Schoolmasters have been sanctioned for this district, in addition to one employed before. One of the appointments is still vacant, but I hope to fill it up in a short time. When at Madura I examined four of the Village Schools there, and was able to pass them for grants of from Rupees fourteen to Rupees forty-four. The number of schools under inspection for the year ending 31st March 1868, was as under :—

Schools receiving aid	...	... 22	
Do. not receiving aid	...	... 43	
			65

The corresponding numbers at the close of the past official year, were :—

Schools receiving aid 34
Do. not receiving aid 117
—— 151

The amount drawn this year was Rupees 491 against Rupees 164 in the preceding year.

24. *Mission Village Schools, Madura.*—There are but three of these schools supported by the Gospel Society, and the Deputy-Inspector reports on them that they are worse than any average unimproved indigenous schools; the teachers being all inefficient, and the discipline bad.

25. *Mission Village Schools, Tinnevelly.*—Of these schools the Deputy-Inspector reports that they are annually increasing in number; that almost all of them are supplied with sufficient Maps and Black-boards; and that the standard in many of them is considerably higher than it was some years ago. The school calling itself the Paykulam Vernacular Grammar School may be mentioned here, though unconnected with any Mission. It is, the Deputy-Inspector says, nothing but a Village School which teaches some higher Tamil Classics than are ordinarily read in Village Schools.

26. *Female Schools.*—Under this head I have but one school to report on—the Madura Hindu Female School. The managers have, I think, wisely placed this school under the Results' System, and I passed it, when in Madura, for Rupees 65-12-7. The principal difficulty felt is that of obtaining really qualified teachers.

27. I examined the Sawyerpuram Seminary in March last, when I found a Matriculation Class of eight students, of whom six had gone up for the last Examination. All, however, failed. The class did not appear to be very well up in English. The other classes answered generally well or fairly. The Practising School I did not examine at any length, directing my attention rather to the manner in which the teaching had been carried on and supervised, than to the answering of the children. On the whole I was satisfied with its condition, but advised the dropping of Native Arithmetic, on the ground that nothing should be allowed in a Practising School which should in any way be at variance with the principles professed in the Normal School.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Number of Classes.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Sawyerpuram	5	6	74
Palamcottah.........	5	9	57
Dindigul...	3	3	34

28. The Normal School of the Palamcottah Training Institution was examined in my late tour in Tinnevelly. English, which is taught to some

extent in the Institution, but not throughout, was not very good, but the results in the Vernacular were satisfactory. I was again compelled to animadvert upon the state of the Practising School. Though it was certainly in a better condition than last year, yet it was not at all what one would expect from the Practising School of a Training Institution. It was neither more nor less than a very ordinary Anglo-Vernacular School of a low standard, and the pupils failed just where the pupils of such a school would fail. In the Model School I examined a class in Tamil Grammar, to see of what nature the teaching had been, and I found that, although the answering was not very good, still the Teacher had been proceeding in his instruction in a satisfactory manner. Government have here sanctioned fifty scholarships on Rupees 2-4-6 each.

29. The Dindigul Training Institution contained thirty-seven students in the Normal School, and a Practising School of about forty children. The new hall and dormitory had been finished and occupied since my last inspection. The Practising School had also been repaired. The Normal students in general answered well; but it must be remembered that the standard of the Institution is very low, and the eight boys in the Preparatory Class would hardly have been in the 2nd class of a Taluq School. Twenty-five scholarships on Rupees 2-0-0 each have here received the sanction of Government.

30. *Army Schools.*—The only Army Schools in this division are those of the 22nd Native Infantry at Palamcottah which has one Hindustani and one Telugu School. The schools seemed to be in pretty fair order as far as I could judge, allowance also being made for the very small amount sanctioned for the whole establishment; but as neither the Deputy-Inspector nor myself are acquainted with either of the languages in which the work of these schools is carried on, I was obliged to guide myself very much by the opinion of the Regimental Munshi.

31. The Andiputty Minor had made some little progress during the year; having regained the class in the Coimbatore High School from which he had been degraded. He answered generally pretty well in what he had learnt, but his position in the school was still very low for his age and size. The Somathur Minor was being educated at home under a private Tutor, but I was not able to report that he had, in my opinion, made fair progress in his studies. The examination of

MINOR WARDS.

Name.	Age.	Estate.	Zillah.
Balkristna Lunda Bommia Naiken ...	15	Andiputty ...	Coimbatore
Colundasamy	10	Somathur ...	do.
Monagurusamy	14	Neikaraputty	Madura.
Kumuraraja Pandia...	9	Bodinaickanur ...	do.
Visiyachi Ramacoundon ...	15	Serupalai.	do.
Ramasamy	10	Serupalai.	do.
Themattupuli Nallacutti Sivasubramani Tever ...	9	Singamputty	Tinnevelly
Subramania Pandiasockathalavar ...	10	Maniachy.	do.
VellayapandiaTalavar	8	Maniachy.	do.
Subramania Talvar...	7	Maniachy.	do.

the Neikaraputty Minor showed advance in some subjects, but retrogression in others. A private Tutor had lately been appointed for this minor by the Sub-Collector, and, as I reported that he appeared to be well qualified for his duties, the Court of Wards has ordered that the minor shall remain for the present under his tuition. The Bodinaickanur minor had made pretty fair progress under his private Tutor, and I recommended that he should be permitted to continue his studies at home at present. The Uddappanaikanur Minor was directed to attend me for examination at Madura, but omitted to do so, and he has consequently not been examined. Two brothers are under the Court of Wards as minors of the Serupalai Estate. They are both in the lowest class of the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School, not being yet qualified for admission into the Zillah School. The elder one is rather backward for his age. The minor of Singamputty was being educated at home under a private Tutor appointed by the Collector. He appeared to have been badly taught, but it seemed also that there was a disposition to throw as much blame as possible upon the Tutor, whom, for some reason, the relatives did not like. Three minors were directed to appear in connection with the Maniachy Estate, but the youngest of them, who is, it seems, at variance with the other two, did not appear. The other two minors were under the instruction of an East Indian employed by their uncle, but who was not a regular Tutor. The elder of the two knew hardly anything; his brother is the more intelligent of the two. I advised that a Tutor should be appointed.

APPENDIX A.

No. 6.

From L. GARTHWAITE, Esq., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malabar and Canara, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., C.S.I., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, dated *Calicut*, 14th May 1869, No. 420.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward my General Report for the year 1868-69.

2. The number of schools under inspection on the 31st March 1869 was as follows :—

(I.)	Government Schools	10*
(II.)	Private Schools receiving aid	60
(III.)	Do. do. that have not received aid ...	10
(IV.)	Village Schools receiving aid	98
(V.)	Do. do. that have not yet received aid.	76
	Total...	254

3. According to the standard of instruction the schools stood at the end of the year as follows :—

		Number of Schools and Pupils on the 31st March 1869.		Increase since 31st March 1868	
		No. of Schools	No. of Pupils.	In Schools.	In Attendance.
I. Schools above the 2nd Class.	Schools of the College standard, *i.e.*, educating beyond the Matriculation Examination. ...	1	361	......	....
	Schools of the 1st class, *i.e.*, educating up to the Matriculation examination only.	2	587	1	300
	Normal School (also educating up to the Matriculation examination) ...	1	252	......	....
II.	Schools of the 2nd class, (*i.e.*, educating up to the Taluq School standard, giving a good education in English as well as in the Vernacular, but not up to the Matriculation standard) ...	55	3,671	14	923
III.	Schools of the 3rd standard, (*i.e.*, giving Vernacular education only) ...	182	6,596	132	5,091
	Female Schools ...	13	717	5	311
	Total...	254	12,184	154	6,625

* I have this year, in this table and the one following, reckoned the Cannanore Normal School and Practising and Primary Schools as *one* and not *three*, as I observe that this is the mode adopted in your printed Reports. This makes the number of Government Schools in the Sub-divison appear as ten instead of twelve. I have proceeded similarly in the case of the College Branch and Provincial School at Mangalore.

4. In the above table I have shown the increase on the previous year. The increase in the number of schools is given as 154, but if the figures be added up they make only 152. The cause of this discrepancy is that, as I have already explained, the Cannanore Normal School, Practising School, and Primary School were last year reckoned as three schools, making the total that year stand as 102, whereas it should, reckoning the three as one as I have now done, have been only 100. The actual number of additional schools brought under inspection this year is 154. Of these, fourteen, it will be observed, are 2nd Class Boys' Schools,* and four are Second Class Female Schools. All these are Mission or Rate Schools. The remaining 136 are nearly all Village Schools, the very few exceptions being Mission Schools.

5. The following table, which usually appears here in my Annual Reports, shows the rapidly increasing ratio in which Education in Malabar and Canara is progressing :—

Statement showing the progress of Education for the past four years 1865-66 *to* 1868-69.

MALABAR AND CANARA.	Number of Boys' Schools of the Higher Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Boys' Schools of the Middle Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Boys' Schools of the Lower Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Female Schools of the Middle Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Female Schools of the Lower Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Special Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Increase from previous years.
YEARS.															
For 1868-69...	3	1166	55	3671	182	6596	8	588	5	129	1	34	254	12184	6625
For 1867-68...	3	874	41	2748	50	1505	4	265	4	141	1	26	102	5559	2893
For 1866-67...	2	647	22	1843	3	115	1	34	...	...	1	27	29	2666	913
For 1865-66...	...	...	20	1564	1	102	1	34	2	35	1	18	25	1753	432

6. With reference to the number of pupils, it will be observed that the total INCREASE (6,625) this year is greater than the total number (5,559) last year. And it is noteworthy, as evidence of the rate at which education is progressing, that the increase (6,625) this year in Malabar and Canara alone is greater than the increase (6,062) *in the whole Madras Presidency* during the year 1866-67.† And though the greater proportion (5,091) of this is in schools of the lower grade, yet there is a fair proportion in schools of the higher grades, the total increase in attendance in schools (both male and female) above the lower grade being 1,538, or nearly half of the increase

* Besides the above there are several new Rate Schools that have received the sanction of Government, but have not yet been opened, and there are also several new Mission Schools to be opened.

† The latest year for which the Report on Public Instruction has yet been published.

(3,681) in such schools *in the whole Presidency* shown in the last Report published (1866-67). The increase at Government Schools is only ninety-four. The considerable rise in the school fee at some schools, and the want of accommodation at others, checked increase of these schools.

7. And while the numerical results for the year are thus encouraging, I am of opinion that, on the whole, the character of the instruction is also improving. Two important schools, the Mangalore Provincial School and Brennen's School, have risen in standard ; the former having lately formed an F.A. Class, and the latter one for Matriculation; both have improved in efficiency, the former very decidedly. The important Rate School at Palghaut has been put on a better footing, and the instruction there is now, I think, pretty sound. The various Government Taluq and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and the numerous Anglo-Vernacular Rate Schools are now more frequently inspected, and the majority of them show signs of progress. Though the style of instruction in many points does not satisfy me, it is nearly as good as can be looked for from such teachers as we have. No radical change for the better can be obtained in the schools of the Sub-division, until a better class of men come forward to enter the Educational Department. Even greater difficulties exist in the way of improving the lower class schools ; but the Result Grant System appeals so powerfully to self-interest, that the advance in such schools has been very marked for the short time the system has been at work. Thus progress has been made in all directions, except that of the supply of teachers. The state of the Cannanore Normal School must, I fear, be regarded as the one decidedly unsatisfactory feature of the Sub-division. Measures are, however, now about to be taken to put this school on a better footing.*

8. *Working of the Grant-in-Aid System.*—It has been from the beginning my endeavour to work the Sub-division of Malabar and Canara as much as possible on the Grant-in-Aid System, and to keep the number of Government Schools as low as possible, and, in fact, in former years in several instances, I closed Government Schools, filling up their places by Rate Schools, which have always been more flourishing than the Government Schools were. And, looking at the progress which the Sub-division has made, the Grant-in-Aid System may be said to be working well. The pupils that attend the Mission and Rate Schools do not, it is true, for the most part receive quite as efficient instruction as they would in a thoroughly well organized Government School of the same grade, but then Government Schools are not always thoroughly well organized. And, again, the cost to Government of educating each boy is generally much less at these schools than it is at Government Schools, and education is diffused in a much greater number of places, and by a much greater number of schools than would ever

* In my Annual Reports for several years past I have been pointing out the need of such measures.

have been the case under purely official management. In other words, the inferiority in the quality of the article in only slight, while the quantity for the same money is very much greater. And is the case of the money spent on Village Schools, I question whether any amount of money spent on Government Schools would now, or for some years to come, have brought in the classes who form the most part of the attendance at these schools, while by the present system of Result grants, the Educational Department has at once worked a radical and most beneficial change in the system of instruction in all the indigenous schools brought under inspection, the number of which is only limited by the number of Inspecting School-masters at my disposal. So far the working of the Grant-in aid system is satisfactory, its unsatisfactory side is, that, strange as it may seem, it entails a very much larger amount of work and responsibility on the Inspecting Officers, especially in the case of Rate Schools; that expenditure cannot be readily checked; and that there is less assurance of permanence and stability than in the case of Government Schools. For some years to come, there will be needed in the management of the sub-division very great care, a conciliatory spirit, and a willingness to overlook small shortcomings, as well as to render assistance in various ways besides those that come within the spirit of strict official duty; without these, much of what has been accomplished in the last seven or eight years may be undone.

9. *Village Schools under the Result Grant Rules.*—*The new Result Grant Rules*, aided by the Inspecting Schoolmaster system, have been decidedly successful in inducing the Village Schoolmasters of the sub-division to place their schools under inspection. Operations have been mainly confined to five out of the nine taluqs of Malabar and two out of the five taluqs of Canara; and in Malabar, except in the two taluqs at the head of the list, the system has been in operation only six months, and no where has it been worked more than about a year.

	Name of Taluq.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Malabar.	1. Cherikal...........	23	1,222
	2. Kotayam	16	990
	3. Karumburanad	25	1,107
	4. Calicut	12	448
	5. Palghaut...........	20	945
	Total ...	96	4,712
	Others in Malabar......	2	58
Canara.	1. Mangalore	34	692
	2. Udapi	32	746
	3. Kasiragoda	9	134
	Total ...	75	1,572
	Others in Canara	1	22
	Total in the Sub-Division ...	174	6,364

For this short time the results may, I think, be considered very satisfactory, Altogether 174 Village Schools have been brought under inspection, of which seven have an attendance of nearly one hundred boys each; twenty-five of between sixty and eighty; thirty-four, between forty and sixty; and seventy

five between twenty and forty, while only thirty-three are below twenty. In this respect the Village Schools of the Sub-Division will be found to average a larger attendance than those in other parts of the Presidency. The number brought under inspection could easily have been made much larger, there being a considerable number of Village Schools not brought under inspection (in Malabar alone there are about 600 such schools), but I have been careful to take only such schools as I thought favourably situated for inspection and likely to improve, for I judged it better not to have more schools than could be fairly managed, and to postpone bringing others under inspection till those first selected have beeen worked up into a state that might be an example for the others to follow. I have had some difficulty in impressing this principle on the minds of my Assistants and the Inspecting Schoolmasters, but I think they now understand that their duty at present is not to bring in a large number of new schools, but to diligently set themselves to improve those already under inspection. At the same time, where schoolmasters apply to have their schools examined for a grant, I do not consider that I am at liberty to refuse, but in the matter of putting schools under the Inspecting Schoolmasters to be organized and regularly inspected, I try to restrict the sphere of our operations within the limits that I consider justified by the restricted agency at my disposal. And I am glad to state that some measure of improvement has been effected in the great majority of these schools that have received grants. When first taken under inspection, these schools communicated nothing but the mere ability to read (without understanding the meaning), and to write, and even this much was the labour of years. There was no regularity in the attendance; no distribution of time; not even an attempt to teach Spelling or Arithmetic; there were no printed books, but few even of the written ones, and the books, such as there were, were of the most worthless description, sometimes of a morality that could scarcely be called doubtful. Even the means of writing were scarce, one style or one writing board having to do duty amongst five or six boys. The places in which the schools were held were often mere out-houses or verandahs, not even kept clean. In all the above respects, those schools which have received grants, and are regularly visited by the Inspecting Schoolmasters, are much improved. The pupils have been classified, and instead of teaching the boys one by one, the Masters are beginning to try to teach each class as a whole. The printed Government School books are introduced, and the Sanskrit and Malayalum poetical works are being displaced in the lower classes, where they were useless, because utterly beyond the capacity of the children. Reading is taught on an improved system, and children now learn to read in a few months, instead of spending several years over it. Dictation is given, and in some schools a marked improvement has taken place in the spelling. Nearly every school is now provided with a black-board, not

always very good one but useful, and Arithmetic is taught: in nearly all the schools the upper classes have got over the first four rules, and some are even learning Fractions. The Geography of the district is learned, but the want of a map is rather an obstacle. However, some of the Inspecting Schoolmasters are trying to supply their schools with rough hand-drawn maps. Time tables have been drawn up for each school, and registers of attendance are regularly kept. Where there is no proper school-house, I generally advise the Schoolmasters to lay out at least a portion of their grant in erecting one, or in enlarging and improving the one he has, and in several instances my advice has been taken. I am glad to say that the system seems popular with the Schoolmasters (except as to the difficulty they have in drawing their grants); and that the parents, in most cases, appear to consider that the schools are the better for inspection. In fact, there is a general feeling amongst the more intelligent of the population that Government is doing the right thing in taking these schools under its care, and that it is a step which might advantageously have been taken long ago. I may mention that I am able to speak with some confidence on these schools, as nearly all those that have received grants (98), and several of those that have not, have been examined by myself personally, although the remote, and to Europeans almost inaccessible situation of some of them made this sometimes a matter of a little difficulty. In all cases I was cordially received by the people, and they often brought before me their wishes or complaints with regard to the education of their children. On the whole, I consider the system will work especially well in Malabar. In Canara the schools are more sparsely scattered; the attendance at them is smaller, and the Masters are of inferior attainments, and even more miserably paid than in Malabar; in short they put me very much in mind of the *pyal* schools of the other coast. It is, however, of importance that, such as they are, they should be brought under some supervision, and improved as far as possible. The Masters are willing enough to take grants; whether they will be able, year after year, to earn them remains to be seen.

10. *Educational Wants.*—In the Report on Public Instruction for 1866-67, it is stated on page cix. that of the educational wants of Malabar and Canara, that of a Normal School for Canara is the greatest and most urgent. I regret to have to say that no actual steps were taken during the year to meet this want, sanction having only reached me after the year was over. The want in North Malabar, of a higher class school for general education, has been brought forward from year to year; the staff of Masters at the Cannanore Normal School is insufficient, even for its special work. To call upon it to do the work of a Zillah School also results in both the special and general work being inefficiently performed. Cannanore has been found not to be suitable place for a Normal School; there is a difficulty in

getting a supply of Normal Students from other places to come to Cannanore; and the students obtainable at Cannanore itself are mostly low caste men. It is not desirable that the Educational Department should be recruited entirely, or even chiefly from the lowest caste. I think it, therefore, urgently needed that the Malabar Normal School should be located elsewhere than in Cannanore, either at Tellicherry, Calicut, or Palghaut. At either of these three places it would do well, but perhaps best at the last named place. The present Cannanore School should be continued in Cannanore as a Zillah School—a promise made to the people of Cannanore when they subscribed towards the erection of the handsome school-house now occupied by the Normal School. Another urgent need is the want of Malayalum School books—a want severely felt since the introduction of the Result Grant System; for particulars on this point, I beg to refer to my previous Reports; but I may mention that one of the chief difficulties is in getting the books printed, and some arrangement should be made on this point. I have prepared an edition of the longest and most important book of the Malayalum Mahabharatam for the use of the higher classes in schools, but there have been great difficulties in getting it printed. Mission Presses, as a general rule, decline to undertake the printing of works of this nature, and indeed are not willing to undertake the printing of books untinctured by any distinct evangelical element. The Native Presses print so badly, that work cannot be entrusted to them. Hence some arrangements for printing Malayalum books, issued for the department, appears to me an urgent need. Connected with this subject is the want of a system of colportage to supply the indigenous schools in the interior. One colporteur has been sanctioned for Canara, and one for Malabar, but on such insufficient remuneration that I cannot obtain the services of trustworthy men; it is evident also that one colporteur is not sufficient for a whole district, especially in the case of so large and populous a district as Malabar.

11. I now proceed to give a short review of the state of each school:—

Government Schools of the Higher Class.

12. (*a.*) *Mangalore Provincial School.*—I inspected this school in November and December last. An F. A. Class has since been formed, but the highest class was then a Matriculation Class (numbered the 6th class); it consisted of twenty-one pupils, all of whom were preparing for the Matriculation Examination. Of these twenty-one, nineteen went up to

Name.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary
			RS.
1. W. E. Ormsby, Esq	B.A., LL. B.,	Hd. Master	500
2. Mr. H. Lechler ...	F.A.,	Asst. do.	120
3. N. Krishna Rao ...	Do.	Do.	70
4. K. Raghavendra Rao	Matriculation	Do.	50
5. U. Krishnayya ...	Do. ...	Do.	35
6. K. Raganathayya	Do. ...	Do.	30
7. M. Subba Rao ...	4th Grade...	Do.	25
8. P. P. Saldanah ...	Do. ...	Do.	18
9. M. Aaron ...	5th do. ...	Do.	12
10. J. A. Misquith ...	Do. ...	Do.	12
11. M. Shama Rao ...	....	School Clerk.	20

Number of Pupils		361
Number of Classes		7
(Sections 4)		
Total cost to Government ...	Rs.	9,534-15-0
*Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil**		
College Department ...	Rs.	50
School Department ...	"	31

the above examination, and twelve were successful, two passing in the 1st class. I was enabled to report very favourably on this school. The Head Master, Mr. Ormsby, who took charge in February 1868, takes a warm interest in the institution in his charge, and has obtained a deserved popularity in his school and among the inhabitants of Mangalore generally. The highest class was examined only cursorily, the results of the Matriculation Examination will be sufficient to show the state of the class. The 5th class, and those below it, were examined fully. The 5th class did well in English and Canarese, middlingly in Mathematics, and well in History and Geography. Comparing the pupils with what they were at the previous inspection, I consider that the results show that the Masters exerted themselves fairly. The A. section of the 4th class and both sections of the 3rd class did respectably. The two lowest classes seemed very carefully taught in all subjects. Some further improvement in Mathematics, in Translation from Canarese into English, and in English Spelling are to be desired throughout the school generally, but I consider the general state of the school very good.

(*b.*) The great delay in building the new Provincial School-house is a serious impediment to the progress of education in Mangalore.

13. *Provincial School, Calicut.*—The Malayalum papers of the 7th and 6th classes, and some of those of the 5th class of this school have been before me in the University Malayalum Examinations. I think there is some improvement on the very low state in which the Malayalum studies of this school used to be. On my recommendation, the services of a separate Munshee for the Malayalum instruction were dispensed with, and now in each class, except the highest, Malayalam is taught by the same Master who teaches English. I think this change an advantageous one ; the study of the one language is made to bear on that of the other, and the points in which English resembles Malayalum or differs from it are more likely to be illustrated, the pupils being led to study each more critically and to acquire a sounder knowledge of both languages.

14. (*a.*) *Normal School, Cannanore.*—The Cannanore Normal School was inspected by me in March last. At the date of my inspection there were

* In this statement any extra annas and pice are counted as one additional rupee. This remark applies to the Statement in regard to the schools that follows.

thirty-two Normal Students in the Normal School proper, and 227 boys in the two branches of the Practising School. The highest numbers, during my inspection, were thirty-one Normal Students and 200 boys. Of the Normal Students, there were 3 classes consisting of 1st, six students preparing for Matriculation ; 2nd, thirteen students preparing for the 4th Grade ; and, 3rd, six students preparing for the 5th Grade Teachers' Certificate Examinations. Besides these, one free student who had already Matriculated, two who had passed the 4th Grade, and three who had passed for the 5th Grade, were practising as teachers preparatory to being recommended for appointments. These six were not included in any of the above classes. One other Normal Student, who had been preparing for the 5th Grade, but whose dismissal was recommended, and who has since left the school, completes the total of thirty-two.

Names.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			Rs.
1. Mr. J. Small......	Old 4th Grade and Matriculation ...	Master in charge ...	150
2. P. Nanayyan. ...	Matriculation	Asst. Master	70
3. Mr. J. P. Lowis	F. A. ...	Do. do....	55
4. Mr. F. F. Lemesle	do. ...	Do. do....	85
5. A. Sundaram ...	do. ...	Do. do....	85
6. P. Bappu ...	4th Grade....	School Asst.	30
7. P. Rego ...	Matriculation	Do. do....	25
8. P. Kanaran ...	5th Grade...	Do. do....	18
9. N. Tontan ...	Matriculation	School Clerk	15

Number of pupils including Normal Students	252
Number of Classes ... ... (Sections, one present in the 6th.)	10
Total Cost to Government ... ... Rupees	5,632
Cost to Government of educating pupil ch. Rs.	22

(*b.*) Of the thirty-two students of the Cannanore Normal School, twenty-one were admitted during the twelve months preceding my inspection, nine in the official year 1867-68, and two in 1866-67—very few of them had had more than twelve months' instruction, a fact which may partly explain why this school cannot be favourably reported on.

(*c.*) One of the thirty-two students is a free student. Of the remaining

31	7	were drawing Scholarships of Rs.	10-0-0×7= 70-0-0
	15	,, ,, ,, ,,	7-8-0×15=112-8-0
	9	,, ,, ,, ,,	5-0-0× 9= 45-0-0
		Total monthly expenditure on Scholarships, Rupees...	227-8-0

(*d.*) As to the examinations passed, three had passed for the 4th Grade, six had passed for the 5th Grade. But, during the past year, from this school, in addition to the above

1 Student had passed the F.A.

3 Students had passed the 4th Grade.

5 Students had passed the 5th Grade, and had taken up appointments before my inspection.

15. (*e.*) The Practising Branch contain 119 pupils, divided into five classes, as shown in the margin. The highest class was preparing for the Matriculation. The Primary Branch of the school contains 108 pupils with four classes, as shown in the margin. This part of the school is organized as a Taluq School. That being the grade of school to which most of the Cannanore Normal Students are appointed, it is considered necessary to make them familiar with the actual working of such a school. Formerly, the Primary Branch was held in a separate building, and was intended as a sort of model school. Should funds ever be available to erect a small separate building, it would be desirable to revert to this plan. The highest class in this branch is in standing equal to the 3rd class of a taluq school and on an equality with the 2nd class of the Practising Branch. It would be well perhaps, in future, to call these two the Zillah School and Taluq school branches of the Normal School, so as to make their standards more apparent.

Classes.	Strength
5th Class....	20
4th do....	29
3rd do....	28
2nd do....	42
(2 Sections.)	

PRIMARY BRANCH.

Classes	Strength
3rd Class	39
2nd do.	23
1st do.	28
Preparatory Class	18

(*f.*) From the Normal School Proper, one student went up at the late First Arts Examination and passed. Twelve students went up at the last Matriculation Examination, none of whom passed. At the last Teachers' Certificate Examination, seven students went up for the 4th Grade, and thirteen students for the 5th Grade, of whom five were successful for the 4th grade, and eleven for the 5th Grade.

(*g.*) At my inspection the papers of most of the Normal Students were very crude in *English* and *Method*, fair in *Mathematics*, and superficial in *Geography* and *History*.

(*h.*) In the Practising Branch, the 5th class had the same set of papers as the Normal Students preparing for the Matriculation. In English, the class did well in what depended on mere memory, but failed where judgment or power of original expression was required. In the Mathematical subjects the results of the examination were respectable, 52 per cent, of the marks being obtained in Geometry, forty-six in Algebra, and fifty-eight in Arithmetic. The answering in Geography and History was on the whole a failure. The 4th class did tolerably well in English, except as regards their translations, which were too stiff. In Malayalum, about two-thirds of the class answered middlingly well. In Arithmetic, the impression left on my

mind was that the teaching had been slovenly. Geography had been neglected, and in History about half the class did well. The 3rd class was better in Arithmetic, Geography, and History than the 4th class, and in English and Malayalum did about as well in proportion. With the 2nd class I was on the whole, rather pleased, and the Primary Branch I found in a fairly efficient state.

(*i.*) Summing up my opinion on the state of the instruction in this school as a whole, I wrote in my report on the inspection as follows :—

(*j.*) " In remarking, generally, on the studies of all three branches of this school, I would observe as regards—

(*k.*) 1st., English.—The instruction in the lower classes is good, but in the higher classes it requires to be made more thorough, and to be of a higher kind. Time is at present, I fancy, wasted in several ways : things are taught that are not of much importance, leaving less time for those that are important, words and forms are taught with but vague or incorrect ideas, if any, to correspond, and the pupils are not sufficiently practised in applying what they have learned, so that it remains mere dead knowledge. 2nd, Translation from Malayalum into English.—For effecting improvement in this, no regular arrangements appear to have been made. 3rd, Malayalum.—The instruction in this subject throughout the school appears to be of a dull and routine character ; those who teach this subject to the higher classes should carefully study Dr. Gundert's larger Malayalum Grammar, from which much information might be got to make their lessons more interesting. I think, too, that Malayalum and English are not sufficiently used for purposes of illustration and contrast. 4th, Mathematics.—The instruction in this subject is better than that in any other in the school ; one defect I noticed, however, which formerly used not to characterize this school, viz., that the working on paper was very far from neat. In the lower classes, on slates, it was much neater. There should be more practice on paper. 5th, Geography and History.—In these subjects most of the classes did badly. In regard to Geography, I consider this partly owing to the want of maps. In the whole school there was no Map of India without names, and only one with names. Of course, under these circumstances, no class could be expected to be familiar with the map of, at all events, India. Of every map required in a school, there should be one copy with names, and one without names, available for each class during its Geography lesson, and, besides this, each boy should be required to purchase one of the small eight-annas Atlases. Economy in maps in a school, I consider a most expensive saving.

(*l.*) I was careful at my inspection to secure full opportunities of coming to a judgment as to the way in which the Normal Students are taught and exercised in the art of teaching, and I am glad to say that I think that, in this respect, the Cannanore Normal School is tolerably successful. Very fair

lessons are given on the principles of teaching and school management, and, although the staff of Masters is barely sufficient for the ordinary work of the school, Mr. Small manages to exercise some supervision over the lessons given by the Normal Students who are practising as teachers. Lessons are given weekly to a class of boys by some one Normal Student in the presence of the others, and these lessons are systematically, and, on the whole, judiciously criticized by Mr Small and by the Normal Students, so that what is good may be imitated, and what is bad avoided, and the result is that a very fair proportion of the students are able to give a very good lesson *as far* their attainments go. It seems to me that what the students now want is not so much ability to teach, as that their knowledge of what they profess to know should be more thorough and sound, and less on the surface.

(*m.*) In the last remark above made, I think I have put my finger on the prevailing defect of the Cannanore Normal School. My own belief is that the teaching in this school too often leaves difficulties but half understood by a class, and still more often understood by but half the class. This must, of course, be partly owing perhaps to a want of energy and want of patience on the part of the teachers, but I think that they, on the whole, do their best. If better is wanted, men must be employed, I will not altogether say of higher attainments, but of higher calibre and wider intellectual view. To do this would entail a necessity of paying higher salaries. It would be unreasonable to expect Mr. Small to make as good a school as Mr. Ormsby, say, at Mangalore, and pay one only Rupees 150 per mensem, while the other receives 500 Rupees; and if the Cannanore Normal School is to turn out really good teachers, not only should the Masters be of higher calibre, but the students. I have now in several Reports past been pointing out that the raw material supplied to this school is, year by year, of an inferior quality. I attribute this, in a great measure, to the fact that young men have found out that the Educational Department offers them no prospects; but it is partly also due to the fact that the Scholarships offered are much too low. And, lately, the want of a Head Master may have had something to do in deterring clever young men from joining the Normal School. Put in a Head Master of name and standing, offer Scholarships of from at least 10 and up to 20 Rupees, and let it be known that the students once passed will have moderate prospects of promotion in the department, and there will be no occasion to inquire why the Cannanore Normal School does not work successfully.

(*n.*) I should not finish with the subject of this school without recording my conviction that credit is due to Mr. Small for having worked conscientiously in a very trying and responsible position, and that, under the disadvantages of an inadequate staff of teachers, and a very inferior set of students, as well as under the pressure of weak health and very distressing domestic circumstances.

Government Schools of the Second Class.

MALABAR.

16. *The Anglo-Vernacular School at Chowghaut.*—Owing partly to its not having been very fortunate in its Head Masters, and partly, I believe, to the school-house being not very conveniently situated, this school, notwithstanding its higher grade, has never been a very flourishing Institution. Three years ago, the attendance sunk down to almost nothing; the school, however, has been slowly improving since then, and the attendance has now increased to seventy-one at the end of the year, from thirty-eight at the end of last year. There are three classes, of which the highest is of about the standard of the 4th class of a Taluq School, having as their English reading book Chamber's Moral Class-book; while in Arithmetic they are working Decimal Fractions. This school was inspected by me in October last, and once by the Assistant Deputy Inspector P. Nanu Ayyan, and again by his successor Mr. P. O. Pothan. At my inspection all classes did well in English, except as regards spelling; but in Malayalum the results were not so satisfactory. In Arithmetic the classes were able to apply the rules they had learnt to easy problems, but there was a want of neatness in their working. In Geography, a very considerable advance had been made, and very fair attempts at maps were drawn by several pupils of the highest class. P. Nanu Ayyan's report was favourable on the whole; so also was that of Mr. Pothan's. The temporary school-house is now in good order. The doors and window-shutters have been put on, and the building has been made secure and weather-proof. It is, however, too small, and its enlargement is a matter of such urgent necessity, that I purpose doing something in this way almost immediately, meeting the expense from the balance of school fees in the treasury. It may be noted that it is now nearly six years since the inhabitants of Chowghaut subscribed upwards of a thousand rupees for erecting a school-house there, and one gentleman executed a formal deed of gift presenting a site to Government; no steps have, however, as yet been taken to erect a building. Of good slate, black-boards and other furniture and of maps, this school has a fair supply; more furniture, &c., will, however,

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, CHOWGHAUT.

Name.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary
			RS.
1. N. Panku Nair.	4th Grade ...	Ag. Hd. Mr.	30
2. E. Govinda Nambyah ...	5th Grade ...	Asst. do.	15
———	None ...	Monitor ...	5

Number of Pupils	71
Number of Classes	3
Total cost to Government about...... ...Rs.	716
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil...Rs.	13

have to be supplied, if the present increase in the attendance proves permanent.

17. (*a.*) At the Badagera Taluq there have been considerable changes in the staff of Masters during the past year. The 2nd Master's services were dispensed with in September 1868. The 4th Master, a very useful and deserving man, who had been long in the school, left in November last, to take up a superior appointment; and, in December last, a criminal charge of the gravest nature was brought against the Head Master, whom I immediately suspended. He was tried on this charge at the Sessions Court at Tellicherry, and acquitted. His case was then submitted for the consideration of Government, and the decision being that it was not advisable to employ him in the Edutational Department, his services were dispensed with. The boy who brought the charge was, however, dismissed from the school by order of Government. Under the circumstances above detailed, it was to be expected that the school would suffer. The raising of the school fees had, too, a depressing effect on the attendance. In spite of all these adverse influences there is an attendance of 130 pupils (or only eight less than the highest number the school has ever had), and the school appears still to possess the confidence of the inhabitants. As regards instruction, the highest class has reached the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School. All the classes do tolerably well in English, and moderately well in Malayalum. In Arithmetic fair progress has been made in all classes, and, even in the lowest, the pupils are taught to apply the rules they have learnt to easy practical questions. In the highest class, Algebra and Geometry are taught, and some of the boys are faily grounded in the elementary parts of both subjects. Geography and History are subjects in which all classes are rather weak, but an effort is now being made to make the instruction in these subjects more real than it was before.

TALUQ SCHOOL, BADAGERA.

Name.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. C. Kurian ...	Matriculation.	Ag. Hd. Mr.	37-8
2. A. Kannan ...	Matriculation.	Assistant do.	20-0
3. C. Sankara Nayar ...	4th Grade ...	Do. do.	15-0
4. V. Raman Nayar ...	5th do. ...	School Asst.	10-0
5. P. P. Raman...	5th do. ...	Do. do.	5-0

Number of Pupils	130
Number of Classes	5
Total cost to Government about ... ... Rs.	768
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil ...Rs.	7

(*b.*) The Badagera School-house was enlarged this year at a cost of Rupees 500, half of which was raised locally. Additional furniture was supplied. I inspected this school in June and in October 1868, and again in March 1869.

18. (*a.*) I inspected this school in June, and again in October 1868. The attendance is not likely to fall below some fifty boys, a number for which the present school-house is decidedly too small. The necessity for enlarging it has been brought to your notice, but I have not received permission to take the necessary steps. No local aid can be expected for this purpose, as the present school-house, which cost nearly 700 Rs., was built wholly at the expense of the inhabitants. The highest class is of the standard of the 4th class of a Taluq School, as it has been for some years past. At both my inspections, the highest class did creditably in English, Malayalum, and Translation. At the first inspection, this class did not do very well in Arithmetic and Geography, but there was a decided improvement in these subjects at my second inspection. The 3rd class did pretty well in all their subjects. The instruction in the other two classes was fair, but I did not notice any marked advance.

TALUQ SCHOOL, KOILANDI.

Name.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary
			RS.
1. T. Krishnayyar	4th Grade...	Ag. Hd. Mr.	40
2. M. Thomas ...	4th do. ...	Asst. do.	15
3. E. Achchutan..	None ...	Monitor ...	5

Number of Pupils	56
Number of Classes	4
Total cost to Government about... ...Rs.	543
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil ... Rs.	13

(*b.*) Though not the highest in standard, nor the largest in point of numbers, the Koilandi School is decidedly the best of the three middle class schools in Malabar. Since my last inspection there has been a change in the Head Mastership of this school. C. Kurian, the Master who brought the School to the efficient state here reported, had to be transferred to Badagera to supply Sekara Menon's place. T. Krishnayyan, the Head Master of the Chowghaut School, was made Acting Head Master of Koilandi. I have not been able to visit the school since he took charge in December last.

19. In last year's Report I mentioned that the pay, 15 rupees per mensem, sanctioned for the only Master of this School, was not sufficient to secure the services of a competent man, but that I should have opened the school with such a Master as I could get, had not the whole question regarding the Anjengo School been there under your decision. That question has since been

GOVERNMENT FREE SCHOOL, ANJENGO.

Name.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Ananta Krishna Pye... ...	5th Grade...	Hd. Master	15

Number of Pupils	12
Number of Classes	2

settled. The offer of the Travancore Government to defray part of the expense of the school was declined. I have this year re-opened the school under a 5th Grade Normal Student on Rupees 15 per mensem, but the prospects of the school are not encouraging. Great complaints are made that the fee (4 annas) is too high. I remember that some of the inhabitants used to assert that, under the provision of some treaty or other, Government is bound to support this school as a Free School.

Government Schools of the Second Class.

SOUTH CANARA.

20. The Kasragoda Taluq School was inspected by me on the 21st of May 1868, and again on the 23rd of November 1868. The number on the rolls on my first inspection was fifty-seven, with an attendance of only twenty-eight; and at the second inspection fifty-four, with an attendance of forty-five. The number at present is only forty-seven. The highest class (a 4th class of ten pupils) did very well in English, Canarese, and Translation, and in the mechanical work of Arithmetic, and appeared familiar with the outlines of the general facts of Indian History. There was a want of maps, which accounted for some shortcomings in Geography; new maps have since been supplied. The lower classes in this school I found in an unsatisfactory state. In fact, I had to notice various irregularities at each of my visits to this school. The two Assistant Masters had neglected their studies, and the Head Master had not exercised proper control over them, while each complained of the others; and altogether I have had to report unfavourably on this school during the year. Lately, the Assistant Collector and the Acting Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools have, with your approval, set on foot a School Committee to visit the school, and take an interest in its affairs. It is to be hoped that good may come from this, but until Masters can be got, who will pull together better than the present ones, I fear the school will not flourish. Unfortunately, in Canara, the supply of Schoolmasters is so limited, that often I have to choose whether I shall retain unsuitable Masters, or close the school altogether. This state of things, the new Mangalore Normal School will in time put an end to.

TALUQ SCHOOL, KASRAGODA.

Name.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. U. Padmanabbya ...	8th Grade...	Hd. Master.	25
2. M. Subba Rao ..	5th do. ...	Asst. do. ...	15
3. B. Manganatha ...	None ...	School Asst.	8

Number of Pupils	47
Number of Classes	4
Total cost to Government about Rupees...	494
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil Rs...	10

21. (*a.*) The Taluq School at Ullala was inspected by me in December last; it has been favourably reported on for several years. Though low in standard, in point of neatness, order, good discipline, and careful instruction, it is the best of all the Taluq Schools under me. The classes, though small, consist of regular attendants; those in the highest class (a 4th) have been in this school several years; the present attendance is fifty-two, nearly double the attendance two or three years ago. At the inspection, I was able to report favourably on the English and Canarese studies of this school; and very favourably on Arithmetic. In Geography, all classes did well, especially the highest, which also did very well in History.

TALUQ SCHOOL, ULLALA.

Name.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
1. H. Koragappa ...	4th Grade...	Hd. Master.	30
2. S. Soanes..	4th do. ...	Asst. do. ...	12
3. ———...	None ...	Monitor ...	5

Number of Pupils	52
Number of Classes	4
Total cost to Government about Rupees...	479
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil Rs...	10

(*b.*) The school-house requires to be enlarged. It was built entirely at the expense of the parents of the boys; and as they are nearly all very poor, there is not much prospect of any attempts at another subscription being successful. As this school is essentially a school for the lower castes, and the only one of that kind in Canara which has been successful, it may be held to have special claims on the consideration of Government; and when building grants are again available, one should, I think, be sanctioned for the enlargement of this school. The furniture and maps are sufficient.

22. (*a.*) The Taluq School at Karakala was inspected by me on the 5th of December 1868. It is in a tolerably satisfactory condition. There is an attendance of fifty-six pupils. The highest class is a 4th class, in which, however, there are only five boys; the other classes number, respectively, ten and twenty-one and seventeen. In all classes I was favourably impressed

TALUQ SCHOOL, KARAKALA.

Name.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. J. R. Tellis.	8th Grade...	Hd. Master.	30
2. U. Krishnayya ...	4th do. ...	Asst. do. ...	15

Number of Pupils	58
Number of Classes	4

Total cost to Government about Rupees.	535
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil Rs.	12

with the answering in English, and also in History and Geography. The Canarese studies, too, were favourably reported on by me. As regards Arithmetic, the highest class failed in practical questions, but in the mechanical operations did well; the other classes doing middlingly well in this subject.

(*b.*) In reference to the school-house in my last Inspection Report, I observed "a large and better school-house is urgently needed at Karakala, I have a balance of Rupees 109 from former subscriptions for this purpose; and if allowed to sell the present school-house with its site, and appropriate the proceeds to this purpose, I could probably, with the help of a building grant, erect a larger school-house in a better situation.

23 (*a.*) The Taluq School at Udapi, is another of those schools which has, during the year under report, had frequent changes in the Masterships. Both the Head Master and Second Master have been appointed within the past year. I am glad, however, to say that this school has not suffered so much as might be expected. The attendance increased from about thirty-five in the beginning of the year to fifty-three at the end. Fifty-one boys were present at the inspection, of whom only six were in the 4th or highest class. In all classes creditable progress had been made. The highest class read English Prose and Poetry and Canarese Poetry, and answered very intelligently both on the meaning and Grammar. In Mathematics, they had made a commencement in Algebra and Geometry, and answered very well in both subjects. In Geography the class did well on the map, and obtained half marks in the whole subject.

TALUQ SCHOOL, UDAPI.

Name.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. K. Ramappa ...	None ...	Hd. Master.	30
2. K. Venketa Rao ...	Do. ...	Asst. do.	10

Number of Pupils	53
Number of Classes	4
Total cost to Government about Rupees.	403-14-11.
Cost to Government of educating each pupil within	Rs. 11.

(*b.*) The school-house was in good order, except the roof, which urgently needs repair. An attempt is being made to raise a local subscription for the repairs of the school.

Rate Schools of the First Class.

24 (*a.*) The Central Rate School, Palghaut (inspected in June 1868, and again in September 1868) is at present of the standard of a Government Zillah School, and prepares pupils for Matriculation. It has fifteen Masters and 426 boys, divided into fifteen Classes, counting sections. This school is the only attempt yet made to apply the Education Act to the support of a school of such pretensions, and in which a rate is levied over so large a circle. The circle comprises the whole of the large Taluq of Palghaut (which is made up of what was formerly three Taluqs), and there are upwards of 4,000 rate-payers. The income collected during the past year was 8,015 rupees; this income, I should however explain, is applied to the support of two large subsidiary schools, as well as that of the Central School at Palghaut. These subsidiary schools are at Allatur and Kollangoda, and are inspected about once a month by the Master in charge of the Central School. The Commission was formerly much mismanaged, the rate was greatly in arrears, and the Masters were months without pay. In the case of an enterprise of such magnitude, intended in time to supply the means of education to the whole of so large a population, it was found to be a mistake to commit its affairs entirely to native management, and, accordingly, in June last, with the unanimous approbation of the Native Commissioners themselves, and I believe I may say of the inhabitants generally, the Head Assistant Collector (Mr. Cameron) was elected Chief Commissioner. Mr. Cameron re-organized the system of collecting the rate, and has succeeded in collecting most of the arrears. He also, with a view ultimately to lighten the rate, levied a fee on all attendants of the Central School (at which the children of rate-payers were formerly exempt from payment of fees); the school fee collection has now reached two hundred rupees per mensem.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL, PALGHAUT.

Name.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. C. E. Lanauze, Esq.	3rd Grade.	2nd Master	250
2. ———	———	———	—
3. C. Kurian... ...	3rd Grade..	Asst. Master.	30
4. C. Govinda Menon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30
5. K. Govinda Menon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25
6. V. Pichchuayyan...	Do. ...	Do. ...	25
7. T. Gopala Menon...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20
8. Pazhani Andi Pillai	4th Grade..	Do. ...	15
9. C. Abraham ...	3rd do. ...	Do. ...	20
10. K. Kuppayyan ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20
11. A. Siver Ramayyan	None ...	Do. ...	15
12. A. Ulikandan ...	5th Grade..	Do. ...	15
13. K. Pazhani Velan.	4th do. ...	Do. ...	15
14. S. R. Siva Raman.	5th do. ...	Do. ...	12
15. A. Sankara Nair...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15

Number of Pupils	426
Number of Classes	6
(Four Classes with three Sections each)	
Cost to Government of educating each Pupil..Rs.	8

(*b.*) I was well satisfied with the results of both the inspections of the school; the instruction in the highest class, and in the lowest three classes appeared to be generally of an intelligent character.

(*c.*) Out of six boys sent up for the Matriculation, two passed. A large number were examined with fair prospects of success at the U. C. S. Examination, but the results of that examination are not yet known.

(*d.*) I cannot conclude on the subject of this school without stating my opinion that much praise is due to Mr. Cameron for his public spirited exertions in retrieving the affairs of the Commission. It appears to be highly desirable for some time to come that the Chief Commissioner of this very important rate-circle should be a European.

(*e.*) Mr. Lanauze, the Acting Head Master, deserves mention for the energetic manner in which he has laboured, not only for the success of the school immediately under him, but also for the spread of education throughout the Taluq.

25. *Rate Schools of the Second Class.*—These have each been opened about a year. I inspected that at Allatur in September 1868, and again in March 1869. The school was opened, with an attendance of twenty-three and has now 124 pupils. The Head Master is a very sickly man, and this has been disadvantageous, but, as he is a good teacher, it has not been thought desirable to part with him. There were 115 pupils present at my first inspection and 119 at the second. The highest class is about the standard of a 4th class of a Government School. This class did very well in English, Malayalum, and Arithmetic; the other classes do well in the first two subjects, and not badly in the last named.

PALGHAUT SUBSIDIARY RATE SCHOOLS AT ALLATUR AND KOLLANGADA.

RATE SCHOOL, ALLATUR.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. M. Mattú	Matriculation	H. Master	50
2. K. Gopala Menon ...	5th Grade..	Asst. do.	20
3. V. S. Runganatha Sastri	Matriculation	Do. do.	20
4. V. S. Ravunni ...	5th Grade..	Do. do.	15
5. R. Subbramanyyan.	None ...	Do. do.	12

Number of Pupils	124
Number of Classes	4
Cost to Government of educating each Pupil. Rs.	4

26. The Kollangoda School was opened at the same time as that at Allatur, and may be reported on in almost the same words; the attendance is a little less (93), and the answering in English and Arithmetic a little inferior, but, as a counterbalance, the Geography of the Madras Presidency had been very well taught. This school occupies

RATE SCHOOL AT KOLLANGODA.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Gopala Subbayyan.	3rd Grade...	Hd. Mr.	40
2. M. Sekara Menon..	None ...	Asst. do.	15
3. T. Subbayyan ...	5th Grade...	Do. do.	15
4. K. Krishna Panikar	Do. ...	Do. do.	15

Number of Pupils	93
Number of Classes	3
Cost of educating each Pupil to Govt... Rs...	4

the school-house built for the Government Taluq School, which existed some ten years ago at Kollangoda. Allatur, I may mention, had also a Government School, but at both these places the schools had to be closed for want of attendance.

27. (*a.*) The Manjari Rate School Commission has the largest income, next to that at Palghaut, its income being 3,013 rupees per annum. The staff of Masters is superior to that of the other Rate Schools, except Palghaut. The Head Master, Ramachendrayyan, holds the Degree of B. L. from the Madras University; the second Master, G. Verghese, is a Matriculated Normal Student from the Madras Normal School, a teacher of long experience; the third Master is a 4th Grade student of the Cannanore Normal School; and the 4th Master, a man who has lately been appointed Malayalum Munshi to the Presidency College. Spite of this staff which should be efficient, the school only affords an instance that men, who have passed very good examinations, do not always make good schools; it has remained few in numbers 52, and low in standard, and neither the results of my examination, nor of those of the Assistant Deputy Inspector, have been satisfactory. I attribute the unsatisfactory state of this school entirely to the fact that the Head Master neglects his school to prosecute his own studies; he has, it is true, obtained a degree, but not in that branch best calculated to make him more qualified for his work, and he has utterly failed to bring his school up to even a moderate degree of efficiency. I have urged upon the Commissioners to dismiss him; he draws a large salary, Rupees 50 from Government, and 50 rupees from the Commission per mensem, and the work he has done for this salary is simply nothing. All that he has done in the school could have been just as well done by the other Masters without his assistance.

MANJARI RATE SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. L. Ramachendrayyan.	B. L. ...	Hd. Mr.	100
2. G. Verghese ...	3rd Grade..	Asst. do.	50
3. V. Eradi ...	4th do....	Do. do.	35
4. Krishna Sastri ...	None ...	Malayalum Teacher.	12

Number of Pupils	52
Number of Classes	4
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil... Rs.	20

(*b.*) It should be noticed in connection with this school, that the building grant to it has not yet been paid.

28. (*a.*) The Commission of the Bettupudiangadi Rate School has an income of about 600 rupees per annum. The affairs of the Commission are tolerably well managed. Owing to the Head Masters having been absent for nearly six months from illness, there was a great falling off in the numbers of the school in the early part of the year, so that, when I inspected it in July last, I found only twenty-nine boys present. In English, Arithmetic, and History, the results of the examination were fair, but in Geography little was known.

BETTUTPUDIANGADI RATE SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. V. C. Rama Memon	3rd Grade...	Hd. Mr.	50
2. K. Govindan ...	5th do. ...	Asst. do.	20
3. Ch. Raman ...	5th do. ...	Do. do.	15

Number of Pupils	65
Number of Classes	3
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil ...Rs...	11

(*b.*) A school-house is being built, but the work is likely to come to a stop for want of the Government Grant.

29. The average attendance at the *Angadipuram* Rate school, during the last twelve months, has been from eighty to ninety. Out of this the number in attendance has been only about fifty. The highest class is now only of the standard of the 3rd class of a Taluq School. There are fifteen boys in it. I was not able to visit Angadipuram this year; the school has, however, been twice inspected by the Assistant Deputy Inspector. His first report was very unsatisfactory, but his report of his last inspection in January speaks well of the progress in all subjects, except the Arithmetic in the 3rd class. Considering, however, that this school is one of the oldest Rate Schools in Malabar, and the amount of Government money it has received, there is no doubt that its standard is too low, and the actual attendance too small. The Head Master, who is only a 4th Grade man, receives a salary of 40 rupees per mensem. I think that a reduction in his pay might induce him to exert himself a little more, and I have recommended this course to the Commissioners.

ANGADIPURAM RATE SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. K. Rama Menon...	4th Grade...	Hd. Master	40
2. Sekahara Kurup..	4th do. ...	Asst. do.	20
3. Vacant ...	......	....	...
4. K. Achchutan ...	......	Asst. do.	8

Number of Pupil	69
Number of Classes	3
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil ...Rs.	8

30. (*a.*) The Rate School at Cherpelacherri has 104 boys on its rolls, with an average attendance, however, only of seventy boys. From the report of the Assistant Deputy Inspector it would appear that the Head Master is very remiss in his work, and that the suggestions left by me in writing at the previous inspection had not been carried out; that the boys even of the highest class, are very backward in English, and that there is room for improvement also in *Arithmetic* and *Malayalam*. The other classes seem a little better.

CHERPELACHERRI RATE SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. V. Seshan Pattar ..	3rd Grade..	Hd. Master	40
2. Leksha Ayyan ...	4th do.	Asst. do.	20
3. V. Krishnayyan...	4th do.	Do. do.	15
4. Ramayyan ...	——	Do. do.	10

Number of Pupils	104
Number of Classes	4
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil Rs.	8

(*b.*) This school possesses a substantial tiled school-house, which has lately been completed at a cost of about 1,700 rupees.

(*c.*) The Commissioners of this school are not men of much education or intelligence, but they take some interest in their school, and manage its affairs without demanding much interference.

31. (*a.*) The Kavoi Rate School was inspected by me on my journeys to and from Canara. This school has not quite fulfilled my expectations. It is in a wealthy and populous part of the Taluq, and when the school was established, I thought the attendance would be large; but it has never risen above fifty, and is now only thirty-one. This is perhaps partly to be attributed to the fact that the school is situated in a remote part of the country where till lately education has been an unknown thing, and also to the fact that the resident Commissioners do not take any active interest in the school, devolving the whole burden of its management on the Tahsildar and myself, but I think the chief cause has been that the school has not had good Head Masters. I tried two in the three years the school has been established, but neither of them showed any energy. I have lately sent a new Head Master (making the third), but he, like his predecessors, says he does not like the place, and is anxious to get away.

KAVOI RATE SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Kelu Nambyar ...	4th Grade..	H. Master	30
2. P. Rama Kurup...	4th do.	Asst. do.	20

Number of Classes	3
Number of Pupils	31
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil... Rs.	12

(*b.*) The standard of this school is that of one of the lower class Taluq Schools; the highest class is a third; the two upper classes did pretty well in English, Arithmetic, Geography, and History. The lowest class seemed quite neglected.

(*c.*) A new school-house was finished during the year. It is a commodious pucka-tiled building, which cost about 1,600 rupees, and is capable of accommodating about 100 pupils.

32. (*a.*) The Manantoddy Rate School, for the size of the town, is a small school, numbering only forty-five boys. The average attendance during the year was thirty-one. The principal difficulty with which it has to contend is the sickliness of the climate, both masters and pupils being often laid up with fever, and absent for long periods. The Head Master is a deserving young man, who tries to do his duty in spite of these difficulties. Most of the pupils are children of the East Indians and Natives employed on the adjacent Coffee Plantations. There are a few Brahmin boys, the sons of the Taluq Officials.

MANANTODDY RATE SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
J. D'Rozario ...	3rd Grade..	Hd. Master	70
Kiraya Raman ...	... ...	Malayalum Teacher.	20

Number of Pupils	45
Number of Classes	4
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil... Rs.	8

(*b.*) The highest class is a 4th class, in which English, Malayalum, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Geography, and History is taught, and the standard of the school, generally, is that of an Anglo-Vernacular School.

(*c.*) This school was last inspected by the Assistant Deputy Inspector in October 1868. In English some progress appears to have been made, but there was a general failure in Mathematics, and Malayalum appeared to be quite neglected. The 3rd and 2nd classes were in an unsatisfactory state. At present the Head Master has only one Assistant, a Malayali Munshi, who is unable to teach Malayalum well. It is difficult to get Masters for this school owing to the bad climate.

(*d.*) The Commissioners of this school appear able to look after their school, and manage the affairs of the Commission very well.

33. (*a.*) The Chattamangalam Rate School is situated in about the centre of the rate circle, part of which is almost uninhabited, being mere hill and forest, and much of the rest is, I am informed, but sparsely populated. The school is held in a small bungalow on the top of a highish hill, from which a view of several miles round can be commanded, but, in the whole view, not a single habitation is to be seen. I mention these facts, because in these respects this school may be taken as a type of many of the Malabar Rate Schools. Notwithstanding the above unpromising appearances, about fifty boys have joined this school since it was opened about a year ago. Unfortunately, the Head Master is not popular, and many boys have in consequence left. It has now an attendance of twenty-seven boys.

CHATTAMANGALAM RATE SCHOOLS.

Name of Teacher.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
Kanaka Sabapthi.	Matriculation 3rd Grade.	Hd. Master.	RS. 25

Number of Pupils	27
Number of Classes	2
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil.........Rs.	7

(*b.*) When I inspected the school fair progress had been made for the time that the school had been opened.

(*c.*) The Commissioners appear to take very little interest in the school.

34. (*a.*) The Payyoli Rate School was opened in November 1868. I inspected it in March 1869; there has long been a desire for education at this place, and a movement for a Rate School was commenced some four years ago, but it was not however, till 1868, that the majority of the inhabitants were able to summon courage enough to put themselves under the Education Act, and the school was opened only at the end of the year. It has now an attendance of 119 boys, who, for the three or four months they had been under instruction, answered very well in English, Malayalum, and Arithmetic.

PAYYOLI RATE SCHOOL.

Number of Pupils	119
Number of Classes	3

(*b.*) A school-house is urgently needed, the larger part of the present school-house being a mere pandal, which affords no protection from either sun or rain.

35. (*a.*) The Punnayur Rate School was opened on the 22nd of March 1869, with an attendance of twenty-nine boys. The school is held in a hut, but a school-house is being constructed in a good open situation.

PUNNAYUR RATE SCHOOL.

Number of Pupils	29
Number of Classes...	2

(b.) Enough of the cess has been collected to meet the current expenses.

(c.) This school is intended to be of the standing of a Government Taluq School.

36. (a.) The Enamakkil Rate School was opened on the 24th of March 1869, with an attendance of twenty-five boys. The school is held in a dwelling-house, but a temporary school-house will be ready by about the end of May.

ENAMAKKIL RATE SCHOOL.

Number of Pupils	25
Number of Classes	3

(b.) The collection of the rate has been begun.

(c.) This school is also intended to be of the standing of a Government Taluq School.

37. (a.) The Ponanni Rate School was opened on the 15th of March 1869, with an attendance of thirty boys. The school is at present held in the upper story of a large shop, situated in the centre of the town close to the Trunk Road.

PONNANI RATE SCHOOL.

Number of Pupils	30
Number of Classes	3

(b.) The cess collection is going on as satisfactorily as can be desired.

(c.) This school is intended ultimately to be a large 2nd class school of good standing; the Commissioners are prepared to give a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem to a good Head Master.

38. (a). The Tirtala Rate School was opened on the 19th of March 1869, with an attendance of thirty-two boys. The school is at present held in a house, which is not at all suitable for school purposes. The Commissioners are, however, endeavouring to build a school-house before the rains set in.

TIRTALA RATE SCHOOL.

Number of Pupils	30
Number of Classes	3

(b.) The cess is being collected.

(c.) This school is intended to be of the standing of a Government Taluq School.

39. (a.) The Trippanur, or Nittika Rate School, was opened on the 26th of March 1869. The attendance is only nineteen. The school is at present held in a building belonging to a rich Nayar.

TRIPPANUR OR NITTIKA RATE SCHOOL.

Number of Pupils	19
Number of Classes	2

(*b.*) The cess collection is going on.

(*c.*) This school is also intended to be of the standing of a Government Taluq School.

40. (*a.*) The Kottayam Rate School was inspected twice during the official year by the late Assistant Deputy Inspector P. Nannayan, and once by myself in March 1869. The Assistant Deputy Inspector reports were moderately favourable on both occasions. As the school suffered a good deal during the year from changes of Masters, short-comings were to be looked for; the present attendance is ninety-two; of whom I found eighty present at my inspection. The highest class is a 4th, corresponding with the 5th class of a Taluq School. This highest class did very well in all its subjects, except *Geometry* and *Algebra*; the deficiency in which subjects, however, I considered counterbalanced by the very creditable progress made in Arithmetic. The 3rd class did well in all subjects. In the 2nd class the attendance had been irregular, those who attended regularly answered well.

KOTTAYAM RATE SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. S. Narayana..	Mat. 3rd Grade.	Hd. Master.	40
2. P. Kannan ...	4th Grade ...	Asst. do. ...	20
3. R. Subbayyan.	....	Do. do. ...	12
4. A. Kanaran Nayer...	5th Grade ...	Do. do. ...	10
5. K. Korumban.	None ...	Malayalam Teacher...	10

Number of Pupils	92
Number of Classes	5
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil Rupees....	1

(*b.*) There is a good school-house at this place, but it is kept rather dirty. More furniture and maps are required.

(*d.*) The Commissioners at this place are able to discharge their duties properly, but are sometimes rather remiss.

41. (*a.*) Last year there were great dissensions amongst the people of Mulki, on the subject of the admission of low caste boys into the Rate School. It was settled that low caste boys had a right to admission. In consequence of this, nearly all the Konkani Brahmins took away their children, and the attendance, which was once nearly 150, fell to little more than one-third of that number.

Rate Schools of the Second Class in South Canara.

MULKI RATE SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
1. K. Krishna Rao.	F. A. ...	Hd. Master.	50
2. A. M. Tellis ...	4th Grade...	Asst. do. ...	30
3. K. Narasinga Rao.	....	Do. do. ...	12
4. Ananda Rao ...	....	Monitor ...	6

Number of Pupils	70
Number of Classes...	4
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil Rupees.	2

(*b.*) I inspected the school in December 1868, and found only seventy-nine boys present, and there are

now only seventy on the rolls. The standard of the school has been lowered too, the highest class being now only a 4th class instead of as formerly a 5th. I fear it will be sometime before this school recovers its former prosperity. At my inspection the highest class contained only thirteen boys, but there are now seventeen. In the attainments of the several pupils of any one class of this school, I noticed much inequality, the attendance during the late dissensions having been very irregular. Those who had been regular in their attendance answered fairly, and showed that the teaching had been sound. On the whole, making allowances for adverse circumstances, the masters appeared to have worked fairly in the several subjects, and the school generally may be said to deserve the grant it receives from Government.

(*c.*) The cess has been duly collected, and there are no arrears, and the Commissioners are now fully able, with some occasional assistance from the Assistant Deputy-Inspector, to manage their own affairs.

BUNTWAL RATE SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
1. Vacant ...	4th Grade...	H. Master	35
2. Bhima Row ...	4th do. ...	Asst. do...	25

Number of Pupils	70
Number of Classes	4
Cost to Govt. of educating each pupil .. Rs.	4

42. (*a.*) The Buntwal Rate School is a large school established in March 1868. It is supported by a rate of Rupees 670 per annum. The inhabitants also raised a subscription of Rupees 500 for a school-house, and a grant of equal amount has been sanctioned.

(*b.*) I inspected this school in December last, and found sixty-one boys present out of seventy, a 4th class had already been formed. I examined it in *English*, *Arithmetic*, *Translation*, and *Geography*, and the answering was good. Altogether the school might be considered to have made a very fair beginning.

(*c.*) The Commission are empowered to establish Subsidiary Schools, two of which are about to be established.

(*d.*) The Head Master of this school lately resigned to take up a better appointment in the Police, and I am sorry to say that dissensions have arisen amongst the Commissioners as to how his place is to be filled, the Hindu Commissioners wishing for a Hindu, and the Roman Catholic Commissioner for a Roman Catholic. The jealousies and dissensions between Hindus and Roman Catholics in Canara are great obstacles in the way of all measures for the improvement of that district which require public spirit and united action.

43. (*a*). The Mudabidri Rate School was opened at the beginning of the official year. Mudabidri is a place chiefly inhabited by Tulu Jains. It is one of their sacred places, and the residence of their chief priest. There are about 100 rate-

MUDABIDRI RATE SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary. RS.
1. H. Ramappah ...	4th Grade...	H. Master	30
2. Kristnappayya ...	......	Asst. do.	12

Number of Pupils	... 53
Number of Classes	... 3
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil...	Rs. 2

payers, of whom upwards of half are Jains, only ten Jains, however, send their children to school at present, but their example is beginning to be followed by others; the total attendance at the school was sixty, nearly all of whom are the children of rate-payers. Those non-rate-payers who send their children to the school, it is intended to bring on the rate-book, and some of the present rate-payers who live at too great a distance to avail themselves of the advantages of the school will be exempted.

(*b*). The school is at present held in a large verandah of the Mudabidri Rajah's palace. It is intended to build a school-house, however, and a subscription of 400 rupees has been raised for this purpose.

(*c*). There were three classes, the third reading the English First Book and Canarese Second Book, and working Arithmetic as far as Compound Multiplication. The several classes answered well in what they had been taught.

44. (*a*). The Manjeshwara Rate School was opened in February 1869, and has not yet been inspected. It has an attendance of seventy-seven boys, and is to be of the standard of a Government Taluq School.

MANJESHWARA RATE SCHOOL.

Number of Pupils	77
Number of Classes	2

(*b*). The Rate Circle is a small one, and there are only about sixty rate-payers, with an income of about 250 rupees per annum; but it is a good feature that the school has been established at the unanimous wish of nearly all the rate-payers, and from this I augur that it is likely to do well.

Grant-in-aid Schools of the ordinary kind, Malabar, First Class:—

45. (*a*). "Brennon's School," built and endowed from the bequest of the late Mr. Brennon, is still under the management of the Basle Mission. The attendance at this school has increased from 101 to 161. The standard has also been raised—a Matriculation class having been formed, consisting of twelve boys, to provide for the increased attendance; two more Masters have been employed (both Matriculated), and there are now six Masters in this school, of whom, however, only two draw grants. Endeavours are thus being made to make the school more fully to supply the educational wants of Tellicherry; but much will be required to make the school equal to a good Government Zillah School.

BRENNON'S SCHOOL, TELLICHERRY.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Revd. L. Reinhardt	——— ...	H. Master	150
2. Mr. J. Pires ...	——— ...	Asst do.	40
3. Mr. D. R. Viegras	8th Grade...	Do.	35
4. K. Kannan ...	Mat ...	Do.	30
5. Mr. J. Peirera ...	Do. ...	Do.	30
6. Bappu ...	——— ...	Malayalum teacher	18

Number of Pupils	161
Number of Classes	7
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil... Rs.	7

(*b.*) I inspected the school in March last, and examined all classes, except the lowest. In the Matriculation class a fair amount had been done in *English* and *History*, but there were great deficiencies in Mathematics. I fear that not many boys from this class will pass at the next Matriculation. The boys of the 5th class were backward in *English* and *Arithmetic*, but did fairly in Malayalam and Geography. The same may be said of the 3rd class ; the 4th class was pretty good in both Arithmetic and Malayalam.

46. (*a.*) *Second Class.*—The Cochin Protestant Boys' School is under the management of the Lay Trustees of the Church of Cochin.

COCHIN PROTESTANT BOYS' SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Desig-nation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. Mr. Elsworthy ...	3rd Grade...	H. Master.	100
2. P. Thoman ...	Matriculation	Asst. do.	50
3. P. Ooman ...	5th Grade...	do.	14
4. A. Lonan ...	do.	do.	12
5. Itty Verghese ...	...	do.	5

Number of Pupils	31
Number of Classes	2
Cost to Govt. of Educating each Pupil... Rs.	12

(*b.*) At my inspection in October last I found it attended by ninety-seven pupils, fifty-four of whom were Protestant Christians. This school is about the standard of a National School at home, it may be said to be working fairly as regards the instruction. In *English* and *Arithmetic* the classes mostly did well, and the upper classes did fairly in *Malayalam*, *Geography*, and *History*. The principal defects are that some of the books used are not very good, and that even in the upper classes the majority of the pupils have a difficulty in expressing themselves grammatically in English. The pronunciation and spelling in English are also points that require more attention.

(*c.*) In my report I observed, " Besides the Government grant (Rupees 79) a grant of Rupees 50 is received from the Diocesan Board, there is also an endowment yielding Rupees 23-5-4, and the fees amount to about 33 rupees (all per. mensem), while the subscriptions have averaged about the same as the fees ; but it is to be feared that the school henceforward can depend little on this source of income. * * * * If some steps are not soon taken to raise funds, it will be found difficult to carry on the school."

(*d.*) The Head Master, Mr. Elsworthy, appears to take considerable pains with the school, and all his teaching appeared to have been solid and good.

47. (*a.*) The Anglo-Vernacular Primary School at Calicut was established for the benefit of the non Malayalam residents of Calicut, but the school is now attended by Malayalis as well as Tamulians, &c. I was glad to notice among

CALICUT PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Desig-nation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. S. Vardhachari ...	Matriculation	H. Master.	35
2. Tiruvenkitom Pillai	......	Asst. do.	18
3.	......	do.	10

Number of Pupils	62
Number of Classes	3
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil Rs.	5

the Malayalis there were some five or six Moppalis. The course of instruction is at present rather elementary, but is gradually rising. I inspected the school in October 1868, and found an attendance of seventy- two pupils, of whom sixty-six were present. This attendance forms three classes, the third or highest is about equal to the third class of a Taluq School.

(*b.*) The instruction in English is decidedly good, that in *Tamil* very fair, and in *Arithmetic* modérate, in *Geography* considerable pains had been taken. The teaching in the lower classes wanted more of the Head Master's supervision.

GERMAN MISSION BOYS SCHOOL, CALICUT.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Desig-nation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. The Rev. Mr. Matthiesson ...	......	H. Master.	...
2. P. Govindan ...	Matriculation	Actg. do.	30
3. Caleb Peryail ...	5th Grade...	Asst. do.	12

Number of Pupils	99
Number of Classes	4
Cost to Govt. of educating each Pupil Rs.	6

48. (*a.*) When I inspected the German Mission School in October last, it was in charge of the Rev. J. Kittel, to whom a grant of 50 rupees per mensem was sanctioned ; Mr. Kittel has since left, his place has been taken by the Rev. Mr. Matthiessen, but as that gentleman is not able to give more than three hours a day to secular instruction, no grant has been applied for, for him.

(*b.*) The standard of the 3rd class was equal to that of the 2nd class of a Provincial School, but it has since been raised. I was in the highest degree pleased with the lessons given by Mr. Kittel, which were principally those in *English* and *Translation.* The lessons assigned to the second master had been fairly taught. In Arithmetic the 3rd class had been taken as far as the commencement of Fractions, and the questions set by me were worked out with neatness and correctness. This class answered very readily in Geography also. In my report I observed.

(*c.*) "On the whole this school gives a good elementary education, and I think that, looking at the grants given to the three elementary aided schools now at work at Calicut, (this School, the Primary School, and that of the Christian Brothers) and to their standard and efficiency, it is a matter for consideration, whether the Provincial School here need maintain any class lower than the third class, and whether the expenditure on the grants to the aided Schools could not be retrenched from that now expended on maintaining the masters of the various sections of the second class at the Provincial School. The Mission School, and the Christian Brothers' School, are both under European management, and have a staff capable of taking them to a much higher standard than their present one. And for those who

may have religious objections to attend Christian Schools, there is the Hindu Primary School under a Matriculated trained teacher.

49 (*a.*) The Church of England Mission School, Cannanore, is under the management of the Chaplain of Cannanore, and has been established rather less than a year. The total attendance of the school is seventy-seven boys, of whom I found sixty-two present when I inspected the School in March last. The highest class contains twelve boys, and is of the standard of the third class of a Taluq School. Except in the Vernacular (Tamil) in which the boys were mere beginners. I cannot say that any class, as a whole, answered well in any subject, however, the school had only been under regular teachers for a few months, and many of the boys were also new comers. These boys, who had been sometime in the school, were able to write a fair hand in English and spell well. I think that the present teachers are exerting themselves; the general tone of the School seems one of conscientious endeavour.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION SCHOOL AT CANNANORE.

Name of Teachers.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. David Kuriappen ...	Mat ...	Hd. Master.	50
2. S. Nicholas..	4th Grade...	Asst. do.	20

Number of Pupils	77
Number of Classes	3
Cost to Govt. of educating each pupil...... Rs. 3	

(*b.*) The school is held in an ordinary dwelling-house.

(*c.*) I consider that this school is likely to prove a very useful institution, and to supply what has long been a want in Cannanore—a school where Protestant children can receive a sound secular education, and also religious instruction according to their own tenets.

50 (*a.*) *Grant-in-aid Schools of the ordinary kind, South Canara—Second Class Schools.*—This School, now called the Roman Catholic Bishop's School at Mangalore, is the same as that noticed in previous reports as Saint Mary's School, was under the management of the Christian Brothers, who maintained the School on funds supplied by the Bishop. At the beginning of the year under report, they found themselves unable to agree to the conditions which the Bishop wished to impose the order consequently

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP'S SCHOOL, MANGALORE.

Name of Masters.	Examination passed.	Designation.	Salary.
			RS.
1. R. S. Noronha	Mat ...	Hd. Master.	80
2. M. Babanayya	None ...	Asst. do.	25
3. J. M. Tellis ...	None ...	Do. do.	23
4.	......	Do. do.	12
5.	......	Do. do.	10

Number of Pupils	117
Number of Classes	5
Cost to Govt. of educating each pupil...... Rs. 5	

withdrew from Mangalore, and the school was closed for a short time. It was then re-opened under managers appointed by the Bishop, and with secular teachers. I inspected it in December last, and on my recommendation it has since received a salary grant of Rupees 63-10-8 per mensem.

(*b.*) The Head Master, who is an able teacher as far as his attainments go, teaches the *English* lessons in the two highest classes, *Translation* in the 3rd class, and *Geography* and *History* in the 4th class; his teaching is careful and intelligent and I consider he earns his grant well. The second Master teaches all the *Mathematical* subjects and also *Canarese* in the two highest classes, and *Geography* and *History* in the 3rd class. His Mathematical teaching struck me as rather Mechanical, but on the whole he does fairly.

(*c.*) This school performs avery useful and necessary part in the education in Mangalore. There are a very large number of Native Christians in the neighbourhood. Some of whom are too poor to pay the fees demanded at the Provincial School, others again have children too young to go any distance and others again are unwilling on religious grounds to send their children to the Government Schools. To all these the Bishop's School offers at a low charge a useful elementary education. It seems a wise policy to encourage private elementary schools in Mangalore and Calicut, so that in time the Provincial Schools may devote themselves to their proper work as Colleges.

51. *Schools on the Result System, Basle Mission Schools in Malabar, the Basle Mission Male Orphanage, Tellicherry.*—The German Mission Male Orphanage, at Tellicherry, is of about the standard of a good Government Taluq School. It has an attendance of seventy-eight, of whom eleven are girls; all except three are Protestant Christians. Their are five classes, the highest being of about the standard of the fifth or highest class of a Taluq School. It is an exceedingly well conducted institution, and a large share of the instruction and management, is taken by the Rev. C. Muller and Mrs. Muller. Twelve pupils passed for the fourth standard, thirteen for the third, twelve for the second, and thirty-six for the first. It was inspected in March 1869.

Amount of Grant sanctioned Rs. 481 4 0

52. *Basle Mission School, Palghaut.*—The Basle Mission School, at Palghaut, is the remains of the large Grant-in-aid Mission School, which existed before the establishment of the rate school at Palghaut. It is a day school, having an attendance of forty-five pupils, of whom thirty-one are Hindus and six Mahomedans. There are four classes, the highest of which contains eight pupils, none of the others having more than seventeen. It is a well conducted school, of the standard of a Taluq School, but it is with difficulty that it maintains itself against its more flourishing rival. The Head-master is a Native Christian.

Amount of Result Grant sanctioned Rs. 354 8 0

53. *Basle Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Kannani.*—The Basle Mission School, at Kannani is a small school near Palghaut, about equal in standing to a lower class Taluq School. Five pupils passed for the third standard, and seven for the second, and ten for the first standard. It received the grant noted in the margin; the Head-master is a Native Christian, he seems painstaking, but of rather deficient attainments for his post.

Amount of Grant sanctioned	Rs. 84	8	0

54. *Basle Mission Anglo-Vernacular Schools, at Mulgil and Chalattu.*—Both these schools (the Mulgil and Chalattu Schools) are close to Cannanore. They are tolerably large in attendance, one having ninety pupils (thirteen girls), and the other seventy-three (two girls). At Mulgil, eleven pupils passed for the third standard. (Anglo-Vernacular,) eleven for the second, and twenty-nine for the first standard. At *Chalattu* nearly the same number passed for the same standards, the school receiving the grant noted in the margin. Both schools are under the management of the German Missionary at Cannanore. At Mulgil a school-house is much needed, the present building being too small.

Amount of Result Grant sanctioned	RS.	A.	P.
For Mulgil	222	8	0
For Chalattu	191	0	0

55. *Basle Mission Vernacular School, Tellicherry.*—This is a good Vernacular School, with an attendance of seventy-three boys. It received the grant noted in the margin. The school-house is a large and commodious building.

Amount of Result Grant sanctioned Rs...	83	8	0

56. *Christian Brothers' Schools, in Malabar.*—The Christian Brothers have three schools under my inspection, all in Malabar. Their schools are intended chiefly for East Indian Roman Catholics, but a good number of Native Roman Catholics attend, and a few Hindus. Properly only friars of the order of the "Brothers of the Christian Schools" should be employed as teachers in their institutions, but owing to a considerable number of friars having returned to Europe, and none having come out to supply their places, they have had to employ some secular and even some heathen teachers. There is now only one European friar on the coast, the others, East Indians, are men who have not been fully either taught or trained; hence the schools are not at all fair specimens of the schools of this order, which in general are remarkable for thorough instruction and admirable discipline. The order is a French order, and hence it has great difficulty in obtaining European brothers having a sufficient command of English.

57. Like the Roman Catholic Bishop's School at Mangalore, the Brothers' Schools at Cannanore, Tellicherry, and Calicut, afford the means of education to the poorer class of Roman Catholics, who would otherwise have

to grow up in ignorance, the expense of attending the Government schools being altogether too great for their means.

58. (*a.*) *Christian Brothers' School, Cannanore.*—The Christian Brothers' School at Cannanore is a large and flourishing institution, with an attendance of 159 boys under a European Head-master, the Rev. Brother Octavian. It may be classed as a good Anglo-Vernacular School, that is, above the standard of a Taluq School, but not educating up to the Matriculation standard. It has suffered a good deal during the year from changes in the masterships, and consequently it did not succeed in passing more than eight boys in the fourth standard, eighteen, however, passed for the third standard, forty-six for the second, and forty for the the first standard.

Amount of Result Grant sanctioned Rs. 434 0 0

(*b.*) A large and handsome school-house has lately been erected for this school, at a cost of upwards of 9,000 rupees, half of which will be a Government grant.

59. *Christian Brothers' School, Tellicherry.*—This school at Tellicherry is taught by East Indian "Brothers," and is rather inferior in standard and efficiency to the "Brothers" Cannanore School sixteen boys passed for the third standard, twenty-three for the second, and forty-two for the first standard.

Amount of Result Grant sanctioned Rs. 383 8 0

60. *Christian Brothers School, Calicut.*—The Calicut "Brothers" school is now also taught by East Indian "brothers."

It is equal in standing to a good Taluq School. Sixteen boys passed for the third standard, twenty-nine for the second, and forty-nine for the first standard.

Amount of Result grant sanctioned, Rs. 354 8 0

61. *Roman Catholic Boys' School, Cochin.*—This school was inspected by me in September last. It is a school principally for East Indians, and is of about the standard of a Taluq School. It has an attendance of 108 boys, divided into five classes, the highest class containing fifteen boys. This school is conducted entirely on the fashion of thirty or forty years ago. The boys, although English is quite a foreign language to them (Portugese being their native tongue) are taught exactly as if they were English boys; the books are of an exceedingly antiquated description, and the teaching is of a very mechanical kind. However, by bringing up the oldest and best boys, the managers secured the grant noted in the margin. This school was formerly under Government inspection, and used to receive salary grants. It was then withdrawn from inspection for some years; and, as there was no one to take notice of the way in which it was conducted, it sank into its present state. Now that it has been brought under some supervision, it may improve.

Amount of Result grant sanctioned, Rs. 268 0 0

62. There were eleven schools under the (German) Basle Mission in Canara. All are under inspection. They are all very well conducted Institutions, in good school-houses, with good furniture and apparatus, and under efficient teachers. The Anglo-Vernacular and Middle School at Udapi is the highest in grade, gives an education not much below the Matriculation standard, but lying partly in a different direction. Sanskrit and Greek are included in the course of instruction. The *Boarding School at Udapi* is of about the standard of a Taluq School, and is under the superintendence of a European Missionary. I have now inspected this school twice, and have on each occasion been gratified by the sound nature of the instruction. In the Parochial Schools at Mangalore and Mulki very good instruction is given, quite as good as that in Taluq Schools, but English is not taught. The *Anglo-Vernacular Town School, Mangalore*, is a very flourishing little school, and in all classes the pupils appear to be very well taught. The *Bockapatna School*, situated in a suburb of Mangalore, and the remaining schools not specially mentioned above, are of an elementary character, good village schools in fact. In the case of those schools that have received result grants, I have noted the amount in the margin, opposite the names of the schools.

BASLE MISSION SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CANARA.

Name of School.	No. of pupils.	Amount of result grant, 1868-69.
		RS. A. P.
1. Ang.-Ver. Middle School, Udapi...	22	347-8-0
2. Do. Town School, Mangalore	49	78-0-0
3. Parochial Boys' School, Mangalore	46	129-8-0
4. Bockapatna School ...	36	24-4-0
5. Bolma do. ...	6	None.
6. Parochial School, Mulki ...	27	Do.
7. Kadike School	15	Do.
8. Santura do.	11	Do.
9. Uchila do.	47	Do.
10. Boarding School, Udapi	54	67-0-0
11. Gadde do.	17	None.

63. *Roman Catholic Schools* in South Canara.*—These are several Roman Catholic Result Grant Schools in Mangalore. Of these, those at Milagres and Urva are the best, and may be considered equal to Taluq Schools. At Milagres there are two rival schools, both held in the same building. This is owing to the disagreements between the Bishop and the inhabitants. The Bishop wishing to have the instruction more completely under his control, set up a school of his own at Milagres, in the parish school-house. But the Lay Trustees of the Milagres Church were not to be daunted by the Bishop's intruding (as they considered) his school into their building, so they kept on their school all the same. In consequence, I found one Head-master at one end of the room, teaching *his* highest class, and another Head-Master at the other, teaching another highest class, and the other classes similarly co-mingled. However, this

The Bishop's School at Milagres.
The Trustees' School at Milagres.

* The best of these, the Roman Catholic Bishop's School Rozario is reported on under the head of Ordinary Grant-in-aid School.

competition does not seem to have done any harm. Both schools passed a good examination. The Bishop's school earned a grant of Rupees 380-8-0, and the Trustees' school one for Rupees 221-0-0.

64. *The Urva School.*—The Urva School is a very well managed institution under the management of a very energetic Priest, the Rev. P. M. Vaz, who is himself a good teacher, and takes much interest in education. It earned a grant of Rupees 142-8-0; the highest standard passed being a third, (ten boys). The above schools are Parish Schools.

65. *The Kodiyal Bail Boys' School.*—The Kodiyal Bail School is attached to the Kodiyal Bail Chapel-of-Ease. It professes to educate up to the Taluq School standard, but the instruction is not very efficient. Out of nine boys brought up for the third standard, only four passed. The total grant secured by the school was only Rupees 79-8-0. *The Attavara Private School* merged this year into the Milagres Trustees' School, both Masters and boys having joined that school.

66. *Female Schools in Malabar under the Result Grant System.*—In Malabar, there are under inspection seven Girls' Schools under the Result Grant System, and one under the Ordinary Grant-in-aid System, making a total of eight schools.

67. *The Basle Mission Girls' Boarding School at Cannanore.*—I inspected the Basle Mission Girls' Boarding School at Cannanore in January 1869. It is an Institution for Christian girls. It is attended by 55 pupils, nearly all of whom are boarders. There are four classes containing, respectively, eleven, fourteen, sixteen, and fourteen pupils. The girls of the highest class were able to pass very creditably for the third standard (Anglo-Vernacular). There was one male teacher, the Head Master, and one female teacher; both appear to be intelligent and up to their work. A grant of Rupees 465 was sanctioned for this school this year.

68. *The Basle Mission Girls' Boarding School, Calicut.*—The Basle Mission Girls' Boarding School at Calicut has an attendance of 88 girls, 86 of whom are Native Christians. There are four classes, the highest class containing 21 girls. The girls of the highest class were able to pass the fourth standard. Here, too, there was only one female teacher. Masters being employed for the higher classes. This school, like the Girls' school at Cannanore under the same Mission, is an exceedingly well managed school. It received a grant of Rupees 719. The girls read, write, and spell well, and do very fairly in Arithmetic and Geography.

69. There is also a Girls' school (a very small one) under the German Mission at Palghaut, but it has yet not been worked up sufficiently to come forward for a grant. The German Mission Vernacular Girls' School, Tellicherry, is a very small one, only twelve girls, of whom seven are Hindus (Tiyar). It is in a very elementary state, and was not able to earn grant of more than Rupees 30-8-0.

Basle Mission Girls' Day School at Tellicherry.

70. *Roman Catholic Girls' Schools in Malabar.—The (St. Joseph's) Convent School at Cannanore.*—The Convent School at Cannanore is a large one, attended by 172 pupils, most of whom are the children of poor parents; there are, however, some girls, the children of well-to-do parents, and these receive a superior education, including instruction on the Piano, and in singing and drawing. The school is taught entirely by Nuns of the Order of St. Joseph. The instruction throughout the school, generally, is fair as far as it goes, but, except in the case of the girls above-mentioned, it is of a very elementary kind. Only one girl passed for the fourth standard, two for the third, and six for the second, while for the first standard seventy-six girls were brought up. There was also a large number of girls who had not been long enough in the school to fulfil the conditions of the grant. The grant issued to this school, at my inspection in September last, was Rupees 600-4-0.

The St. Joseph's School at Calicut.—The Convent School at Calicut has been brought under inspection very recently, and was examined for the first time this month. It resembles, in all respects, the Convent Girls' School at Cannanore.

71. *Roman Catholic Girls' School at Palghaut.*—At Palghaut there is a small Girls' School taught by Native Nuns. These Nuns themselves appeared to know very little, but what little they do know, they endeavour to communicate to the girls. Thirty girls were brought for examination, of whom but seven passed, and that only for the first standard. This school secured a grant of Rupees 61-12-0.

72. (*a.*) *The Roman Catholic Girls' School, Cochin.*—The Roman Catholic Girls' School at Cochin was inspected by me in October last. It has an attendance of seventy-one girls, all of whom are East Indians, except two, who are Europeans. There are five classes. As in the Roman Catholic Boys' School at Cochin, which is under the same management, I found the instruction very defective, the girls being taken in books far beyond the ability of most of them to understand. They are taught by Nuns, or rather, I believe, I should say, Novices. Out of the large number of pupils attending this school there were to be found only seven girls able to pass the first standard and five to pass the second standard.

(*b.*) This school received a grant of Rupees 139-12-0, a large portion of which, however, was capitation grant.

THE ORDINARY GRANT-IN-AID GIRLS' SCHOOL AT COCHIN.

The Protestant Girls' School at Cochin.

73. I thought it best to mention this school with the other Girls' Schools, although it differs from the rest in receiving, not a result grant as they do, but a salary grant. I inspected this school in October last; the attendance had then sunk to twenty-seven girls, of whom about half were Native Boarders, and the other East Indian residents of the town.

(*b.*) Mrs. Lees, the wife of the late Chaplain at Cochin, took much interest in this school, and under her care it improved very much. The girls

of the two upper classes answered very intelligently at my inspection. I found them able to read an easy English book fluently, and to understand what they had read; they also wrote a neat hand. In Arithmetic, Multiplication was being taught, but the girls were not able to apply what they had learned to practical questions. This school has two teachers, one a Mr. Williamson, and the other a Miss Rodrigues, both are sufficiently well qualified for the simple duties they have to perform. The grant drawn is only 11 rupees per mensem.

GIRLS' SCHOOL IN SOUTH CANARA, UNDER THE RESULT GRANT SYSTEMS, (BASLE MISSION GIRLS' SCHOOLS.)

74. *Basle Mission Parochial Girls' School, Mangalore.*—I inspected the Basle Mission Parochial Girls' School at Mangalore in December last. There was an attendance of thirty-eight girls (all Native Christians), divided into three classes, the highest class being about equal to the 3rd class of a Taluq School, except in English, which is not taught. As in all the Girls' Schools of the German Mission in Canara and Malabar, the teaching is very efficient. A grant of Rupees 185-8-0 was sanctioned to this school.

75. *Basle Mission Girls' Boarding School at Mulki.*—I inspected this school in December 1868. There is an attendance of 49 girls, of whom 47 are Native Christains, and two Hindu day scholars. It is divided into four classes. The secular instruction has not reached beyond good reading, writing, spelling, and the first four rules in Aithmetic. This school however is carefully superintended by the resident Missionaries' wives, and is pressing gradually onwards; nineteen girls passed the second standard, and eight for the first standard. A grant of Rupees 281 was earned.

76. There are two Brahmin Girls' Schools in Mangalore of the Basle Mission under inspection, but this year they were not able to pass for any higher standerd, and so received no grant. One contains eighteen girls, and the other twenty-six.

ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

77. (*a.*) *The Kodiyal Bail Girls' School.*—I inspected the Kodiyal Bail Girls' School in December last. It is a private school under a very intelligent young lady, Miss A. M. Tellis, a Native Roman Catholic. This is the second year the school has come up for a grant. At the last inspection, I found that considerable progress had been made. The attendance is now fifty-two. The highest class is a 3rd class containing eleven girls learning English, Arithmetic, Geograppy, &c.

(*b.*) Nine girls from this class passed for the third standard, besides others for the second and first. The grant issued to this school this year was Rupees 250-4-0, being 110 Rupees in excess of that given the previous year.

78. In all the abovementioned Girls' Schools, needle-work receives particular attention. The Basle Mission School at Calicut, and the Cannanore Convent School deserve particular mention in this respect. The former

manufactures beautiful lace similar to Honiton lace, and the pupils of the latter exhibit remarkable skill in all kinds of fancy-work. Even at the Brahmin Girls' Schools in Mangalore, needle-work is taught, although generally Brahmin Girls do not take very readily to the use of the needle.

79. *Regimental Schools.*—The schools attached to the 14th Regiment M. N. I were inspected by me in May last. There were three languages taught, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani, and as the boys learning any one of these languages did not learn either of the others, and were, besides, instructed and classified separately, there were really three schools. In each school there were three classes. The books in use were either those published for the Educational Department, or those published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. The boys had made a fair amount of progress in their studies, and it was evident that the school had been carefully superintended by the officers appointed for that purpose. One or two suggestions, however, I had to make, and I consider them of importance, viz., that the boys should be allowed to take their books home to study; that they should be provided with a slate for each boy; and that, in the upper classes, pens, ink, and paper should be allowed for their practice in writing. I am not aware whether these suggestions were carried out.

80. There is only one Minor Ward in my sub-division, the Neliyal Arasu. He attends the Calicut Provincial School, and is reported to be diligent in his studies; but, after examining him, I could not but come to the conclusion that he had derived but little benefit from the instruction he had received. I append a tabular report on this boy's progress in is studies :—

Return of Attendance and Progress of the Minor Ward (in Malabar) of the Government during the year 1868-69.

Name of			Age of Ward.	Number of working days in the year that the Ward has been on the School Rolls.	No. of such days.	
Minor Ward.	Estate.	School in which prosecuting studies.			In Attendance.	Absent.
Lingaraja Arasu Ral.*	Neliyalam.	Calicut Provincial School. Date of admission June 10th, 1868.	14	211	188	23 (from illness).

81. The various Annual Returns are herewith forwarded, with the exception of the financial return, which is delayed in consequence of the delay made by the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, South Canara, in forwarding me the accounts.

* I examined this boy towards the close of the official year. He attends the Calicut Provincial School, and also has a private tutor on Rs. 10 per mensen. He knows a little English, Arithmetic as far as Compound Multiplication, and can read and write Malayalum. But he is not at all well grounded in any of the subjects he professes to know, evidently because not well taught, for he is reported to be diligent and attentive enough, and he seems an intelligent boy.

APPENDIX A.

No. 7

From E. THOMPSON, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Presidency College, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 5th April 1869, No. 33.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward my report on the progress of the Presidency College during the past official year.

2. *Professorial Staff.*—In the middle of April last, the Professor of Mathematics took leave to England on Sick Certificate and as Mr. Craig still continued absent, the duties of the two Professorships were divided between Messrs. Ranganadhan and Nevins Pillai, the most responsible portion of the work falling to the share of the former. In August, Mr. Pickford who had been appointed by the Secretary of State, Professor of Sanscrit in this College, arrived at Madras, and immediately entered upon his duties. In January, the great number of pupils attending the first or lowest College class necessitated its division, and the appointment of an assistant Professor. Mr. Ranganadhan was selected for the newly created post, but as he is engaged in acting for Mr Craig, his place has been temporarily filled by J. Murrydoss Pillai, B. A., one of the Masters in the Junior Department.

3. I am happy to be able to report another considerable increase in the number of students attending the Senior Department : at the close of the year 1867-68 we had 101 students; there are now 127. The Junior Department remains nearly stationary in point of numbers, and is indeed incapable of further development as long as the present arrangements remain in force. The exact numbers are 141 against 146 in 1867-68.

4. *University Examination.*—The students of the College acquitted themselves very creditably in the recent examination for the Degree of B. A. Out of nineteen candidates fifteen were successful, a larger number than on any former occasion. Of these, one, T. Ramachandra Row, was placed in the 1st class, twelve in the second, and only two in the third. Ramachandra Row being the only candidate who obtained a first-class, has, therefore, carried off Sir Stafford Northcote's prize of five-hundred rupees. Three former pupils of the College also succeeded this year. In the First Examination in Arts, I regret to say that we were by no means so successful, only seventeen passing out of forty-one. This result, I think, may in part be attributed to the unwieldy character of the class during the greater portion of the year : up to the end of

September the class never contained fewer than fifty pupils, and it was quite impossible to devote the same attention to individual boys as had been given in former years. I trust that the sub-division of this class which now contains seventy-six sudents will enable us to attain better results in December next. In the Matriculation Examination twenty-nine succeeded out of sixty, and six were placed in the 1st-class. This is almost the same result as last year's, and, though not very satisfactory in itself, is good when compared with the general average of the Presidency candidates, not one in five of whom succeeded in passing the examination. Of the two divisions of the Matriculation Class Ramachandriah's was the more successful, sixteen out of the total of twenty-nine and five out of the six placed in the 1st-class belonging to his division.

5. The Annual Examination of the College took place in December, and, with the exception of the 1st class (which, as already stated, failed in the University Examination also) the results, are as a whole, highly satisfactory. A number of gentlemen, unconnected with the College, were kind enough to conduct the examination, and I have to tender my best thanks to the Rev. Mr. Stevenson and to Messrs. Brandt, Foster, Lilly, Birdsall Jones, Graham, Boyle, Cumming, Weir, Fortey, Waters, Thom, Porter, Ormsby, and Gopala Rao, for their great kindness in setting the papers and reporting upon the results.

6. *Third Class, Senior Department.*—The 3rd class has passed a very creditable examination. In Astronomy, which of late years has been a very fatal subject, Mr. Porter says :—" The results are very good ; half of the class have answered decidedly well, and the others, with three exceptions, very fairly." The answers of T. Ramachandra Rao are specially commended. In Dynamics the average is respectable, and in Pure Mathematics decidedly good. In English Poetry the average is very satisfactory, and Mr. Jones remarks that " several of the candidates, more especially the first, Elliot, did extremely well." In English Prose the average is also satisfactory, but Mr. Brandt was dissatisfied with the manner in which the majority of the students paraphrased Carlyle's peculiar style. Mr. Boyle speaks very favourably of the answering of the class in Moral Philosophy, and Mr. Thom is equally pleased with the answers in Roman History, in which subject the highest average of all is obtained. Mr. Stevenson, who examined in Logic and Mental Philosophy, after observing that his marks may be considered high, adds, " the papers show diligent study, and, especially in Mental Philosophy, intelligent teaching, as my questions were not confined to the Text Book."

7. *Certificates of Proficiency.*—I propose, therefore, with your sanction, to confer Proficient's Certificates on the following students :—

FIRST CLASS.

T. Ramachandra Rao.	Edward Hugh Elliot.

SECOND CLASS.

1. A. Govinda Pillai.
2. T. C. Poonen.
3. C. M. Leonard.
4. S. Rangiah.
5. U. Achutha Nair.
6. C. V. Sundram.
7. M. Dorasami.
8. C. Akilandiah.
9. V. Sathiavagesvaria Iyar.
10. M. Ekamberam Pillai.

THIRD CLASS.

1. B. Krishniah.
2. P. Ananthachari.
3. M. Kathirvalu.
4. S. R. Subroyan.
5. G. Varadiah.

That seventeen students out of nineteen should be thought worthy of Certificates is a very satisfactory result, and I have never before had an opportunity of recommending two students for Certificates of the 1st class.

8. *Second Class, Senior Department.*—This class obtained remarkably high marks in all subjects but Mathematics, in which branch of study the class is certainly weak. The average in English History was as high as 70 per cent., and in Logic, English Prose and English Poetry, 67, 62, and 58 per cent., respectively. Of those students who took up Mental Philosophy, Mr. Ormsby remarks that the answering on the whole was very good indeed, the average in this instance being 75 per cent. Mr. Lilly, speaking of the English Poetry, says :—"I was much pleased with the papers on the whole. Even the boy who is at the bottom of the list did very fairly." Of the English History Mr. Weir reports :—"The answering of the class has been of a very high character, and has both pleased and surprised me." Though, as mentioned above, the Mathematical subjects were not so well handled, Mr. Porter and Mr. Fortey do not seem to have formed a bad opinion of the class ; indeed, Mr. Fortey considers that there is more Mathematical ability in it than in the senior class ; in this opinion, however, the Professors of the College cannot concur. Considering the general proficiency of the class, I resolved, after anxious deliberation with the other Professors, to promote all the students to the present senior class, trusting that the deficiency in Mathematics may be made up for by increased exertion during the present year.

9. *First Class, Senior Department.*—This class has not done well in any subject, and the failures in Trigonometry and Algebra and Euclid, Book XI, are deplorable. It is true that the papers in these subjects were rather severe, but the failure is mainly to be attributed to the students' neglect of everything that is not immediately required for the First Examination in Arts. The recent changes made by the University will, I trust, lead to a better state of things in future years, for *we* shall be able to make the course of study in our classes exactly coincide with the requirements of the University.

In English Poetry, English Prose, and Logic the averages are 33, 38, and 39 per cent. respectively. The Examiners in the first two subjects, Messrs. Cumming and Waters, kindly make excuses for the candidates, but it cannot be denied that the class, as a whole, has done ill, though a few members of it have sent up satisfactory papers.

10. *Junior Department.*—The Junior Department was examined as usual by the Professors of the College. The results of the 2nd or highest class were fair, though the higher parts of Algebra, not required for the Matriculation, were neglected as in former years. In English the two divisions are exactly on a level ; in History and Geography Ramachandriah's division has the superiority, while Seshayer's class takes the lead in Euclid and Algebra. The lowest class did not acquit itself quite as well as the corresponding class last year, the averages being somewhat lower, and the number of boys of conspicuous merit small. In most of the important subjects Jagga Rao's division has a decided superiority over Venkatramayah's ; in Arithmetic, however, the two divisions appear as nearly as possible equal.

11. *Vernacular Department.*—The classes in this department were examined by Messrs. Thamotheram Pillai and Velu Pillai in Tamil, and Setharamacharlu in Telugu. The latter reports that, with a few exceptions, his questions were satisfactorily answered ; but in the case of the 5th class, his mark hardly bear out this statement, for no one has obtained half marks, and I am therefore obliged to recommend the withholding of the Class Prize. The same course must, I fear, be adopted with the 4th and 3rd Telugu Classes, the Prizes of which are usually awarded on the results of the University Examination, these classes not undergoing a special College Examination. In Tamil the results are much more satisfactory, especally in the case of the 5th class. This department has been lately strengthened by the appointment of a Canarese teacher, P. Balappa, who has eight pupils. A considerable increase in this Class may be looked for next year, when it has become known that Canarese is studied in the College. In the month of January, Kunnyambu Nambier succeeded Kownuni Nedungadi as Malayalum Munshi, the only change that has taken place in the staff of teachers during the year under review.

12. *Sanskrit Class.*—An encouraging beginning has been made of the study of Sanskrit ; of course, most of the students in the Senior Department had chosen their optional language before the arrival of Mr. Pickford, but two classes were at once formed, and are now steadily at work. In the Senior Department three students are preparing for the B. A. degree in Sanskrit and one for the First Examination in Arts, while in the Junior Department eighteen pupils attend the class, in the higher division of which they are prepared for Matriculation, the instruction given to the lower division being more elementry.

13. *Law Class.*—I regret to state that the number of students attending the Law Class has again seriously diminished. The present class only contains five students. This falling off may be largely attributed to two causes, first, that the Proficients' Certificate in this branch is entirely thrown into the shade by the B. L. degree of the University, which is recognized by the Honourable the Judges of the High Court; and, second, that the Text-Book of the present course, the Indian Penal Code, has been so ably edited, and so amply illustrated, that students are able to master its contents by themselves without the aid of the Lecturer. The subjects lectured upon last year were Hindu and Mahomedan Law and Equity; and the lectures were better attended, especially in Equity, when the class consisted of twenty-two students. In December four students presented themselves for examination in Hindu and Mahomedan Law, and seven in Equity; all passed in the former, and all but two in the latter, the Prize being awarded to P. Gurumurthi Iyer.

14. *Patcheappa's Studentships.*—One of the Patcheappa's students having failed to pass the First Examination in Arts forfeits his Scholarship and, as there is no other pupil from Patcheappa's School in the same class to succeed him, the Scholarship must lapse for a time, according to the rules now in force. The following students are recommended for the year 1869-70 :—

3RD CLASS.

P. V. Krishnasami.

V. Puncchanhanadhiah.

2ND CLASS.

P. V. Ramasami Raju.

1ST CLASS.

M. Krishnasami.

C. Shunmugum.

15. *Cullen and Government Scholars.*—V. Sathiavagisvara Iyah the Cullen Scholar, has now completed his College course, and obtained his B.A. degree, taking a respectable place in the 2nd class. He leaves the College with the character of a thoroughly hard working and well conducted student. No one has yet been sent to replace him, though the probable vacancy was announced some months ago, and the Scholarship can only be held at the Presidency College. I am satisfied with the general conduct of the University and other scholars, though I regret to say that two have forfeited their stipends in consequence of their failure to pass the F. A. Examination.

16. *Library.*—About a hundred volumes have been added to the Library during the year under review ; the following table shows the extent to which it has been used by the students in the last three years :—

	Literature.	History.	Science.	Law.
1866-67	573	70	52	70
1867-68	580	94	90	33
1868-69	632	96	74	17

17. *Appendices to Report.*—I have the honour to forward with this report a tabular statement of the marks obtained in all subjects by the pupils of the Senior Department. A list of students to whom I propose to give prizes at the next Anniversary ; a statement showing the various districts to which the students belong, and another exhibiting the fluctuations of the classes of the Senior Department during the official year.

18. I have to express my best thanks for the cordial assistance I have received during the year from all the Professors and Masters of the College.

PRIZE LIST.

Certificates.

1st Grade.

T. Ramachandra Rao.
E. H. Elliot.

2nd Grade.

1. A. Govinda Pillai.
2. T. C. Poonen.
3. C. M. Leonard.
4. S. Rangiah.
5. U. Achutha Nair.
6. C. V. Sundram.
7. M. Dorasami.
8. C. Akilandiah.
9. V. Sathiavagesvara Iyah

3rd Grade.

1. M. Ekambera Pillai.
2. B. Kristniah.
3. P Ananchari.
4. M. Kathirvalu.
5. S. R. Subrayan.
6. G. Varadiah.

English Class Prize.

3rd Class Senior Department, ...	T. Ramachandriah.
2nd do. do. do. ...	F. Pedroza.
1st do. do. do. ...	S. Ramasami.
2nd do. A. Div. Junior Department	C. V. Srinivassachari.
2nd do. B. do. do. do. ...	N. Rathnasabbapathi.
1st do. A. do. do. do. ...	P. Sivasankaram
1st do. B. do. do. do. ...	C. T. Winfred.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL.

6th Class.	... ...	S. R. Subbaroyan.
5th do.	... ...	Adinaryana Chetti.
4th do.	... ...	P. V. Ramasami Raju
3rd do.	... ...	Thinathayalu.
2nd do.	... ...	Velayudhan.
1st do.	... ...	Chinnappan.

TELUGU.

6th Class	... ...	S. Rangiah.
2nd do.	... ...	Ananthiah Kevaramiah,

Law.

P. Gurumurthi Aier, B. L.

Bourdillon Prize.

TAMIL.	TELUGU.
M. Dorasami.	S. Rangiah.

Maharajah of Travancore's Prize.

E. H. Elliot.

Powell Translation Prize.

L. C. A. Venkatramayah, B. A.

A. Sitharamiah, B. A.

Statement showing the various Districts from which Students came for Education at the Presidency College, during 1868-69.

Classes.	Madras.	Madras District.	South Arcot.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Madura.	Jaffna, Ceylon included.	Malabar, including Travancore.	Bellary.	Cuddapah.	Salem.	Trichinopoly.	North Arcot.	Nellore.	Kistna District.	Secunderabad.	Coimbatore.	Myore.	Mangalore.	Total.
									Senior Department.											
Third, Senior ...	12	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	28
Second do. ...	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	23
First, Senior, Div. A. ...	15	...	1	...	2	...	4	10	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	38
Do. do. B. ...	11	6	6	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	38
									Junior Department.											
Second, Junior, Div. A....	21	1	3	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	37
Do. do. B. ...	15	5	3	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	37
First, Junior, Div. A. ...	14	4	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	35
Do. do. B. ...	13	7	1	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	34
Total ...	109	25	23	9	4	2	16	21	7	4	9	5	23	6	2	...	2	4	...	271

Statement of fluctuations in the Senior Department of the Presidency College, during 1868-69.

CLASSES.	April 1869.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1869.	February.	March.
Third Senior. ...	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	28	28	28
Second do. ...	31	28	28	28	29	29	28	28	28	23	23	23
First, Senior, Div. A.	53	51	51	51	51	51	47	43	43	40	40	38
Do. do. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	40	38

1st Class, Senior Department.

Names.	Age.		Time in Institution.		Spelling.	English Composition.	English Poetry.	English Prose.	Trigonometry.	Logic.	Euclid and Algebra.	Total.	Rank.
					10	50	100	100	100	100	100		
C. Chellappa	18	6	3	...	7	11	36	35	28	36	22	175	13
T. Cochiny Menon ...	22	...	2	...	6	15	23	30	9	59	...	142	20
C. Coopoosawmy Iyer ...	20	...	1	...	5	11	23	26	5	27	...	97	31
Uni Gradi ...	20	...	1	...	5	13	30	22	27	49	25	171	15
N. Gopalcharry ...	17	...	3	...	7	12	11	52	9	...	16	107	29
J. Govindasrow ...	19	6	1	...	7	15	34	31	20	50	35	192	8
J. Kotalingam ...	20	6	1	6	5	10	36	30	20	34	...	135	24
T. Kristnasawmy ...	16	...	1	...	7	16	31	34	8	44	...	140	21
T. Mahadavarow ...	18	...	1	...	6	11	35	28	10	15	...	105	30
E. Mossiner ...	20	...	...	6	9	24	43	73	13	25	11	198	5
W. Narasiah ...	19	...	3	...	5	*a*	*a*	34	*a*	*a*	*a*	39	34
L. Narasima Charry ...	21	...	5	...	6	11	46	36	13	46	26	184	10
T. C. Pakeanathar ...	20	6	5	...	9	11	19	25	3	13	1	81	33
M. Punchatchram ...	18	...	1	...	6	11	25	15	16	32	15	120	27
A. Punnosawmy ...	18	...	1	6	8	19	47	37	16	61	5	196	6
T. Ponambalum ...	17	...	4	...	6	7	36	29	17	19	26	140	22
V. Ragava Charry ...	17	...	2	...	8	18	38	43	33	34	21	195	7
R. Ramanadan ...	17	9	3	6	9	13	40	54	22	80	22	240	2
J. Ramarow ...	19	..	5	...	8	11	41	50	*a*	37	*a*	147	18
L. Ramarow ...	20	...	1	...	3	11	22	58	13	66	13	186	9
S. Ramsawmy ...	17	...	4	...	7	23	48	52	35	55	51	271	1
P. V. Ramasawmy ...	17	...	1	...	8	21	34	55	23	60	10	217	3
S. Rama Dass ...	17	...	1	...	6	10	34	29	22	35	37	173	14
A. Rodrigues ...	19	...	4	...	8	20	30	36	10	48	10	162	16
S. Soobramanien ...	19	...	3	...	7	14	25	32	11	40	16	145	19
P. B. Streenivass Ragava Charry ...	19	...	1	...	6	10	36	32	13	50	29	176	12
C. Streenevassa Row ...	20	...	4	...	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	35
M. A. Teraonariana Charry	19	...	1	...	6	7	23	26	18	34	34	148	17
D. Vadidyanadiah ...	20	...	4	...	6	12	27	19	6	15	...	85	32
V. Veeraragava Charry ...	18	...	1	...	5	11	30	43	6	16	1	112	28
S. Venkatachella Iyer ...	19	...	1	...	7	8	41	33	22	*a*	13	124	26
S. Venkataroyalu ...	19	...	3	...	7	13	36	33	14	42	35	180	11
D. Vincobarow ...	20	...	1	...	6	11	34	38	8	32	...	129	25
N. Veerabadren ...	18	...	1	...	8	10	29	48	5	23	17	138	23
G. Wynne ...	19	...	1	...	8	23	47	67	14	49	3	211	4
Average...	...	...	...	...	7	13	33	38	15	39	15	...	...
Per-centage...	...	...	...	...	70	26	33	38	15	39	15	...	...

2nd Class, Senior Department.

Names.	Spelling.	Essay.	Poetry.	Prose.	Hydrostatics and Conics.	Statics or Mental Philosophy.	Logic.	Trigonometry.	Moral Philosophy.	History.	Total.	Rank.
	10	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	860	
W. Iyaviah ...	8	29	80	66	35	62	69	...	46	63	458	8
P. Annunthacharry ...	7	25	67	63	...	75	88	21	44	81	471	2
M. Audinarayana Chetty.	7	26	62	64	80	80	70	20	40	80	449	10
J. Bacon ...	9	26	58	64	...	80	70	35	51	73	466	5
Balakistna ...	6	23	57	55	...	68	80	25	44	70	428	13
V. Chuckrapani ...	8	25	55	59	23	18	56	...	67	60	371	20
T. Chinnappen ...	8	18	48	37	...	66	69	35	27	54	362	23
M. Chockalinga Pilay ...	7	27	48	55	6	10	69	...	26	71	319	27
S. Dorasawmy ...	8	22	48	61	...	85	80	18	48	76	446	11
J. Jesudasen ...	7	20	42	69	...	70	71	25	53	74	431	12
T. Kristnamurthy ...	8	32	73	64	...	82	61	31	46	72	469	3
Kristnamenon ...	8	29	70	51	7	31	69	...	57	74	396	15
P. V. Kristnasawmy ...	8	30	65	55	23	29	61	...	31	74	376	18
F. Pedroza ...	9	29	72	76	...	86	77	19	45	84	497	1
Peryasawmy ...	8	24	58	79	...	85	89	14	42	70	469	4
A. Punchanadiah ...	8	20	58	79	56	45	62	...	16	76	450	9
M. Rama Row ...	9	25	53	62	25	34	68	...	37	75	388	17
C. Ramasawmy ...	7	25	67	76	...	75	61	15	64	71	461	7
C. Ramasashiah ...	8	31	67	74	...	73	61	35	46	69	464	6
P. Ramasawmy ...	8	26	52	57	25	34	69	...	43	79	393	16
P. Rama Rao ...	8	16	48	60	30	34	71	...	34	62	363	22
T. Shashagiri Iyer ...	6	20	48	61	...	49	59	23	32	60	358	23
C. Somasoondarum ...	7	22	63	54	29	18	60	...	37	68	358	24
C. Soobbramanien ...	6	27	62	66	23	20	55	...	40	77	376	19
T. Shungina Menon ...	8	24	58	70	10	29	59	...	47	64	369	21
C. Vencata Ramiah ...	8	25	55	59	87	37	75	...	46	71	411	14
Vijayaruthnum ...	6	20	52	55	8	23	61	...	47	75	347	25
V. Vencatasawmy ...	8	18	53	42	17	35	47	...	46	68	335	26
Average...	8	24	58	62	23	51	67	24	41	70	...	...
Per-centage...	80	48	58	62	23	51	67	24	44	70	...	...

3rd Class, Senior Department.

No.	Names.	Age.		Time in Institution.		Spelling.	Composition.	History.	Prose.	Poetry.	Moral Philosophy.	Pure Mathematics.	Logic.	Mental Philosophy.	Dynamics.	Astronomy.	Total.	Rank.
	Maximum......	...	...	...	...	10	50	100	120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	800	
1	U. Achutha Nair ...	21	...	3	...	9	20	60	60	60	41	71	51	60	...	...	432	7
2	P. Ananthachari ...	21	...	4	...	9	18	54	60	58	67	63	...	...	32	34	295	13
3	C. Akilandam... ...	20	...	9	...	9	23	61	55	78	58	34	57	5ı	...	...	425	10
4	M. Dorasami	20	...	3	...	8	25	65	60	64	67	56	...	...	33	49	427	9
5	M. Ekamberam ...	19	...	4	6	9	25	70	64	64	68	63	...	...	15	31	409	11
6	E. Elliot	19	...	9	...	9	33	74	79	94	67	68	...	...	54	50	528	2
7	A. Govinda Pillai ...	19	...	4	6	8	33	67	65	74	58	75	...	...	45	59	484	3
8	M. Kathirvelu ...	20	...	3	...	7	'18	43	55	47	52	61	...	...	21	25	329	15
9	B. Kristuiah	21	...	3	...	a	15	60	50	62	44	78	...	...	36	25	370	14
10	C. Leonard	20	...	4	6	a	33	81	67	82	56	56	...	...	23	46	444	5
11	T. C. Poonen... ...	20	...	3	6	8	28	69	67	76	61	46	59	53	...	...	467	4
12	S. Rungiah	21	...	3	...	9	20	68	58	55	59	75	...	...	40	55	439	6
13	T. Ramachandra Rao ...	17	6	2	...	9	30	80	61	71	76	86	...	...	50	75	538	1
14	V. Sathiavagesvara Aiah	19	...	3	...	a	17	68	72	66	54	43	...	...	27	50	397	12
15	R. Subbaryan... ...	20	...	4	6	7	20	49	62	46	45	43	...	...	40	12	324	16
16	C. V. Soondram ...	21	...	5	...	7	20	60	64	82	62	50	...	...	46	37	428	8
17	A. Sambasiviah ...	21	...	1	...	10	15	23	58	50	43	21	34	18	...	...	262	19
18	S. Theruvenkatachari ...	23	...	5	...	8	14	40	42	67	39	63	...	...	24	13	310	18
19	G. Varadiah	19	6	2	...	10	22	60	58	55	57	21	...	...	20	18	321	17
	Average...	...	...	...	...	8	23	60	60	66	57	56	50	45	34	38	...	...
	Per centage...	...	...	...	...	80	46	60	50	55	57	56	50	45	34	38	...	...

APPENDIX A.

No. 8.

From W. A. PORTER, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconum, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Combaconum 5th April 1869, No. 20.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report of the progress of the College during the past year.

2. There have been no permanent changes in the staff of the College during the year. I am happy to state that Mr. Gopala Row, who was temporarily absent, resumed his duties here in January last.

3. The number of classes remains the same as at the date of my last report, but there has been a considerable increase in the number of students in the Senior Department. The numbers are now eighty-two against fifty-seven last year. The 7th class contains fifty students, and I was obliged to refuse several applications for admission for want of room. Indeed, there is not proper accommodation in the present building for the number now belonging to the class. In the Junior Department the numbers are 366, against 332 last year.

4. The past year must be regarded as an important one in the history of the College. This was the first year that students, who completed their collegiate course here, went in for the degree of B. A. I cannot help regretting that at so critical a time when the work of the College was to be tested on a new and untried ground, the great experience and ability of Mr. Gopala Row were wanting to us. Twelve students appeared for the B. A. Examination, and of these eleven passed, but, though several have obtained fair places in the list, no one occupies a very distinguished position.

5. Twenty-five candidates appeared for the F. A. Examination, of whom eighteen were successful, seven obtaining places in the 1st class. Our greatest success was obtained in the Matriculation Examination, in which out of forty-eight who appeared for the examination, only five failed, and of the successful students seventeen were in the 1st class. I may remark that last year was the first in which we had two division of the 6th or Matriculation class. The success was pretty equally divided between them. In Sashiah's division nineteen passed, ten in the 1st class. In Ganapathy Aiyar's division twenty-four were successful, of whom seven were in the 1st class. Very great credit is due to these Masters, to whose strenuous exertions this result is largely due. At the same time it is proper to observe that the

greater number received their previous education in this school, and that such a result is only possible when the teaching is good from the bottom of the school. The credit should, therefore, justly be shared with the Masters of the junior classes.

6. In connection with the University Examination, I am happy to state that two of Sir Stafford Northcote's prizes were gained by students of this Institution. The prize of Rupees 300 was gained by K. Kalliana Sundaram, who stands first in the list of successful candidates in F. A., and the prize of Rupees 200 was gained by V. Ramachundram, who was first in Matriculation.

7. There was no College Examination of the highest class at the end of the year. This was partly owing to the difficulty of setting Examiners, and partly to the nearness of the examination for the B. A. degree, which seemed to render another examination of little importance. As the question arose this year for the first time, I submit it for your consideration.

8. The 8th class was examined in English by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Lilly, in History by Mr. Marsh, in Moral Philosophy by Mr. Jugga Row, and in Mathematics by Mr. Gopala Row, Mr. Nevins, and myself. In English and Moral Philosophy the results were very fair. In History rather poor. In Mathematics the class taken, as a whole, is decidedly weak. The progress of this class, during the year, has not been very satisfactory. The examination of the 7th class was confined to the Mathematical subjects not required for the F. A. The class was examined by Mr. Waters in Trigonometry, and by S. Sreenivasa Ragavan, B. A., in Algebra. The marks in the former subject are much higher, but this is partly accounted for by the greater difficulty of the paper in Algebra. In the latter subject the average of the class is very low. In Trigonometry the result is satisfactory. My best thanks are due to the gentlemen who kindly assisted me in the examination.

9. In the examination of the Junior Department, I received the very efficient aid of the Assistant Masters. The marks will be found in the Appendix. I regret to *observe that the spelling throughout the school is not good.* But with this exception, I have reason to be well satisfied with the results of the year's work. The amount of work done is most easily seen in those cases where a subject is commenced in a class. Algebra, for instance, is begun in the 4th class, and almost all the boys are quite ignorant of the subject at the beginning of the year. I examined the 4th class myself this year, and the paper I set was as nearly as I could make it equal in difficulty to the Matriculation paper on that subject. The average marks of the three divisions, consisting of eighty-nine boys, was sixty-one per cent. This, I think, is a highly satisfactory result of one year's work, and no particular stress was laid on the subject. The work of the other classes seems to be equally satisfactory.

APPENDIX A.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SESSION 1867-68.

1. *The Academic year.*—The Academic of 1867-68, which commenced on the 1st of October last, terminates with this anniversary.

The Winter Session closed on the 30th of March, and the Summer Session commenced on the 1st of April.

2. *College Staff.*—Dr. Harris, Professor of Midwifery, whose absence from the Presidency, on furlough on sick certificate, was noted in last Annual Report, rejoined his appointment on the 2nd of January last, relieving Dr. King, who had carried on his duties from the 12th of April 1867. Under Government Order, dated 23rd August 1867, Dr. Wyndowe vacated the chair of Chemistry, on being appointed Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad. Dr. Ogg, his successor, assumed charge of the Chemical Department on the 17th of September last. Mr. Bidie, Professor of Botany, having been directed by Government to inquire into the ravages committed in Mysore, Wynaad &c., by the "Borer," his course of lectures on Botany was brought to a close soon after its commencement. The course was subsequently postponed to the Summer Session, when Dr. Ogg undertook its responsibilities.

Mr. Chipperfield having requested to be relieved of the lectures on Comparative Anatomy, that course was entrusted to Mr. Day, who had to Complete it before his departure from Madras on special duty. Mr. Chipperfield sailed for England on furlough on sick certificate on the 24th ultimo.

In last Annual Report the appointment of Dr. W. A. Smith to the Professorship of Hygiene was alluded to. On the 14th of July, that Officer, proceeded to England on furlough for two years. The lectures on Hygiene, with the exception of a few at the beginning of the course delivered by Dr. King, were given by Dr. H. B. Montgomery, the Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner. Dr. Montgomery was appointed Professor of Hygiene on the 11th October 1867.

Under the terms of Government Order, dated 6th August 1867, Mr. Assistant Apothecary Hamilton joined College on the 12th September 1867, and assumed charge of the duties of the Assistant to the Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, in the room of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon J. J. Wood, deceased.

In accordance with the Orders of Government marginally* noted, the services of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Harvey, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, having been restricted to the Chemical Department, the duty of teaching Medicine to the Junior Department was undertaken by Mr. Thomas, the Professor of Pathology, as a temporary measure. Mr. Assistant Apothecary W. Karney, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Educational Department, joined his appointment on the 27th of April.

* No. 287, dated 18th March 1867.

Order of Government, dated 28th February 1868.

3. *Lectures and examinations.*—The following table, drawn up in compliance with the Orders of Government, shows at a glance the subjects of the several courses, the total number of meetings of lectures, and of examinations, as well as the proportion of examinations to the total number of meetings in each class :—

No. 300, dated 17th October 1866.

Session.	Subject of Course.	Number of Meetings	Number of Lectures	Number of Examinations.	Proportion of Examinations to total number of Meetings.
Winter	Medicine	120	80	40	1 in 3
	Surgery	117	87	30	1 in 4
	Opthalmology	49	35	14	1 in 3½
	Midwifery	120	76	44	1 in 2¾
	Chemistry	117	67	52	1 in 2¼
	Physiology	94	51	43	1 in 2⅙
	Materia Medica ...	118	64	54	1 in 2⅙
	Pathology	51	29	22	1 in 2⅓
Winter and Summer	Anatomy	160	102	58	1 in 2¾
Summer	Botany	40	27	13	1 in 3
	Diseases of Women and Children.	51	34	17	1 in 3
	Hygiene	41	28	13	1 in 3
	Comparative Anatomy.	41	28	13	1 in 3

4. *Extracts from Annual Reports.*—As the Annual Reports of the Professors are given "in extenso" in the Appendix, it will only be necessary, in this place, to allude to such remarks in them as seem to be of special importance.

In his Report on the course of Surgery, Dr. Paul observes :—

"This class is composed of twenty-three students, and all in their second year of study. A profound knowledge of Surgery is not to be expected from any students in their second year, still less so from the imperfectly educated classes from which these youths are drawn, who have, moreover, in thei[illegible]d year of study, many new and difficult subjects brought before them."

Dr. Keess, also, in his Report on the Anatomical class, when alluding to the attainment of the lads of the Junior Department, remarks :—

"Their intelligence, I regret to say, is of a low order, requiring an immense effort on the part of their teachers to simplify instruction to suit their understanding."

The preliminary general education of the young men of the Second and Junior Departments is, as a rule, very defective. It seems very desirable, at this juncture, when the organization of the Subordinate Medical Department is undergoing organic changes, that attention be called to the lowness of the preliminary educational standards required of candidates for admission to the Second and Junior Departments, as well as to the practical working of the two years' pre-collegiate course of Dispensary instruction.

The Professor of Midwifery remarks as follows :—

"I am desirous of bringing to notice that attendance at eighty lectures only on Midwifery, &c., is required by the University of Madras, in the case of advanced students who are qualifying for a Medical degree ; that is, inclusive of the lectures on Diseases of Women and Children, which, with the Midwifery lectures, constituted formerly one continuous course. During the past Session 120 lectures on Midwifery alone have been delivered, and in the forthcoming Summer Session about fifty more will be given on the allied subjects. Of these 110 at least are formal lectures, or thirty more than are required by the University. The students of Midwifery, &c., during the present Session, are all qualifying for the Public Service, and not for the University, and it appears to me that they labour under some disadvantage in having their time and attention thus occupied with matter of comparatively little practical importance or usefulness in their future career.

"The Midwifery course, at most of the schools in Great Britain, consists, I believe, rarely of more than forty or fifty lectures, and is frequently a Summer course. The best text-book on Midwifery (Manual of Obstetrics) by Dr. Taylor Smith consists of forty-eight lectures only, and subject being a limited one for all practical purposes, it is obvious that, in the extended course provided in the College Curriculum, an undue proportion of it must consist of needless recapitulations, or be taken up with unnecessary details and minutiæ.

"Four lectures a week, instead of five, throughout the Winter and Summer Sessions, would reduce the actual number of meetings from about 170 to 135, and even this would allow of a Conversational course of fifteen lectures for recapitulation, &c., in addition to eighty formal lectures, and the regulated proportion of recorded examinations. As I think the course would still be sufficiently extended to give an ample margin to the time required for the instruction of the subjects it does or should embrace, I beg to submit the above as a suggestion for consideration."

Under existing arrangements, the total number of lectures, including examinations, amounts to 120 in the Winter, and to fifty in the Summer Sessions. Dr. Harris recommends that the lectures be given, four instead of five times a week, and he grounds his recommendation on the comparatively limited extent of his subjects, and on the action of the Madras University, which only exacts from its candidates for Medical degrees attendance on a course of eighty lectures. The arrangements proposed by Dr. Harris would secure the delivery of 136 lectures, including examinations, a course amply sufficient for the full and satisfactory consideration of the subjects. With reference to the limitation of the University's demands, it may be observed that the University lays down the minimum required by candidates for its degrees, without at all implying that that is the standard to which all courses of medical instruction are necessarily to be pared down. The remark that a knowledge of Midwifery and of the Diseases of Women and Children is comparatively of little importance to the Military Students of the College must have been made without calling to mind the many occasions, during their varied service, in which Medical Subordinates are called upon to bring their knowledge of Midwifery, &c., into practical exercise.

Dr. Ogg observes :—

"The remainder of the class have done tolerably well, but some of the students seem to be deficient in the preliminary education necessary to enable them to follow a course of lectures on Chemistry with benefit.

* * *

"The course of instruction has been the same as that followed last year. As the new system of chemical notation and chemical nomenclature is now taught in most of the Medical Schools in England, and has been introduced into the British Pharmacopœia, in accordance with which all medicines will in future, be prescribed and made up, it seems highly advisable that the new system should be taught in the College as soon as possible. With this view, I would strongly recommend that a text-book, written in accordance with the new principles, should be adopted. As a book well adapted for the purpose, I would recommend Professor Roscoe's "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," a book recently published and written in accordance with the modern principles of Chemistry, the new notation and new nomenclature being adopted. This little volume has already, I believe, been adopted as the text-book in Chemistry in several of the schools in England, and, in addition to other advantages, has the recommendation of being cheap."

In addition to what has been said already regarding the general educational qualifications of the lads of the Second Department, it may be noted that the young men who joined College at the commencement of last Session, labour under the very serious disadvantage of having had their two years, pre-collegiate course reduced to one of only eight months' duration.

The substitution of the new for the old system of chemical notation is a necessity, which cannot be set aside. The change will involve an alteration in the text-book of the Chemical course, and Dr. Ogg's suggestions appears to be deserving of consideration and acceptance.

(A.)—SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

5. *Constitution of the Departments.*—At the commencement of the Session, the Senior Department consisted of—

1 Government and one Lane Scholar in their fifth year of study.
1 Private scholar in his third year of study.
4 Government scholars in their first do.
1 Travancore scholar in his first do.
Total, 8 students.

Of these, Messrs. Martin and Mathew John having failed to pass their Preliminary Scientific Examination at the University in July 1867, re-commenced their studies, and Mr. Rockwood (of Ceylon) did not appear to take up his Scholarship. Government Scholar, M. Pursooramen Naick having failed to pass his final examination in Operative Surgery, was directed to pursue his studies in that subject for three months more. He appeared before the Final Examination Committee on the 20th of December 1867, and having been found qualified, he will receive his diploma on this occasion from your Excellency's hands. With the issue of this diploma the privilege of granting degrees in Medicine, enjoyed by this Institution since 1852, comes to an end. In future, the only Degrees in Medicine and Surgery open to students of Medicine will be those conferred by the University of Madras. All the students of the Senior Department intend to offer themselves for the Examinations of the University during the present month. Two, Mr. Gregory and Dhanakoti Rajoo, are candidates for the degree of M.B. and C.M.; one, Mr. Tyrrell, will appear for his first examination; and four, Messrs. Martin, John, Gray, and Mahony will go up for the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University. Of the seven candidates, six have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining one-third marks in English, and one has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University. The University, by gradually and judiciously raising the standard of preliminary education for all candidates for degrees in Medicine, is doing what in it lies to secure liberally educated men for the Medical profession in India.

(B.)—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

At the begining of the Academic year, the Second Department consisted of—

11 1st class students in their third year of study.
23 2nd class students in their second year of study.
23 3rd class students in their first year of study.

Of the class, consisting of eleven students, which appeared before the Final Examination Committee, ten were passed as qualified, and one was rejected. These ten lads will receive their Certificates of Qualification as Assistant Apothecaries on this occasion. As a whole, the batch passed a creditable examination; two lads, Tripp and Judge, specially distinguished themselves. The conduct of these young men has been very satisfactory.

Second Class, Second Department.—This class has done fairly during the last Session. The intelligence, industry, and acquirements of the lads, as a whole, are not above average. The results of the oral and written examinations give-

67 per cent. of good marks			in Physiology.	
73	do.	do.	in Surgery.	
52	do.	do.	in Medicine.	
78	do.	do.	in Anatomy.	
78	do.	do.	in Minor Surgery.	Practical Examinations.
100	do.	do.	in Practical Pharmacy.	

The per-centages have been obtained by taking the mean results of both oral and written examinations.

Third Class, Second Department—The 3rd or junior class of the Second Department is a class of average ability. The following averages of good marks have been secured at the annual examinations :—

62	per cent.	in	Chemistry.
54	do.	do.	Material Medica.
47	do.	do.	Anatomy.
69	do.	do.	Practical Chemistry.
87	do.	do.	Practical Pharmacy.

It is to be borne in mind that the lads of this batch have had but eight months' pre-collegiate hospital training.

The conduct of the 2nd and 3rd classes has been satisfactory.

The following young men of the 2nd class, Second Department, are recommended for discharge, on the ground of idleness and incompetency :—

W. G. Anderson.
J. T. DeLima.
W. Bowie.

And of the 3rd class, Second Department—

J. Jones.
G. J. S. Nicholls.
T. Madden.

(*C.*)—Junior Department.

The Junior Department, at the commencement of the Session, consisted of—

Twenty-eight 1st class students in their second year of study.
Twenty-seven 2nd class students in their first year of study.

Of the twenty-eight lads constituting the senior batch, twenty-four have been passed by the Final Examination Committee, and on this occasion will receive their Certificates of Qualification as 3rd class Hospital Assistants. The names of the lads who failed are noted in the margin.

1. M. Bashkerrow, No. 880.
2. J. Manuel, No. 893.
3. S. Moonosawmy Naick, No. 865.

Alluding to these young men, the Final Examination Committee make the following remarks:—

"With reference to the Junior Department, the Examiners beg to state that, though these young men have had one year's preliminary hospital training, they acquitted themselves no better than previous members of the same department, whose inferiority to the Dressers of former days has been the subject of special remark in the reports of Examining Committees of the last few years." Recent modifications in the organization of the Subordinate Medical Departments of India will necessitate a re-consideration of the present system of educating these men, so that they may be qualified to undertake the higher duties henceforward to be required of them.

Second Class of the Junior Department.—At the annual class examinations these lads acquitted themselves very indifferently, the class, as a whole, falling below the level of the corresponding class last year, as may be seen by comparing the average results of last year with the averages of the present Session:—

		1866-67.	1867-68.
Materia Medica, per-centage of good marks		63	37
Anatomy,	do.	50	40
Minor Surgery,	do.	39	11
Practical Pharmacy,	do.	85	78

The material of this class is very unsatisfactory. The conduct of the students of the Junior Department has been good.

The classes of the Junior Department are under the instruction of the College Assistants, the Professors holding occasional examinations.

The senior class met for instruction in Medicine, under Mr. Thomas, 135 times, including eighty-three examinations; and for instruction in Surgery, under Mr. Hamilton, 131 times, including fifty-one examinations.

The senior and junior classes met for instruction in Minor Surgery, under Mr. Hamilton, thirty-two times.

One hundred and thirty-five lectures, including forty-one examinations in Anatomy, were delivered to the junior class by Messrs. Wilkins and Hamilton, whilst the Native Assistant, Cundasawmy, took charge of the classes of Materia Medica and of Practical Pharmacy; the former of which met 138 times, including forty-eight examinations, and the latter thirty-five times.

The following lads of the Junior Department are recommended for discharge, on the ground of incompetency :—

First year student M. Numulvar, No. 847.
Do. C. Chengulroyen Moodeliar, No. 858.
Do. J. Benjamin.

One student of the Junior Department, Poorooshotmarajoo, No. 892, was dismissed the service* for a grave offence.

Private Students.—One private student attended certain classes of the College during the Winter Session, and Rupees 20, in fees, have been placed at the credit of Government.

GENERAL.

6. *Prizes and Medals.*—The Johnstone Gold Medal has been awarded this year to 1st class student Henry Tripp, an able, zealous, and successful student. The Government Gold Medal has been withheld, as no one in the Junior Department, deserving of the honour, leaves College this year.

7. *Library.*—Since last report, 170 volumes have been added to the Library. A list of additions and donations is given in the Appendix. The General Library, which has been removed to the large Theatre, contains 2,776 volumes, and the Student's Library 474 volumes.

8. *Museum.*—Thirty preparations and specimens have been added to the Museum during the last year. The furnishing of the new Museum having been sanctioned by Government, every effort will be made to secure the methodical and scientific arrangement of the large collection of pathological and other specimens belonging to the College, as soon as almirahs have been provided.

9. *Assistants.*—The Session, which is now at its close, has been one of heavy labour to the College Assistants. The transfer of Mr. Harvey's services to the Chemical Department, the death of Mr. Wood, involving as it did the appointment of a new teacher, and the inability experienced by the Head of the Medical Department to supply an additional Assistant, were so many elements acting unfavourably on the teaching-power of the Subordinate Staff of the College.

It is but due to the Assistants to recognize the zealous efforts they have made during the last year to surmount the unavoidable and pressing difficulties of the situation.

The Clerk, Librarian, and Draughtsman have given satisfaction.

10. *Sickness.*—From a report obligingly furnished by Dr. Paul, and entered in the Appendix, it appears that sixty-seven students have been treated in the General Hospital for various ailments during the last year. Of these, fifteen lads were admitted twice, and two three times. The more

* *Vide* G. O. C. C., 3rd June 1863.

serious cases were four of small-pox, eight of measles, and twenty-two of fever. There have been no deaths among the students during the past year.

11. *Former Pupils of the College.*—In March last the University, at its Annual Convocation, conferred the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery upon Mr. Gorman, an able and distinguished member of the Medical Subordinate Department. The Medical honours, for which he so zealously and successfully laboured, have been enjoyed by him but for a few weeks. He died on the 26th instant. Doctor Thompson, formerly an Assistant Apothecary, has, within the last year, returned to Madras with Her Majesty's Commission as an Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Medical Department. Three former students of this institution are now undergoing the course of instruction at Netley, two of the three having taken high positions in the list of successful competitors for Commissions in the Indian Medical Department.

HISTORICAL.

12. *Historical Notice.*—A brief recapitulation of the principal events, which have occurred during the past year in connection with this institution, may fitly conclude this report.

(*a*). The additions to, and alterations of, the buildings have been completed, with the result of adding greatly to the appearance and accommodation of the College. The new Theatre, in which we meet to-day for the first time, to celebrate an Anniversary of the Institution, has re-placed the former octagonal one built in 1836, which, from its limited space, had for many years failed to meet the requirements of such occasions as the present. These improvements have been effected at an outlay of rather more than half a lac of rupees.

(*b*). The remark made in last Annual Report, regarding the condition of the College Esplanade, cannot be repeated in the same terms. The President of the Municipal Commission has obligingly excluded the Esplanade from the grazing contract, and has surrounded it with wire-fencing. The Government has sanctioned a small sum for planting trees and shrubs. It is to be hoped that, at no very distant date, the wire-fencing will be re-placed by a neat and strong railing, with suitable gates, so that the privacy of the grounds, and the safety of the buildings, may be more effectually secured than at present.

(*c*). Under date the 25th of February 1868, Government has approved of certain proposals for securing an adequate supply of water to the General Hospital and Medical College. When the sanctioned arrangements are carried out, the College will possess a reservoir and an abundant supply of water from the Seven Wells.

(*d*). The rules of the Lane Scholarship, issued under date the 7th May 1867, are drawn up, to a certain extent, in conformity with the regulations

of the Government Scholarships. Under the terms of these new rules, the successful candidate, if he have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining one-third marks in English, will receive a monthly stipend of Rupees 30 tenable for five years ; if, on the other hand, he have passed the First Examination in Arts of the University, he will receive Rupees 30 per mensem for the first year, Rupees 40 per mensem for the second and third years, and Rupees 50 per mensem for the fourth and fifth years, provided he pass successfully, and at the regulated times, the University Examinations for Medical Degrees. With the exception of the Government Scholarships, this is the only Scholarship belonging to the College, and it was founded by the subscriptions of English Gentlemen. The stream of native liberality can hardly be expected to flow in the direction of this institution, until better prospects of employment than exists at present are held out, to encourage Native Gentlemen to select Medicine as a desirable profession.

(*e*). Certain changes of a prospective character have lately been made in the University Regulations for degrees in Medicine ; they are as follow :—

(1). From the 1st of January 1870, candidates for the Preliminary Scientific Examination will be required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this, or of some other recognized University, and such candidates as have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination will be required to pass an examination in that language up to the F. A. standard, in lieu of that laid down in the scheme at page 70 of the Calendar.

(2) From the 1st January 1872, candidates who have obtained the degree of M. B. and C. M. will be required to have graduated in Arts before being permitted to proceed to the degree of M. D. The former of these rules will affect the Senior department entrance of 1869, and the latter will affect all the students of the Senior Department now in College, except those who go up to the final examination for the degree of M. B. and C. M. within the present month.

(*f*). A small work in Tamil on Hygiene has been prepared and published recently by Dhanakoti Rajoo, the Lane Scholar. This little work, which places before his countrymen in simple terms the more useful facts of sanitary science, has secured the hearty approval of those best qualified to judge of its linguistic and professional merits. Under date the 15th January 1868, and on the strong recommendation of the Head of the Medical Department, Government purchased, for distribution, one thousand copies of the Pamphlet. The success of this effort opens up a reasonable prospect of bringing home to the masses of India, in a popular form, the more important truths of Hygiene, truths which it behoves them so much to know and to act upon.

(*g*). The long expected order, bearing upon the re-organization of the Medical Subordinate Departments of the three Presidencies, appeared in the

Fort Saint George Gazette of the 19th ultimo. The order will probably necessitate a re-consideration of the preliminary education standards, and of the courses of professional instruction now in force as regards "Medical Pupils."

The system at present in operation in this Presidency has been adopted as the basis of the new organization.

13. The Principal offers his grateful acknowledgments to his brother Professors and to the Assistants of the College for the able and efficient help they have rendered him during the past year.

(Signed) GEORGE SMITH, M.D.,
Principal, Medical College.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1*st July* 1868.

APPENDIX A.

No. 10.

From Captain W. H Edgcome, R.E., Principal, Civil Engineering College, to E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 28th May 1869.

Sir,

At the commencement of the Session there were 118 students on the rolls of the College, and at its close 98.

Report for Session 1868-69.

The difference is thus accounted for :—

6 passed out in December last with Certificates as Assistant Engineers.
6 withdrew from the College.
5 Military Students were remanded for misconduct.
1 Military Student was invalided.
2 Civil Students were expelled.

Total.. 20

The present strength is thus distributed :—

In the First Department			6
„ Second Department...	First Class...	...	25
	Second Class	...	30
„ Special Department...	Drawing Class ...		19
	Surveying Class..		18
		Total..	98

of this number, 16 are Military Students.

The average number on the rolls monthly has been 94, and the average daily attendance 88.

Officers' Surveying Class.

After having been in abeyance for four years, this class was again established in January last, when six officers joined it, one of them, however, was permitted to withdraw after about two months' study, but the remainder have completed their course.

If a sufficient number of officers be nominated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, this class will be again formed next Session.

Changes in the Educational Staff.

In February last, Quarter Master Serjeant A. Milne (formerly a pupil of this Institution) assumed charge of the Special Department, which had been without a permanent Master for two years, the work during that period having been shared by Messrs. Schoury and Evans (Assistant Masters in this College), in addition to their other duties.

Mr. Milne works with the utmost zeal and diligence, and has given me much satisfaction.

In September last, I was obliged to remand the Instructor in Bricklaying (Serjeant Harris) for misconduct; and under Government Order, No. 97, dated 13th January 1869, Mr. Schoury, Assistant Master, Second Department, was appointed temporarily to the post. He has fully satisfied me in his performance of this duty, but I hope to have the post permanently and suitably filled by the commencement of the next Session.

Monthly Examinations.

These examinations have been held regularly as usual, and the results, on the whole, have been fairly satisfactory. They, however, clearly proved our present 1st class to be far below the average in attainments, and this view has been fully confirmed by the unfortunate results of the final examination, especially in Mathematics.

First Department.

Under Government Order, No. 420, dated 15th December 1868, the date of the commencement of the Session of this Department was changed from August to January, in order to fall in more conveniently with the time of the University Examinations, and the test for admission was by the same order raised from the Matriculation to the F. A. standard. This order was not published sufficiently early to admit of any student joining in January last under its special provisions; but in October, Mr. Montserrat, a Probationary Assistant Engineer in Public Works Department, was directed to join for a particular course of study, and he will remain till December next.

On 1st August, one of the students of this department was compelled to withdraw on account of ill-health. In December last, the annual examination of this department was held, and the six senior students, viz., Captain Worster, Madras Staff Corps, and Messrs. Simpson, Price, Warder, Salman, and S. Mahadava Iyer qualified for the grade of Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department. This examination was kindly conducted by the under-mentioned gentlemen, to whom my best thanks are now offered, viz. :—

Mathematics.

George Thom, Esq., M.A.
Reverend J. Bamforth.
Captain Lindsay, R.E.
Charles Waters, Esq., M.A.
J. N. Grainger, Esq., F.R.S.N.A.

Civil Engineering.

Colonel Carpendale, R.E.
Colonel Anderson, R.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bean, R.E.
Captain A. deC. Scott, R.E.

Surveying.

W. Fraser, Esq., C.E.

Drawing.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq.

Estimating.

Captain Goddard, R.E.

Geology.

C. Æ. Oldham, Esq., B.A.

The results of this examination were highly satisfactory, and elicited the approval of the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, No. 144, dated 22nd January 1869.

Three of the students of this department appeared for the B. C. E. Degree Examination in February last, one of whom (Mr. Simpson) was successful. Though none of the students who qualified as Assistant Engineers last December have been fortunate enough to obtain appointments in the Madras Public Works Department, I am happy to state that two of them have obtained employment under the Government of India as Engineer Apprentices, and I would venture to express a hope that the Government will yet be pleased to re-consider my letter of 6th February 1867, No. 766, and provide an outlet for the Civil Students of this department by the establishment of a similar grade in the Madras Public Works Department.

Annual Examinations.

These examinations commenced on 10th, and terminated on 20th instant; and as they occupied six hours daily, the test cannot but be considered very severe and searching.

I desire to offer my sincere thanks to the undermentioned gentlemen for their kindness in conducting these examinations, viz.:—

Mathematics.

George Thom, Esq., M.A.
Captain Rogers, R.E.
Lieutenant Chrystie, R.E.
P. Runganadum Moodelliar, B.A.

Civil Engineering.

S. Soobaroya Auchariar, B.C.E.
Dr. Hunter.
Standish Lee, Esq., C.E.
J. N. Grainger, Esq., F.S.N.A.

Surveying.

Colonel Priestley.
Lieutenant Campbell, R.E.

Drawing.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C.E.

Estimating.

Captain Scott, R.E.

Geology.

The late C. Æ. Oldham, Esq., B.A.

The reports of the Examiners will be found in extenso in the Appendix, but I regret to state that in Mathematics they point to almost complete failure.

First Department.

None of the students now in this department have been sufficiently long in the College to complete the prescribed course of study. This was not, therefore, their final examination, but, as an exercise, they were allowed to take up the papers, and the results are as follows :—

Mathematics	47	per cent.
Civil Engineering	67	„
Surveying	51	„
Drawing and Estimating	47·5	„

which I consider very satisfactory.

FIRST CLASS, SECOND DEPARTMENT.
Mathematics.

I regret to have to report the almost total failure of this class in Mathematics. The best student is by no means very highly distinguished, and making full allowance for the special difficulty of one of the papers, I am compelled to record my opinion that the class, with five or six exceptions, has acquitted itself discreditably in this subject.

When reporting on this class (then the 2nd class) last year, I find that seven students were favourably mentioned. That five out of these seven should occupy the first five places this year, shows that a fair estimate of their merits was then made, and is so far satisfactory, but it by no means proves that these five are distinguished, and I have no hesitation in stating that, as a whole, the class is inferior in general attainments, and especially in Mathematics, to any that I have yet known in the College.

The monthly examinations led me in a few instances to expect more favourable results than those which the final examination brought out, but, on the whole, these results have unfortunately accorded.

The most complete failure was in " Statics," but this is a difficult subject for beginners, and very high results were not to be expected.

It has been usual to award three prizes to this class for Mathematics, but the results warrant my withholding one of these.

Foord obtains the 1st prize, with 295 marks out of 550, or nearly 54 per cent., and the 2nd prize is won by S. Winfred with 274 marks. Foord is further distinguished by being at the head of his class, and consequently gains the prize which the Officers of the Royal Engineers (Madras) give annually to the senior student of the College.

In every monthly examination he has held the same high position, and for this I have awarded him a prize.

He also wins the 1st prize in Civil Engineering, in Surveying, and in Drawing and Estimating.

In last year's Report, I find that I made special mention of Foord and Winfred for proficiency in Mathematics ; it is, therefore, gratifying to find them carrying off similar honours in a higher class.

Civil Engineering.

In this branch there is a marked improvement over the Mathematical results, and, considering the material of the class, the marks obtained, viz., 40 per cent. of the maximum number, may be considered fairly satisfactory.

The papers on Hydraulics and on Steam were, moreover, unusually difficult ; in fact, some students did not even attempt the latter paper.

As before stated, J. C. Foord wins the 1st prize with 525 marks out of 700, or exactly three-fourth the maximum; and Serjeant Smith gets the 2nd prize with 482 marks.

Surveying and Levelling.

The average mark for the class is about 55 'per cent., which is creditable, but, in the paper on Surveying with the Theodolite' there were some grievous failures. J. C. Foord and P. Nery win the prizes with 348 and 295 marks, respectively, out of 400, while Serjeant Smith, W. Hiscox, Serjeant Bennett, and Private Bennett deserve commendation for having obtained 293, 290, 274, and 273 marks.

In order to make the instruction in this important branch of study more complete and efficient, it will be necessary to increase the staff of Masters, for, with the present teaching-power, it is impossible to give each individual student as much practical instruction in the field as is desirable.

Drawing and Estimating.

In these subjects, the average mark is 54 per cent., which must be considered good. The results in Drawing, however, were far superior to those in Estimating, but the comparative difficulty of the latter paper will fully account for this.

Foord carries off the 1st prize with 497 marks out of 525, the 2nd prize being won by W. Hiscox with 441 marks.

These prizes were gained by the same students last year in the 2nd class ; they deserve credit, therefore, for achieving such distinction again this year.

Tamil and Telugu.

In Tamil the results are excellent, the marks obtained being 75 per cent. ; but in Telugu they reach barely 37 per cent. The Examiner reports that the translations from Tamil into English and *vice versâ*—the main test of proficiency—were particularly good, but regards the low results in Telugu to be partly due to the fact that the class consisted entirely of Europeans, and partly from the almost complete failure of one of the students. This man has done himself and the College discredit, and stands at the very bottom of the class.

The prizes for Vernacular Language are won by L. Mitchell, and J. Warner. Summing up the results, I find that J. C. Foord takes the first place with 1,867 marks out of 2,525, or close on three-fourth maximum, and

wins prizes in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, and Drawing. Serjeant Smith comes next with 1,516 marks, and 2nd prize in Civil Engineering, the third and fourth places being taken by W. Hiscox and P. Nery with 1,484 and 1,452 marks respectively, and prizes in Drawing and Surveying.

The failure in Mathematics has precluded my awarding certificates as Overseer to more than eighteen out of twenty-five examinees. I have, however, felt justified in granting certificates as Surveyors to two out of the remaining seven; all the others have failed in their examinations.

One student of this class was detected in unfair practices on the second day of his final examination, and was summarily expelled.

SECOND CLASS, SECOND DEPARTMENT.

This class contains some very industrious and promising students (especially in the Military Section) who, I am confident, will acquit themselves next year more creditably than most of their comrades have done on this occasion. Of the Military Students, I would make honourable mention of Serjeant Heinig and Frankland, R.E., Gunner Ward, and Bombardier Webb, and amongst the Civil Students, K. Ramasawmy Iyer, Mahomed Soliman, C. Koopoosawmy Iyer, and A. Subba Reddy deserve credit.

Serjeant Heinig is distinguished by being at the head of his class, and wins prizes in Surveying and Drawing, Mahomed Soliman follows with 1st prize in Mathematics, then Serjeant Frankland, R.E., and Gunner Ward, R.A., with prizes in Drawing and Surveying, while C. Koopoosawmy Iyer, the next on the list, wins the second Mathematical prize.

The prize for Tamil is won by Bombardier Webb, R.A., and that in Telugu by Private Twohig, H. M.'s 18th Hussars. On the results of this examination, I felt it my duty to recommend five of the students to withdraw, as not being likely to qualify at their final examination.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT. *Surveying and Levelling.*

Our efforts have been specially directed to render these classes more practically useful, and my thanks are due to Messrs. Schoury, Evans, and Milne, for their labours in connection with them.

of continual changes in the Masters, but they have now fortunately obtained permanently the services of a very competent teacher.

The work is, however, far beyond the powers of any single instructor, and I think it is more than we ought justly to demand from one man to devote (as is now the case) 2½ hours a day to instruction in Surveying in the field, besides five hours a day to teaching Surveying, Drawing, and Estimating to a class of some forty students, and this for five days in the week; for it is not only an undue tax on his powers, but is unfair to the class. I trust, therefore, to see a remedy for this by having separate Masters for Surveying, and for Drawing and Estimating. This measure, rather than any other I can

suggest, would be the means of making our students more practically efficient, and remove the complaints that the Officers of the Public Works Department now occasionally make regarding them, and to which the Right Honourable the Governor alluded when presiding at our Anniversary last year.

Since then I have taken great pains to investigate these complaints, and have received returns from the Superintending Engineers regarding the qualifications of such of their subordinates as were ex-students of this College. These returns have, by no means, fully established the justice of such complaints, but, as exhibiting weak points in our system of training, they are very valuable, and I hope they will be furnished annually.

I would here venture to remark that the success or failure of our College Students depends in a great measure upon the officers into whose hands they fall when first appointed; for there are some officers unreasonable enough to express surprise, that students fresh from the College are not experienced Overseers, and who have neither discernment to recognize in a young hand the qualities, that after a little practical training will make him a good workman, nor patience to give such a training, under such they are not likely to succeed.

To expect that the Overseer just leaving College should be ready forthwith and without guidance, to build a barrack, drain a Cantonment, or carry out an Irrigation Project with as much rapidity and confidence as if he had done it all before, would be to expect more than this College professes to undertake, and as it would be unreasonable in others to expect this practical proficiency in our raw College youths, so would it be foolish in them, and positively injurious, to believe in it themselves. I understand the purpose of the College to be to prepare its students in the most efficient manner practicable for *entering* on the duties connected with the Engineering and Survey works of the country, with a ground-work of such knowledge as is most essential to qualify for undertaking those duties, and such practical training as a place of instruction of this nature can afford.

I am, moreover, perfectly aware that a theoretical training at a College, for a practical profession like Civil Engineering must always fall short of what is expected, and that many a man who takes a high place at the examination may be far less useful on the works than one who stood much lower, or possibly than one who had never been to College at all; and for this simple reason, that here we can only test certain qualifications. We ought to be able to ensure that a man is a fair Surveyor or Draughtsman, but we cannot establish a satisfactory test, to be registered by marks, of such qualities as tact, temper, energy, integrity, and above all temperance, all very important ingredients in the composition of a Public Works Subordinate.

These remarks may possibly be considered out of place in a Report of this kind; but, as the complaints which have elicited them have been made

public, I have felt it my duty to give equal publicity to the remarks themselves.

In the case of our Military Students, the cause of these complaints can almost always be traced to the want of the last quality above-mentioned, viz., temperance, and the instances that occasionally occur of men, who, when here, were industrious and promising, giving way to drink when in isolated stations, where, to a certain extent, they are their own masters, is most disheartening.

Drawing and Estimating.

In the Drawing class, which consists of nineteen students, I have been able to grant eleven Certificates. C. Poonoorungam and Abdool Ghuffer Khan obtain certificates of the 1st class, seven others 2nd class certificates, and the remainder 3rd class, the rest of the students, with the exception of two or three who are not likely to qualify next year, will be allowed to remain in the class for another Session. C. Poonoorungam also wins the 1st prize with 234 marks out of 300, and Abdool Ghuffer Khan the 2nd prize with 222 marks.

In the Surveying class, which consists of eighteen students, one has obtained a 1st class certificate, five more certificates of 2nd class, and four 3rd class certificates; of the remaining eight, only five will be allowed to continue their studies next Session, the rest not being likely to qualify.

E. Walters wins the 1st prize with 183 marks out of 250, or nearly three-fourth the maximum, while the 2nd prize is gained by M. Chinniah Pillay with 163 marks.

The results, therefore, of the Special Department are satisfactory, but the special services of a Master for each of the two branches of the department will materially improve the efficiency of the classes.

Photography.

As usual, a class has been formed out of the senior students for instruction in this Art, and they have worked with a fair amount of diligence and zeal. The results are exhibited to-day.

The late Instructor, C. Iyasawmy Pillay, resigned his appointment in April 1869, and was succeeded by Mr. Bowling of the School of Arts, who seems a skilful and competent teacher.

Geology.

A course of fifteen lectures was delivered during the Session, but they were not largely attended by the general Public. On the completion of the course, an examination was held, the results of which are by no means satisfactory, only one 1st class and eight 2nd class certificates having been awarded.

It is a subject, however, that is very unattractive to some students.

With extreme regret I would here notice the death recently (in England), of our very able Lecturer, C. Æ. Oldham, Esq., by which the College has sustained a severe loss.

The students of the 1st class have gone through a practical course of instruction in Brick and Tile-making at the School of Arts, and I beg to thank Dr. Hunter most cordially for the time and trouble he has bestowed on them. On the completion of the course they were examined, and Dr. Hunter's report is most favourable.

Visits have been paid to the following works at the Presidency, and notes taken of the same :—The new Railway Terminus, new Lunatic Asylum, Madras Pier, new Presidency College, Revenue Board, &c.

The students have also had an excellent exercise in designing and estimating for certain improvements and additions to the Free Church Mission premises.

The Drawings connected with this are exhibited to-day.

We have also assisted Mr. Fraser in his survey for a Junction Canal between the Adyar and Cooum Rivers.

This survey is also exhibited.

Other useful work has been done for Officers in the Public Works Department, and I am at all times most anxious to have similar practice afforded to the students of this College, in order to render the instruction as practical as possible.

In my last Report, I mentioned that five Royal Engineer Soldier Students had been ordered on Field Service in Abyssinia. In August last four of them re-joined the College, but I was soon after obliged to remand one for misconduct. The other three are still in the College, and stand 1st, 4th, and 8th in a class of twenty-nine students, and I can confidently speak of them as well conducted, steady, and most promising men. Of the conduct of the Military Students, generally during the past Session, I am sorry that I cannot report very favourably, as I have been compelled to remand five for drunkenness and insubordination. Of those now present, however, I can, on the whole, speak in satisfactory terms. Until the publication of G. O. G. No. 235, dated 23rd June 1868, I was almost powerless to prevent men of intemperate habits entering the College, for their Defaulter sheets were usually never furnished till some months after their admission, and thus I only learnt their true character when too late. Under the terms of this order, however, their Defaulter sheets are presented with the application for admission, and I can at once reject such men as are not thus shown to be sober and steady.

I have now, therefore, a tolerable guarantee that the men hereafter admitted, will be men of sober, temperate habits, and feel satisfied that the publication of the above Government Order will be attended with much benefit to the College and to the Public Works Department.

Scholarship.

The present holder of this Scholarship, P. Nery, passes out to-day with a Certificate of Qualification as Overseer, and stands 4th in his class. I have notified in the *Gazette*

that I shall hold an examination next month to fill the vacancy, and eight candidates have already registered their names for this examination.

I would now notice with satisfaction the improvements made in the College building, since our last meeting, by the enlargement and better lighting and ventilation of many of the class-rooms, and of the large Hall in which we are now assembled.

I am also happy to report that the new family quarters, first sanctioned in October 1863, and then deferred, were completed in January last. They are very cool and comfortable, and tolerably commodious. It would, however, be desirable to build another and similar block, as at present we can admit only six married Military Students in the College, and they are generally our steadiest and best men.

Papers for the examination of ninety-three candidates in the Mofussil have been issued during the Session. Of this number, thirty-eight passed, thirty-five failed. The result of the examination of the others are not yet determined. Of those who passed—

Five obtained Certificates as Overseers.
Seven as Accountants.
Eleven as Surveyors.
Fifteen as Draughtsmen and Estimators.

Candidates for admission during the ensuing Session.

Three applications have been received for the First Department; but, as the Session of that Department does not commence till January next, I anticipate that by that date it will be at its full strength. To be eligible for admission, a candidate must have passed the F. A. Examination of the University, we shall, therefore, have good material to work with, and ought to furnish useful and efficient officers for the Public Works Department.

On 24th and 25th instant I held an examination of candidates for admission into the Second and Special Departments of the College. No less than seventy-seven presented themselves for the former, and fifty-eight for the latter Department, and I was pleased to find that of this number thirteen were Mahomedans, as they have hitherto been slow to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by this institution.

The results of this examination cannot be known for some time, but will be duly notified.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Masters of the College for their assistance in the instruction of the students, and for their exertions in maintaining discipline in the institution during the past Session.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—George. Thom, Esq., M.A.

Average marks = 25 per cent.

"You will observe that the marks assigned to the students of your Second Department for their papers in Arithmetic and Algebra are low.

"In the former subject, P. Nery has gained sixty-nine marks out of a maximum of seventy-five, and A. Vathegherry Moodelly has also done well. In Algebra the examination has been a failure. J. Winfred, however, has gained more than half the maximum number of marks.

"The paper must have been too difficult."

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner—Captain Rogers, R.E.

Average marks = 35 per cent.

"The book-work in these two subjects has, on the whole, been very fairly done; the low number of marks gained is owing to failure in the problems."

MENSURATION.

Examiner, Lieutenant Chrystie, R.E.

Average marks = 26 per cent.

"No report submitted, but the marks are generally very low."

STATICS.

Examiner—P. Runganadum Moodelliar, B.A.

Average marks = 14 per cent.

"The enclosed is a list of the marks obtained by the candidates for the Overseer Test in Statics. Taking into account the difficulty of the questions, the results with but few exceptions are satisfactory. Rungasawmy Pillay deserves special mention."

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Examiner—S. Soobaroya Auchariar, B C.E.

Average marks = 48 per cent.

"No report submitted, but the results on the whole satisfactory."

LIMES, CEMENTS, &c.

Examiner—Dr. Hunter.

Average marks = 66 per cent.

"I return the examination papers of the students. I have gone carefully over them, and find that there are a number of very good papers. The best paper is by J. Smith, Sergeant, Royal Artillery. He has got the full number of marks, and has answered very clearly. J. Mahoney stands second; he has got ninety-seven marks. The third is Mr. Bennett; he and Robert Orr have both got the same number of marks.

"Eleven students have got above three-fourth of the marks, which is a very fair average, and the answers on the whole are satisfactory. The Native students have answered better than usual."

ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.

Examiner—S. Soobaroya Auchariar, B.C.E.

Average marks = 31 per cent.

"No report submitted, but the results are only moderately good."

EARTHWORK AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

COLLEGE PAPER.

Average marks = 37 per cent.

"The results of this examination were fairly creditable."

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—S. Lee, Esq., C.E.

Average marks = 35 per cent.

"At your request I set a paper in Hydraulics for this examination; I have much pleasure in returning the answers, with a list of the marks obtained by each student. Measuring the results from the numbers gained may convey an unfavourable impression, but when judged by the light of the following explanation, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it as satisfactory on the whole.

"In setting this paper I put down as questions instances which occurred in my investigation for the water-supply of Madras, but I find from the marks of several of the students that the text-book of the College does not treat of most of the subjects. I am, therefore, most favourably impressed with the intelligence of several of the young men, and of Mr. James C. Foord in particular."

STEAM.

Examiner—J. N. Grainger, Esq.

Average marks = 18 per cent.

"No report, but the results are very low; the paper, however, was unusually difficult."

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Examiner—Lieutenant Campbell, R.E.

Average marks = 54 per cent.

"No report submitted, but the results on the whole very satisfactory."

Theodolite Surveying.

Examiner—Colonel Priestley.

Average marks = 23 per cent.

"I return you the examination papers with the results. I am sorry to say that they are not very good; but, comparing the paper set this year with last year's, you will observe that the questions are five more in number, and more difficult than in 1868. The time allowed is, however, the same.

"There are three or four who ought, I think, never to have offered themselves for examination, (27, 28, 29, 30), *i.e.*, the last four.

"To counterbalance these, the two first on the list have acquitted themselves very creditably."

Drawing.

Examiner—R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C.E.

Average marks = 72 per cent.

"The Examiner did not submit a report, but the average per-centage obtained shows the results to have been good."

Estimating.

Examiner—Captain Scott, R.E.

Average marks = 32 per cent.

"The results in general cannot be considered good, but the work given for estimation requires some study, and is probably not of the kind usually put into the hands of the students. With more time for revision, Foord and Hiscox would, no doubt, have turned out a completely accurate estimate."

Tamil and Telugu.

Examiner—W. Joyes, Esq.

Average marks = 66 per cent.

"I have the pleasure to enclose the numerical results of my examination of the Tamil and Telugu classes in your College. The marks granted, you will observe, vary from 143, or 7 short of the maximum to 56, or about one-half for *Tamil*, and from 80 to 8 in *Telugu*, the average in the former language being 112, or about 75 per cent.

"I consider the *Tamil* pupils to have done very well their translations from Tamil into English, and *vice versâ*; the main tests of proficiency were particularly good; and the answers generally evinced considerable thoughtfulness and care. If the questions on Grammar had been withheld, or been fewer in number, much better results would have been obtained.

"The average in Telugu is not high, but this arises partly from the circumstance of the class consisting entirely of Europeans, and partly from the fact of one pupil out of the five who came up not having taken much interest in his work. The two Bennetts and Mulronen, better supported, would have

brought the Telugu students into closer competition with those forming the Tamil class."

GEOLOGY.

Examiner—C. Æ. Oldham, Esq.

Average marks = 17 per cent.

"No report furnished, but the marks are very low and unsatisfactory; it is, however, an unattractive subject for many students. It is, moreover, a voluntary subject."

APPENDIX A.

No. 11.

From V. KRISTNAMA CHARRIAR, Curator, Government Books, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 28th June 1869, No. 864.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my general report on the operations of the Book Department during the Official year ending 31st March 1869. The organization of the department generally having been adverted to in the report for the previous year, the present will be confined to a review of the leading facts connected with the working of the department during the year.

2. No change of importance has occurred during the year in the number or localities of the Mofussil Depôts, though there has been a change of Curators in the case of four of them. There are, therefore, besides the Central Depôt, twenty District Depôts, and subordinate to these again there were employed eleven Colporteurs and others acting in that capacity, in the districts noted below.* Regarding this latter agency I may mention that, at the beginning of the year, there were but four Colporteurs; but experience has clearly proved that the wide circulation of elementary books in the rural parts of the country cannot be effected without a special itinerant agency to do the work, and that the limited number of Colporteurs previously employed is far too weak to permit of this work keeping pace with the operations of the Inspecting Officers for the improvement of Village Schools. This system of employing separate Colporteurs, however, having been found rather costly, you have united in several cases, during the latter half of the year, the two offices of Colporteur and Inspecting Schoolmaster or Deputy Inspector, according to circumstances, with an additional allowance, not exceeding Rupees 8 per mensem each, in the case of Inspecting Schoolmasters. As the work of selling books must go hand-in-hand with that of organizing or improving Village Schools, this arrangement is considered a suitable as well as an economical one for the present.

* Masulipatam.	Kurnool.	Malabar.
Nellore.	North Arcot.	South Canara.
Cuddapah.	Salem.	Madras.
Bellary.	Coimbatore.	

3. The following abstract gives in one view the whole of the year's transactions :—

	RS. A. P.	Value at Depôt prices. RS. A. P.
Stock at the commencement of the year in the—		
Central Book Depôt	1,22,481 5 1	
District do. Depôts	41,953 0 0	
		1,64,434 5 1
ADD—		
Value of books purchased during the year	37,083 14 5	
Do. of books received from the Press during the year ...	26,906 4 0	
Do. of other books brought on stock, being excess discovered...	544 9 0	
		64,534 11 5
DEDUCT—		2,28,969 0 6
Value of books, &c., sold during the year in the usual mode or by auction	54,237 3 6	
Do. of books destroyed by Printers, and other items ordered to be written off on various grounds	1,512 10 4	
		55,749 13 10
* Balance at the end of the year—		
In the Central Depôt	1,27,515 5 11	
Do. District Depôts	45,703 12 9	
		1,73,219 2 8

4. The number and value of the books purchased during the year are shown in the following table with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

Books purchased.

1867-68.		1868-69.	
Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.	Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
32,547	18,737 8 6	52,463	37,083 14 5

The above comparison shows a considerable increase in the transactions of the year over those of 1867-68, which is in proportion to the increased

* NOTE.—The values entered above are calculated according to Depôt prices; some of the figures set down are only rough aggregates.

demand for books all over the country. The *actual* cost to the department of the books delivered by the book-sellers at the Central Depôt is Rupees 33,151-14-7, and their value calculated at the Depôt prices is Rupees 37,083-14-5, the difference, Rupees 3,931-15-10, being the profit charged as a set-off against the cost of the department. It must, however, be remembered that, during the first six months of the year, the purchases were made from a local Book Contractor alone at comparatively high prices, agreeably to the practice which had been in force for some years past. This arrangement was only given up from the 1st October 1868, on the conclusion of an agreement with Messrs. Baker and Oliphant of London, who offered to supply this Depôt with books and maps on terms of a decidedly advantageous character. The actual cost of the books, &c., thus imported during the latter half of the year, amounts to Rupees 10,202-14-2 against the supply purchased from the local book-seller during the earlier half, worth Rupees 6,428-11-6.

5. The financial result of the transactions with Messrs. Baker and Oliphant requires some notice here, as in this result are contained the elements of success for the future in working the department on the self-supporting principle. The result is as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Prime cost of the books, &c., imported from England during the last six months of the year.	10,202	14	2
Value of do. do. according to the Depôt prices	14,513	1	9
Difference or balance in favour of Government	4,310	3	7

This shows a profit to Government of a little more than 40 per cent. on the sum laid out, and nearly 30 per cent. on the Depôt prices; and if the whole of the English books purchased during the past year had been similarly imported from the English market, the profits would have been between eight or nine thousand Rupees, giving an average of 700 Rupees per mensem, and thus going a great way to cover the cost of the department. Thus the working of the new system of procuring English books and maps, as contrasted with that previously in force, affords a satisfactory feature in the operations of the year; and, on referring to the calculations given in my first communications on this subject, I find that the result attained has more than fulfilled my expectations. During the current year the profit will be even greater, as, in the period under review, a portion of the books for want of time had to be got out by the Overland route, upon which a discount of 10 per cent. only was allowed on the published prices, whereas the discount on the consignments received round the Cape is 18½ per cent. As a rule, the books will be sent out in sailing vessels round the Cape, this plan being far more favourable to the interests of Government.

6. Appended to this report is a list of departmental books printed during the year, though some of them have not been bound and delivered. The subjoined entry will give a comparative view of the printing operations

during the last two years, so far as they have been brought on the accounts of the department:—

Books printed and delivered.

During 1867-68.		During 1868-69.	
No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.	No. of Copies.	Value at Depôt prices.
67,719 ...	RS. A. P. 9,334 6 3	120,500 ...	RS. A. P. 26,906 4 0

This likewise shows an increase over 1867-68 in proportion to the growing demand for books consequent on the progress of primary and middle class education. The actual cost to the department of the books printed and bound during the year is Rupees 17,636-1-4, and their value, calculated at the Depôt prices, is Rupees 26,906-4-0, the difference, Rupees 9,270-2-8, being the profit charged by the department.

7. The books printed during the year are twenty-five in number, of which three are English, nine Tamil, eight telugu, two Malayalum, two Canarese, and one Hindustani. With one exception, these are either exact re-prints, or revised and improved editions of old books. The exception referred to is *Chanakya Sutram*, a Malayalum poetical work, which is a new publication neatly got up under Mr. Garthwaite's supervision, and which may be considered a valuable addition to the meagre stock of printed school literature in the Malayalum language; and I may take this opportunity to state that the department is greatly indebted to Mr. Garthwaite for the active measures adopted by him to supply an improved series of Malayalum and Canarese School-books, and the trouble he has always taken in arranging for printing the same at the Mission Presses on the Western Coast.

8. The printing work of the department is done entirely on contract at private presses upon the most favourable terms that can be obtained. These local Printing establishments are not, as you are aware, on a very extensive scale, and, owing to their limited range of business, they are ill-supplied with the necessary stock of printing paper; and, when a demand arises for the printing of large editions of our books, they have recourse to various make-shifts for procuring the requisite quantity of paper, and the supply of an article of an inferior and dissimilar quality at absurdly high prices, and an unnecessary loss of time in furnishing estimates of cost, are the inevitable result. After careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the supply of paper by the department, importing the same from the paper-makers direct upon favourable terms, somewhat similar to those obtained for the importation of English books, will both improve the quality and appearance of the books printed, and effect a material saving in the cost of our printing operations. As my views on this subject have already been

fully expressed and laid before you, it does not seem necessary for me to dwell further upon it in this report; but, as it is apt to be viewed by some as a further interference with private trade,—I say *further* interference, because I am aware that such objection was urged against my proposal for the importation of cheap English books direct from the London market,—I may be allowed to offer a few remarks here calculated to remove such misapprehensions.

9. Respecting this alleged interference with private trade, I beg to submit with deference that such considerations ought not to deter us from the adoption of the best means available for securing to the public at large the most advantageous terms, within the range of business, which we may find it expedient to undertake on their behalf, owing to the want of sufficient competition, to the absence of the requisite means on the part of private printers to lay in an ample stock of paper at reasonable prices, and to other unfavourable causes which are at work in private trade. We have already given up the supply of high class English books in Literature and Science to be dealt with entirely by private trade, and, in the interests of education, we have confined our transactions to elementary books, both English and Vernacular. If the paper trade, like the book trade of Madras, is so much of a monopoly that it cannot supply the article required without enormous profits, it is only reasonable and fair that the department should be at liberty to go to better markets for the articles, in view to supplying the masses with cheap books printed on good and durable paper. If it should hereafter become expedient gradually to withdraw ourselves, leaving the ground to be occupied by private trade, it must not be by converting one or two tradesmen into contractors to Government for meeting the demands of the public and thus giving them the monopoly of supply to the prejudice of the people's interests, but by reducing the range of books which we may undertake to supply, (as we have already done), and so far private trade must be left to deal directly with the public if it can; and I would repeat here the opinion already expressed by me in previous reports, that in whatever we may have to undertake departmentally from time to time our sole principle of action must be that of securing the most favourable terms without any regard to the interests of a few private traders.

10. The subjoined statement shows the total sales of books and maps, &c., effected during the period under review, as compared with the sales of the previous year :—

Description of Books.	Sales in 1867-68.				Sales in 1868-69.			
	Copies.	Value.			Copies.	Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
English, Books Maps, &c.	29,567	19,681	15	6	38,760	27,183	0	10
Vernacular do. ...	76,910	21,366	8	9	109,696	27,054	2	8
Total...	1,06,477	41,048	8	3	1,48,459	54,237	3	6

There is an increase in the sales of a little more than 40,000 copies, of the value of Rupees 13,000, or nearly of 30 per cent. The following further entry will help to show how the latter half of the year compares favourably with the first half, while the aggregate for the year is the highest sum ever yet realized by the Book Department :—

Sales during the

First half of the year.				Second half of the year.			
Copies.	Value.			Copies.	Value.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
61,859	20,849	0	11	86,600	33,388	2	7

11. In the following abstract, the books sold during the year are classified according to the languages in which they are written, and appended to the report, will be found a statement of sales effected at the several Depôts :—

Languages, &c.	Copies.	Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.
English	38,760	26,732	0	5
Tamil	57,827	11,119	2	1
Telugu	32,006	7,348	13	8
Malayalam	6,316	1,921	4	0
Canarese	9,004	5,991	15	0
Hindustani	304	111	4	6
Ooriya	4,237	537	3	5
Sanscrit	5	24	8	0
Stationery	......	451	0	5
Total ...	148,459	54,237	3	6

It will be observed that the value of the works in English amounts to something less than one-half of the total sale-proceeds as was the case last year, and that of the Tamil works to nearly one-fifth, still keeping ahead of the books in the other Indian languages, though the ratios in the case of these last-mentioned books show a slight improvement over those of 1867-68. Works in Sanscrit appear in the Depôt list perhaps for the first time, a Sanscrit class having been added during the year to the Vernacular Department of the Presidency College, and some impulse having been given of late to the study of this classical language in the schools of this Presidency. Besides the books, a small quantity of old stationery articles, worth Rupees 457-0-5, was also sold, and the remaining stock of these articles will be entirely cleared off at the approaching auction sale.

12. The following comparison of the Issues made from the Central to the several District Depôts during the last and preceding years gives an equally favourable result :—

Books issued from Central to District Depôts.

1867-68.				1868-69.			
Copies.	Value.			Copies.	Value.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
74,580	28,059	13	9	1,34,886 ...	53,085	12	8

Though this entry shows a great increase over 1867-68, it is simply in proportion to the increased sales. Great care is taken to prevent all needless accumulation of stock at the Mofussil Depots, past experience having proved that such accumulation eventually entails a loss on Government. But, in spite of the increase in issues as indicated above, complaints are occasionally made of the insufficiency of the supplies sent to the District Depôts. This may be accounted for, *first*, by the Deputy Inspectors and District Curators not working in harmony, and not keeping in free communication with each other in regard to the books required from time to time ; and, *secondly*, by the present system of accounts not affording me the ready means of ascertaining the exact stock on hand at each District Depot. The first difficulty, it is to be hoped, will be removed by the circular recently issued to the several Inspectors and Curators in the different Educational Divisions. The second is a difficulty which I alluded to in my last general report as well as in subsequent communications, and the only mode by which this can be effectually overcome is to require the District Curators to furnish me a copy of their monthly stock accounts, (in printed books,) showing the precise stock on hand, in lieu of the present sale returns, which afford but little information.

13. In this connexion I think it necessary to allude to a different and an exceptional cause which operated against the issue to the Masulipatam Depôt of an adequate supply of books during the latter half of the year. The late Curator of this Depôt, Mr. Maiden, suddenly tendered his resignation in November last, and, though not immediately relieved, he requested me in the following month to cancel his last Indent, which I was about to execute, and to wait for a fresh Indent from his successor, who, however, was not appointed till February, and whose first Indent was only sanctioned by you about the middle of March. I mention this circumstance here, as it satisfactorily accounts for the great inactivity which characterized the operations of the Masulipatam Depôt during the last five or six months of the year, as well as for any complaints that might have been made by the Inspecting Officers of the District about the insufficient supply of elementary works in store at Masulipatam.

14. The arrangements sanctioned towards the close of the year for the sale by public auction of all unserviceable books could not be immediately carried out, so that they are still included in the stock of the Central Depôt, though the District Depôts have been cleared of them. A few books destroyed by printers when new editions had to be brought out, and others which were erroneously entered twice in the accounts, have been written off with your permission; so that, at the end of the year under review, there was a stock at the Central Depôt worth Rupees 1,27,515-5-11, and at the Mofussil Depôts worth Rupees 45,703-12-9. As I have already stated, the former appears unnecessarily large, as it still embraces the unsaleable and unserviceable stock which is to be disposed of by auction. Until the Central Depôt is actually relieved of the unsaleable books which now crowd its shelves and swell the accounts, I shall not be in a position to arrange satisfactorily and on an intelligible plan the remaining useful stock with reference to language and subject, so as to facilitate their identification.

15. The following statement shows the financial results of the working of the department during the year :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Pay of Curator and his Office Establishment ...	4,953	1	1
Contingent charges in connexion with the Central Depôt	571	14	6
Transmission charges for books issued to District Depôts	1,591	4	1
Commission and allowance paid to the several Curators	10,509	11	8
Contingent charges of District Depôts, including the cost of new furniture	1,067	3	2
Purchase of books in the English and Local markets.	31,225	2	6
Printing and binding of Departmental Books ...	17,503	0	7
Remuneration for revision of books for new Editions.	100	0	0
Mounting of maps	34	2	0
Total sum drawn from Government ...	67,555	7	7
Deduct proceeds of sale of books paid into the Treasury	54,237	3	6
Balance remaining unpaid ...	13,318	4	1

It will be seen that eight-tenths of the aggregate amount drawn during the year have been re-paid to Government; but excluding from the above the cost of the fixed establishment of the Central Depôt, which is borne by the Imperial funds, there remain Rupees 62,602-6-6 as the actual receipts from what is called the "Book Fund," and nearly nine-tenths* of the receipts from this fund have been re-paid to Government. The whole sum drawn

* NOTE.—Against the balance, one-tenth remaining unpaid must be set down the *increase* in the value of the stock remaining at the end of the year as compared with that at the beginning, this being, in my humble opinion, the proper way of viewing the financial working of the year.

cannot be re-paid so long as the department is in a progressively expanding state, and until such measures of economy as those alluded to in paras. 5 and 8 above are fully carried out ; but the re-payments would have been nearer nine-tenths of the total receipts of the year under report had there not been two Easter vacations, one at its commencement and another at its close, during which the sales at the Central and District Depôts were necessarily suspended.

16. There remain only one or two other points which require to be noticed in this narrative of the year's work. The want of a fresh and a carefully corrected catalogue of books and maps in stock for the guidance of the departmental officers and for the information of the public generally having been much felt, I have taken the favourable opportunity afforded by the recent order for the disposal of all unserviceable stock by public auction to prepare such a catalogue. It is now in the press, and will be shortly published.

17. Regarding the examination of the old accounts of the Department, I have to state that the task could not be commenced with early in the year, owing to the absence of the list of stock actually transferred by Messrs. Gantz Brothers, the late Book Agents, on the first formation of this Depôt. This document reached me towards the end of October last, and the examination has since been begun ; but the progress of this work, I regret to say, has unavoidably been much interrupted. The present system of compiling the stock accounts of all the District Book Depôts, in addition to the audit, &c., of the returns, entails so much laborious work on the Central Depôt, and the other current duties of the year have been so heavy and have occupied my time and attention to such an extent, that it has been impracticable to proceed with the examination as regularly and as rapidly as I could desire, without letting the current accounts, which are more urgent and important, to fall into arrears. But the difficulties of the first year of a new and consequently an unsettled state of thing's having been got over, I trust that there will be less interruption to this work during the current year ; and I shall use my best efforts to complete it and submit the results at an early date.

18. In conclusion, I have to state that most of the District Curators have performed their duties during the year satisfactorily on the whole, judging by the reports of the officers appointed to conduct the half-yearly examination of stock, as well as by other record of their work before me. Regarding my own office establishment I should say that it has worked steadily during the year. The new Manager especially, has given me satisfaction by the care and intelligence he has brought to bear upon the preparation of the details of the departmental accounts, which has involved great labour.

APPENDIX.

List of Books printed during the year 1868-69.

Name of Books.	No. of Copies.	Value. RS.	A.	P.
English.				
Brief Sketches of Europe	1,000	221	15	9
Do do. of Asia	1,000	180	12	11
Selections in English Poetry, No. I.	3,000	1,201	9	0
Tamil.				
First Book of Lessons	20,000	887	1	4
Second do.	10,000	1,176	4	10
Punchatuntra	5,000	550	10	0
The Minor Poets	8,000	567	13	10
Pope's Poetical Anthology	2,000	777	6	11
Do. 1st Grammar	10,000	407	12	0
Do. 2nd do.	5,000	375	0	0
Anglo-Tamil School Dictionary	3,000	3,023	4	0
Brief Sketches of Asia	4,000	392	11	0
Telugu.				
1st Book of Lessons	15,000	893	0	5
2nd do.	8,000	924	12	0
3rd do.	3,000	294	4	0
Punchatuntra	2,000	323	7	4
Vemana Selections	3,000	147	14	0
Parsing and Analysis	1,000	78	12	10
Seshiah's Grammar	5,000	498	5	8
Brief Sketches of Asia	2,000	229	5	10
Hindustani.				
Gulistan...	500	184	8	0
Malayalam.				
1st Book of Lessons	5,000	584	10	10
Chanakya Sutram	1,000	906	12	0
Canarese.				
1st Book of Lessons	3,000	248	0	0
History of India	3,000	2,159	0	0

Note.—Besides the above books actually printed and delivered, the following works were preparing for publication or in the press at the close of the year :—

Tamil.
History of India.
1st Book of Lessons.
2nd do.

Telugu.
Hstory of India.

Malayalam.
History of India.
2nd Book of Lessons.

Canarese.
2nd Book of Lessons.
1st do.
Catechism of Grammar
History of India.

Statement showing in detail the extent of Sales at the Central and District Depôts during 1868-69.

Depôt Stations.	Sale proceeds.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Berhampur	2,051	1	4
Vizagapatam	3,559	2	9
Kurnul	459	15	6
Rajahmundri	2,550	11	8
Masulipatam	914	3	4
Cuddapah	743	3	2
Bellary	2,935	5	6
Nellore	958	5	6
Chittoor	1,410	6	0
Salem	2,055	11	6
Coimbatore	2,414	9	1
Cuddalore	2,266	4	3
Combaconum	3,654	3	3
Madura	2,775	4	2
Palamcottah	3,087	1	10
Trichinopoly	3,173	7	9
Mangalore	*5,987	1	3
Cannanore	1,558	15	7
Calicut	1,616	3	0
Cochin	843	15	9
Government Central Depôt, Madras	9,191	15	4
Total ...	54,237	3	6

* This sum includes the proceeds of the sale of 2,636 copies of the Canarese version of Morris' History of India to the Book Department, Bombay, effected in one day, at the usual rate of 1 Rupee per copy.

APPENDIX A.

No. 12.

Sketch of the work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in 1868-69.

Division	Name.	Office.	Area of districts in square miles.	Number of schools inspected during the year.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days occupied in examining schools.	Number of days occupied in other work.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled during the year.	Remarks.
First Division.	H. B. Grigg, Esq. ...	Acting Inspector of Schools	30,000 (for both)	5	171	6	58	10	177	This is only for a portion of the 1st quarter of the year, Mr. Bowers having assumed charge of the office on the 16th June 1868.
	H. Bowers, Esq.	Inspector of Schools		93	3,653	116	90	222	1,766	
	C. Rama Rau Pantulu ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ganjam...	6,000	53	1,886	70	164	162	1,465	
	G. Vedanta Charry	Do. do. Vizagapatam.	8,000	68	2,193	130	144	217	1,702	
	S. Nadamuni Mudali ...	Do. do. Godavery....	......	82	2,115	102	165	167	1,544	
	P. Chinnatambi Chetty ...	Do. do. Kistna ...	......	63	3,670	112	145	199	2,055	
Second Division.	H. Fortey, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	37,000	51	2,342	65	151	288	2,087	
	M. Singaravelu Mudali ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bellary.	13,000	60	1,210	44	147	262	2,119	
	A. Subba Rau	Do. do. Kurnool...	8,000	25	277	12	62	119	868	This is for 3 quarters only. Appointed Depy. Inspr. on the 6th July 1868.
	C. Sama Rau	Do. do. Cuddapah.	8,000	73	1,617	99	82	209	2,208	
	C. Kotaiya	Do. do. Nellore ...	8,000	121	2,131	100	136	191	1,976	
Third Division.	J. T. Fowler, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	10,630	76	7,559	91	148	85	4,368	Visited Normal Schools in other divisions.
	P. Viziarunga Mudali ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madras..	3,030	58	3,553	103	170	134	1,923	
	S. Seshaiya	Do. do. South Arcot...	7,600	72	3,058	118	120	173	2,109	

Fourth Division.	E. C. Caldwell, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools ...	20,400	106	8,723	120	128	166	2,967	
	B. Kistna Rau, B.A. ..	Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Arcot.	5,700	121	4,009	106	138	145	2,500	
	C. Eliathambi Pillai ...	Do. do. Salem ...	7,500	43	2,241	51	164	171	2,889	
	G. S. Arianayagam Pillai, B.A.	Do. do. Tanjore and Trichinopoly.	4,000 / 3,200	108	6,690	143	102	233	1,756	
Fifth Division.	T. Marden, Esq.	Inspector of Schools ...	27,000	59	2,115	65	57	155	1,218	
	A. Catcheapeswariah ..	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore.	8,300	256	5,033	114	89	229	2,703	
	R. Anantaramaiyar... ...	Do. do. Madura ...	13,000	162	3,310	149	62	210	1,647	
	Mr. J. Armstrong	Do. do. Tinnevelly ...	5,700	305	5,388	167	83	234	1,228	
Malabar and South Canara.	L. Garthwaite, Esq. ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sub-Division.	9,500	154	7,714	135	117	263	1,520	
	P. Nanu Aiyan*	Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malabar.	6,000	82	1,276	49	132	258	1,362	* Gave over charge to P. O. Penan on the 8th Feb. 1869. Account of work done for the 39 days in the 3rd quarter not forthcoming.
	P. O. Pottan†	Acting Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malabar.		12	231	8	17	39	368	† Assumed charge of his office as Acting Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malabar, on the 15th February 1869.
	K. Santappa	Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools, Canara.	3,500	96	2,640	72	169	201	1,405	

APPENDIX A.

No. 13.

List of Rate Schools for 1868-69.

District	Name of Institution.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Receipts: From Government. RS.	A.	P.	Receipts: Cess Proceeds. RS.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.
	First Division.														
Vizagapatam District.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Parvatipur ...	...	1	...	1	41	438	7	0	490	1	0	872	4	0
Vizagapatam District.	Do. Gajapatinagram ...	...	1	...	1	35	857	9	3	355	15	2	762	12	9
Godavery District.	Do. Achanta	...	1	...	1	38	166	2	8	156	12	1	276	4	3
Godavery District.	Do. Palakol	...	1	...	1	63	246	1	9	70	0	0	373	14	8
Godavery District.	Do. Sivakodu	...	1	...	1	46	354	0	0	492	4	9	491	8	3
Godavery District.	Do. Bhimaveram	...	1	...	1	14	91	4	0	81	0	0	136	12	0
Godavery District.	Do. Undi	...	1	...	1	16	67	13	7	82	13	6	65	0	10
Godavery District.	Do Mogultur	...	1	...	1	23	56	9	11	73	10	9	106	4	0
Godavery District.	Village Schools, Narsapur Taluq	...	...	23	23	287	512	12	6	842	3	11	1,494	10	10
Godavery District.	Do. Undi Taluq	...	...	28	28	387	1,427	1	2	1,503	6	8	2,471	7	8
Godavery District.	Do. Yernagudam Taluq	...	...	1	1	17	70	7	9	58	4	3	Closed during the year.		
Godavery District.	Do. Tanuku	...	...	1	1	20	228	14	5	213	15	1	441	8	8
	Total...	...	a8	b53	61	987	4,017	4	0	4,420	7	2	7,492	7	11
	Second Division.														
Nellore District.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cavally	...	1	...	1	44	160	12	0	353	7	0	591	9	0
Nellore District.	Do. Chinaannalur ...	...	1	...	1	26	125	0	0	200	11	7	300	0	0
Nellore District.	Do. Allur	...	1	...	1	44	475	8	0	300	0	0	585	10	0
Nellore District.	Do. Kaligiri	...	1	...	1	42	100	0	0	173	1	1	284	1	1
Nellore District.	Do. Brahmanakraka ...	...	1	...	1	30	71	12	0	218	4	4	339	15	9
Nellore District.	Do. Rapur	...	1	...	1	40	52	8	0	140	14	4	176	4	0
Nellore District.	Do. Cullur...	...	1	...	1	22	...	...	...	88	11	0	88	11	0

Bellary District.	Do. Hospett ...	...	1	...	1	51	300	0	0	636	0	0	736	0	0
	Do. Narraindevakerry ...	...	1	...	1	60	91	0	0	840	0	0	597	8	0
	Do. Huvanhadgally ...	...	1	...	1	50	92	10	9	541	8	0	229	12	5
	Total...	...	10	...	*c*10	409	1,469	2	9	3,492	9	4	3,929	7	3
	THIRD DIVISION.														
Madras District.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Saidapet	1	...	...	1	187	2,429	9	3	1,529	6	6	5,115	0	7
	Do. Branch, Saidapet ...	...	1	...	1	129									
South Arcot District.	Rate School, Bovanagherry	...	1	...	1	64	166	5	4	361	2	6	709	11	4
	Do. Mannargudy	...	1	...	1	43	229	5	2	186	12	7	600	10	11
	Do. Komaratchy...	...	1	...	1	19	95	0	0	152	15	1	237	6	0
	Do. Streemushnam	...	1	...	1	25	36	4	8	36	4	8	107	9	4
	Do. Tillavadangam	...	1	...	1	21	11	0	0	142	0	6	202	2	6
	Do. Paroor	...	1	...	1	35	77	0	0	317	2	0	393	10	7
	Total...	1	7	...	*d*8	523	3,044	8	5	2,725	11	10	7,366	3	3
	FIFTH DIVISION.														
Coimbatore District.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palladam	...	1	...	1	29	735	3	9	146	10	10	744	4	2
	Do. Sooloor	...	1	...	1	18	616	2	6	318	3	7	432	7	1
	Do. Kongayam	...	1	...	1	37	*...	...	...	615	8	• 1	610	11	0
	Do. Komitee Street ...	...	...	1	1	12	580	3	0	233	0	10	1,505	10	8
	Total...	...	*3	*e*1	4	96	1,931	9	3	1,313	7	4	3,293	0	11

(*a*.) The Anglo-Vernacular Rate School at Mogultur was opened during the year.

(*b*.) One school in the Narsapur Taluq and another in the Yernagudam Taluq do not appear in the Inspector's Return, and nine Village Rate Schools in the Tanuku Taluq were closed under G. O. of the 12th December 1867, No. 386.

(*c*.) An increase of two schools. Two Rate Schools, one at Cullur and the other at Huvanhadgally were opened, and the Anglo-Vernacular School, Rapur, was converted into a Rate School during the year. The Rate School at Tadpatry was closed.

(*d*.) The Rate Schools at Kavamanikuppam and Tittaguddy, which were entered in the Returns for 1867-68, do not appear in the Returns for 1868-69. The Anglo-Vernacular Branch School at Saidapet is entered for the first time, in the Returns for 1868-69.

(*e*.) The Anglo-Vernacular Rate School (3rd class) was closed during the year 1868-69.

* Received no aid during the year.

APPENDIX A.

List of Rate Schools,—(*Continued.*)

Name of Institution.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Receipts: From Government. RS.	A.	P.	Receipts: Cess Proceeds. RS.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.
Malabar and Canara.														
Rate School, Palghaut	1	...	...	1	426									
Do. Allattur	...	1	...	1	124	} 4,319	12	5	8,015	5	0	12,791	6	9
Do. Kollangode	...	1	...	1	93									
Do. Angadipuram	...	1	...	1	69	1,013	14	0	761	0	0	1,434	9	9
Do. Cherpalcherri	...	1	...	1	104	1,070	12	0	893	0	0	2,324	12	3
Do. Manjeri	...	1	...	1	52	1,070	0	0	1,840	0	0	2,498	15	11
Do. Bettattuputiangudy	...	1	...	1	65	576	3	10	846	8	0	1,259	0	6
Do. Chottamangalam	...	1	...	1	27	227	9	3	610	0	0	740	6	3
Do. Manantoddy	...	1	...	1	45	303	0	0	452	2	2	707	0	0
Do. Kottayam	...	1	...	1	92	104	0	0	597	4	0	1,046	15	10
Do. Kavoi*	...	1	...	1	31	504	7	11	608	5	0	1,112	12	11
Do. Payyoli*	...	1	...	1	119	Grant sanctioned, but not drawn during the year.								
Do. Ponnani*	...	1	...	1	30									
Do. Tirttala*	...	1	...	1	30									
Do. Pannayur*	...	1	...	1	29	} Grants not sanctioned yet.								
Do. Enamakkil*	...	1	...	1	25									
Do. Trippayur or Nattica*	...	1	...	1	19									
Do. Mulki	...	1	...	1	70	86	0	0	793	4	0	1,134	12	4
Do. Bantwal	...	1	...	1	70	257	4	9	670	0	0	876	7	10
Do. Mudabidri	...	1	...	1	53	96	0	0	519	1	0	462	9	9
Do. Manjeshwara*	...	1	...	1	77	Grant not sanctioned yet.								
Total...	1	*a*20	...	21	1,650	9,629	0	2	16,605	13	2	26,389	14	1
Grand Total...	2	48	54	104	3,665	20,091	8	7	28,558	0	9	48,471	1	5

(*a*) Six schools in Malabar and one school in South Canara (marked thus *) were opened during the year.

Note.—A sum of Rupees 209-10-0 was collected during the year by local assessment in connexion with the present Anglo-Vernacular School, Trip-papl-re, South Arcot, which was until the 1st February 1869 a Rate School. This will bring the total cess proceeds for the year to Rupees 28,767-10-9.

APPENDIX A.

No. 14.

STATEMENT of Salary and other* Grants paid during the year 1868-69.

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1869.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	FIRST DIVISION.									
Ganjam.	Onslow Institution, Chetterpore.	6	71	440	3	11				
Ganjam.	Zemindary School, Purla Kimedy	5	84	708	8	8				
Ganjam.	Town School, Berhampore ...	3	80	155	4	0				
Ganjam.	Zemindary School, Mundasa ...	2	48	340	8	2				
Ganjam.	Do. do. Chikati ...	1	28	290	0	0				
Ganjam.	Subscription School, Nowpada ...	1	18	60	0	0				
Ganjam.	Do. do. Somepeta ...	2	65	108	13	11				
Ganjam.	Do. do. Jalamoor ...	1	29	160	0	0				
Ganjam.	Do. do. Ballidi Bellagunta ...	1	40	31	8	9				
Ganjam.	Do. do. Kota Bomili	1	25	42	14	5				
Vizagapatam.	Hindu School, Vizagapatam ...	9	129	2,[illegible]36	1	1				
Vizagapatam.	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam ...	6	214	988	5	4				
Vizagapatam.	Zemindary School, Bobbily ...	8	49	557	15	1				
Vizagapatam.	Subscription School, Rajam ...	2	45	250	5	2				
Vizagapatam.	Do. do. Rayaveram .	2	32	234	10	8				
Vizagapatam.	Do. do. Pandrangy .	1	17	70	8	0				
Vizagapatam.	Do. do. Rayaghadah	1	43	11	14	0				
Vizagapatam.	Do. do. Pentacotta..	1	...	38	4	6				Closed.
Vizagapatam.	Rate School, Parvatipur... ...	...	41	438	7	0				
Vizagapatam.	Do. Gajapatinagram ...	...	35	357	9	3				
Godavery.	Hindu School, Cocanada... ...	11	229	1,778	6	11				
Godavery.	Church Mission Boys' School, Elur	9	185	2,302	2	8				
Godavery.	Do. Girls' do. do.	2	37	70	0	0				
Godavery.	Do. Mixed do. do.	3	41	81	12	0				
Godavery.	Central School, Narsapur ...	2	161	1,762	2	0				
Godavery.	Zemindary School, Pittapur ...	2	81	312	10	6				
Godavery.	Do. do. Juggempetta.	4	46	432	15	1				
Godavery.	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Dowlaishweram	4	75	500	12	0				
Godavery.	Do. do. Ragadevapuram	2	61	170	0	0				
Godavery.	Do. do. Polaveram ...	2	46	260	8	0				
Godavery.	Do. do. Coringa ...	2	36	210	5	3				
Godavery.	Do. do. Tallarevu ...	2	22	176	8	0				
Godavery.	Do. do. Vella	2	87	160	12	4				
Godavery.	Do. do. Amalapur ...	2	45	241	5	8				
Godavery.	Do. do. Guttinadivi ...	1	21	54	0	0				
Godavery.	Subscription School, Peddapur...	2	50	303	3	2				
Godavery.	Anglo-Ver. School, Prattipad ...	1	15	60	0	0				
Godavery.	Do. do. Kirlampudy..	2	82	182	7	6				
Godavery.	Subscription School, Rantalapudy	1	22	61	4	7				
Godavery.	Anglo-Ver. School, Kottapally ...	1	25	72	0	0				
Godavery.	Do. do. Ramachendrapur... ...	1	41	69	0	0				

* House-rent, Servants' wages, and Contingencies.

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1869.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Godavery.—(Continued.)	Anglo-Ver. School, Pomarru ...	2	84	67	14	3				
	Do. do. Hossanbada...	1	82	42	9	3				
	Do. do. Uppadu ...	1	35	94	0	7				
	Do. do. Tanuku ...	2	56	87	0	0				
	Do. do. Kadaly ...	2	28	181	5	2				
	Do. do. Akuvidu ...	3	48	238	8	5				
	Subscription School, Yelamunchily	2	38	152	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Draksharam.	1	60	54	0	0				
	Subscription Sch., Tatipaka ...	2	...	82	4	3				Closed.
	Do. do. Mantpally ...	3	...	154	10	10				do.
	Do. do. Guttala ...	2	...	230	15	11				do.
	Do. do. Ernagudam ...	1	...	62	0	0				do.
	Do. do. Kovur ...	2	...	94	4	11				do.
	Do. do. Rungapuram.	1	...	88	6	2				do.
	Do. do. Eleswaram ...	1	...	35	0	0				do.
	Do. do. Siripuram ...	1	...	80	0	0				do.
	Do. do. Lingamparru.	1	...	12	0	0				do.
	Do. do. Trimala ...	1	...	23	7	9				do.
	Do. do. Kota ...	1	...	87	8	0				do.
	Elementary Vernacular School, Aravettam	1	...	20	12	10				do.
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Gollapallem	1	...	83	10	1				do.
	Rate Schools, Godavery District.	...	911	3,221	3	9				
	Village Schools, do. ..	...	136	99	12	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Muccamala...	2	...	37	0	0				do.
	Do. do. Titali ...	1	...	45	0	0				do.
	Do. do. Vendra ...	1	...	29	12	0				do.
	Do. do. Gopaveram...	1	...	36	0	0				do.
	Vernacular School, Velpur ...	2	...	37	2	7				
	Do. do. Royacuduru.	1	...	32	8	0				
	Do. do. Pittala Vemavaram ...	1	...	60	0	0				
	Do. do. Rustombada.	1	...	39	4	8				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kannur	1	...	75	0	0				do.
Kistna.	Church Mission School, Masulipatam	11	279	4,171	9	6				
	Hindu School, Masulipatam ...	7	137	999	7	3				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Bezwara ..	3	66	480	0	0				
	Church Mission Vernacular Training Institution, Masulipatam...	5	127	2,013	8	8				
	Zemindary School, Chilkalurpeta	1	3	100	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Innaconda ...	1	46	110	0	0				
	Zemindary School, Vallur ...	3	38	330	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Kaikalur ...	2	45	129	8	0				
	Village Schools	...	54	105	0	0				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Bapatla	1	20	82	12	10				
	Do. do. Thornhillpeta.	1	37	120	0	0				
	St. Mary's School, Masulipatam.	1	18	180	0	0				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chintaguntapollam	2	19	164	4	0				
	Elementary School, Guntoor ...	1	...	20	5	2				do.
	Do. Gunnavaram.	1	...	40	0	0				do.
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tirvoor	1	6	43	6	4				

District	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1869.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Kistna.—(Contd.)	Mudaliar's School, Ramanapeta.	2	56	184	8	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Juggayapetta	1	38	180	0	0				
	Native Council School, Balaramudupetta	2	63	279	6	7				
	Gudugupeta School	1	14	60	0	0				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Purushotapatnam	1	26	79	4	0				
	Do. do. Guntoor ...	4	85	350	8	6				
	Church Mission District Schools, Masulipatam	3	77	183	6	8				
							32,371	2	6	
	Second Division.									
Bellary.	London Mission School, Bellary .	6	136	948	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Harpunhully.	2	49	184	0	0				
	Do. do. Ghooty ...	1	...	82	11	10				Closed.
	Do. do. Siroogopah...	1	16	38	1	0				
	Do. do. Allur ...	2	23	191	0	0				
	Rate School, Tadpatry	1	...	24	0	0				do.
	Do. Narraindevakerry..	2	60	91	0	0				
	Protestant Orphan Asylums, Bellary	1	54	60	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Asylums, Bellary	3	220	257	10	8				
	Rate School, Hospett	1	51	800	0	0				
Kurnool.	Christ Church School, Kurnool...	2	46	451	4	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Yeldoorty ...	1	29	80	0	0				
	Do. do. Nundial ...	1	46	58	14	0				
	Do. do. Putticonda ..	1	29	100	0	0				
Cuddapah.	London Mission Girls' School, Cuddapah	3	42	118	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Puddatur ..	4	69	636	10	8				
	Do. do. Kadiri	3	49	281	3	11				
	Do. do. Sidhout ...	3	81	216	13	5				
	Do. do. Pullampett ...	3	30	357	10	1				
	Do. do. Jammalamudugu	3	50	405	0	0				
	Do. do. Royachote ...	1	74	82	8	0				
	Do. do. Voilpaud ...	1	54	80	0	0				
	Do. do. Wontimotta ...	1	23	64	0	0				
	Do. do. Madanapalli ...	1	85	229	5	4				
Nellore.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore	10	183	1,595	9	2				
	Christ Church School, Nellore ...	1	16	75	0	0				
	Rate School, Allur	...	44	475	8	0				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Naidupett ...	4	138	583	10	8				
	Do. do. Kandakur ...	2	59	144	3	0				
	Do. do. Kavaly ...	3	44	159	12	0				
	Do. do. Udayagherry ...	1	41	173	0	0				
	Do. do. Rapur	1	40	52	8	0				
	Do. do. Kalagiry ...	2	42	100	0	0				
	Do. do. Chinnanullur ..	1	26	125	0	0				
	Do. do. Ongole ...	3	87	202	1	8				Closed. Converted into a Government School.
	Do. do. Varigonda ...	1	29	106	13	5				
	Do. do. Bramanakraka.	1	30	71	12	0				
	Do. do. Gudur... ...	4	62	351	0	0				
	Do. do. Stonehousepett.	2	19	73	0	0				
							9,526	7	10	

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1869.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	Third Division.									
Madras.	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Royapetta ...	13	305	2,898	6	3				
	Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School	3	130	787	15	3				
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School	2	86	211	1	6				
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School, Royapetta	1	46	60	0	0				
	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary	9	210	1,554	2	9				
	Roman Catholic Girls' Schools, Black Town	5	215	1,050	0	3				
	St. Francis Xavier's School, Black Town	2	117	485	11	10				
	Roman Catholic School, Royapooram	2	207	418	13	4				
	Roman Catholic School, Triplicane	2	90	300	0	0				
	Govindu Naidu's Primary School, Black Town	20	473	3,052	8	10				
	Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	8	177	1,651	9	1				
	Pacheappah's High School, Madras	21	356	8,858	12	1				
	Comaleswara Covil Strinivasa Pillay's Ver. Female School ...	2	125	364	12	9				
	Church of Scotland's Mission Institution, Madras	21	441	4,525	5	0				
	F. C. M. Central Institution, Madras	26	778	7,574	9	0				
	Do. School, Black Town ...	5	177	1,366	4	0				
	Do. Girls' Day Sch., Madras.	10	215	1,119	0	0				
	Do. Female Boarding School, Madras	8	74	520	0	0				
	Do. Balica Patasala	5	141	629	0	0				
	Do. Chingleput Branch Sch.	4	104	688	0	0				
	Do. Cavitandalam School ...	2	64	64	0	0				
	Do. Branch Sch., Trivellore.	5	102	516	6	8				
	Do. Conjeveram	7	232	1,087	0	0				
	Do. Iyempetta	1	54	10	0	0				
	Do. Rajampetta	1	81	14	0	0				
	Do. Black Town Girls' School	1	80	91	12	0				
	Do. Chingleput do. ...	1	29	60	0	0				
	Do. Conjevaram do. ...	1	44	60	0	0				
	Do. Trivellore do. ...	1	65	143	0	0				
	London Mission Caste Girls' School	9	209	790	12	11				
	Doveton Protestant College ...	10	215	6,937	3	2				
	Do. do. Girls' School.	1	162	1,042	6	8				
	Vepery Poor Schools	4	221	757	8	0				
	Parcherry School, Black Town...	4	150	833	5	0				
	Christ Church District School ...	4	117	557	4	2				
	St. George's Cathedral Parochial Schools	1	42	725	0	0				
	St. George's Cathedral Girls' Sch.	2	59	70	0	0				
	German Mission School, Pursewalkum	5	112	464	12	11				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1869.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Madras—(Continued.)	German Mission Girls' School, Pursewalkum	1	44	27	8	0				
	St. Mary's Fort Charity School...	1	52	540	0	0				
	Chintadrepetta Central Girls' School	1	70	360	0	0				
	Civil Orphan Asylums, Black Town	4	104	1,115	0	0				
	St. Andrew's Poor Schools ...	1	115	849	4	0				
	St. Francis Xavier's School, St. Thomé	3	107	397	14	5				
	John Pereira's Union Schools ...	4	141	902	8	0				
	Royapooram Parochial Schools...	2	32	100	0	0				
	Black Town do. ...	7	119	857	15	8				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery	19	415	5,305	6	1				
	Sullivan's Gardens Seminary ...	1	14	862	8	0				
	Church Missionary Society's District Schools, Madras	1	468	434	4	0				
	Harris School, do.	3	42	652	0	0				
	Balura Andra Dravida Patasala, Triplicane	4	223	349	11	1				
	Balica Andra Dravida Patasala, Triplicane	2	58	111	0	6				
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras	5	132	*3,450	11	7				*Inclusive of passage and outfit for the Head Master.
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Muthealpett ...	4	126	385	1	4				
	Do. do. Nungumbaukum	1	34	124	13	5				
	London Mission School, Black Town	19	...	2,629	1	6				
	Military Female Orphan Asylum.	1	182	375	0	0				
	Madras Hindu Proprietary School	3	...	144	6	3				
	Christian Vernacular Education Society's School, Kalamancheri	1	39	45	2	8				
	Christian Vernacular Education Society's School, Royapetta ...	1	48	12	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission School, Saint Thomas' Mount	8	137	1,053	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, St. Thomas' Mount	1	97	102	0	0				
	Rate School, Saidapet	...	187	2,429	9	3				
South Arcot.	Pacheappah's Branch School, Chedumbrum	5	212	976	8	0				
	Gospel Society's School, Cuddalore	3	88	181	9	0				
	German Mission Orphan School, Cuddalore	2	38	92	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Munjacuppam	5	61	258	6	10				
	Do. do. Trippaplore...	2	50	166	14	4				
	Pensioners' School, Cuddalore ...	2	38	319	8	0				
	Rate School, Strimustnam ...	1		36	4	8				
	Do. Bowanagherry ...	2		166	5	4				
	Do. Makasa Paroor ...	1		77	0	0				
	Do. Mannargudy ...	3	207	229	5	2				
	Do. Kumaratchy ...	1		95	0	0				
	Do. Tillavadagam ...	2		11	0	0	77,570	9	0	

District	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1869.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	FOURTH DIVISION.									
North Arcot.	Anglo-Ver. School, Guriattum ...	2	60	194	6	8				
North Arcot.	Do. do. Paranjee ...	1	19	75	0	0				
North Arcot.	Do. do. Arconum ...	1	69	107	6	7				
North Arcot.	Do. do. Polur ...	1	40	70	0	0				
North Arcot.	Convent School, Vellore ...	...	112	300	0	0				
North Arcot.	Church of Scotland Mission Sch., Vellore	4	109	570	0	0				
North Arcot.	Free School, Vellore	...	9	278	0	0				
Salem.	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Ahtoor	1	28	120	0	0				
Salem.	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Vaniembady ...	2	37	232	2	8				
Salem.	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Sunkerrydroog ...	1	26	30	0	0				
Salem.	Town School, Salem	3	117	156	0	0				
Salem.	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Womalore ...	2	25	180	0	0				
Salem.	Do. do. Trichengode ...	2	37	271	7	3				
Salem.	Do. do. Kadattur ...	2	20	115	5	4				
Salem.	Do. do. Laligam ...	1	18	38	8	0				
Salem.	Do. do. Indoor ...	1	13	83	12	0				
Salem.	Do. do. Pennagaram ...	3	44	274	8	0				
Salem.	Do. do. Papparapatty...	1	30	118	4	6				
Salem.	Do. do. Palacode ...	2	32	149	12	0				
Salem.	Do. do. Royacotta ...	3	50	286	0	0				
Salem.	Do. do. Kalamangalam	1	45	120	0	0				
Salem.	Do. do. Denkenicotta...	3	74	294	10	2				
Salem.	Do. do. Thally ...	2	29	90	0	0				
Salem.	Do. do. Caveripatnam..	2	26	207	6	3				
Salem.	Railway School, Jollarpett ...	2	29	123	8	0				
Salem.	Remount Depôt School, Oossoor.	1	24	257	4	0				
Salem.	London Mission Girls' School, Salem	1	35	83	0	0				
Salem.	London Mission Girls' School, Tripatore	2	30	83	12	0				
Salem.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Uttangherry	1	...	4	0	0				Closed.
Trichinopoly.	Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly	18	366	4,536	10	8				
Trichinopoly.	Gospel Society's Boys' Boarding School, Erungalore	7	85	300	0	0				
Trichinopoly.	Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly	8	260	2,044	8	0				
Trichinopoly.	Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Periavorselay ...	1	15	120	0	0				
Trichinopoly.	Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Veragalore ...	1	30	16	0	0				
Trichinopoly.	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Trichinopoly Fort ...	1	45	15	7	9				
Trichinopoly.	Do. do. Sirkarpalayam.	1	21	125	5	4				
Trichinopoly.	Do. do. Mullarasanellore	1	27	123	12	8				
Trichinopoly.	Do. do. Trichendorai ...	1	14	10	0	0				
Trichinopoly.	Do. do. Nungapuram ...	1	27	180	0	0				
Trichinopoly.	Do. do. Kallatalai ...	2	45	240	0	0				
Trichinopoly.	Do. do. Kattalai ...	1	27	100	0	0				

	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1869.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Trichinopoly—(Continued.)	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Totiam ...	2	23	145	2	7				
	Do. do. Museri ...	2	39	180	0	0				
	Do. do. Kallur ...	1	25	60	0	0				
	Do. do. Wattalai Gudalore	1	39	167	1	6				
	Do. do. Monachanellur.	1	33	60	0	0				
	Do. do. Toriyore ...	1	28	130	0	0				
	Do. do. Perambalore ...	1	30	120	0	0				
	Do. do. Lalgudy ...	2	74	330	0	0				
	Do. do. Ambil	2	24	173	13	11				
	Do. do. Ariyalore ...	1	43	149	10	10				
	Gospel Society's Fort Mixed Sch., Trichinopoly	1	21	7	8	0				
	Gospel Society's Fort Girls' Sch., Erungalore	1	19	42	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Convent School, Trichinopoly	3	34	522	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Aiyalur ...	1	...	135	0	0				
	Do. do. Mulliampotta ...	1	18	60	0	0				
Tanjore.	Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	30	533	5,786	2	3				
	Gospel Society's Fort School, Tanjore	2	220	847	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Seminary, Vediarpuram	7	136	1,400	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Vellum	7	85	698	10	1				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Canandagudy District	1	18	120	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Negapatam	10	182	1,876	9	6				
	Gospel Society's School, Amiappen District	1	51	245	0	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Nangoor District	11	188	1,325	10	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Negapatam ...	7	174	1,330	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Negapatam	2	71	149	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School, Negapatam ...	3	30	102	12	0				
	Wesleyan Mission North Gate School, Negapatam	2	31	80	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Mannargudy ...	8	153	1,045	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Needamungalam.	2	56	287	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Kalapad ...	1	25	10	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tetarapundi ...	3	90	474	0	0				
	German Mission Central School, Tranquebar	7	151	642	0	0				
	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tanjore	3	62	311	10	8				
	German Mission Elementary School, Negapatam	1	17	32	0	0				

District	Name of School.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1869.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Tanjore—(Continued.)	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	8	235	2,593	6	6				
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, Tranquebar	3	15	145	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Boys'. School, Tanjore	1	78	30	0	0				
	Town School, Combaconum ...	12	527	2,025	5	7				
	Pettah Branch School, Combaconum	3	25	146	10	5				
	Elementary School, Combaconum	7	84	137	14	8				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Valangiman ...	1	67	220	0	0				
	Do. do. Tirupirambiam.	1	10	96	0	0				
	Do. do. Kopistallam ...	2	99	301	7	6				
	Do. do. Papanassam ...	1	47	92	4	0				
	Do. do. Tandankurai ...	[illegible]	27	120	0	0				
	Do. do. Karuntattangudy ...	4	132	384	8	0				
	Do. do. East Gate, Tanjore	1	71	41	4	0				
	Do. do. Palmanary ...	1	60	52	7	2				
	Do. do. Kottalam ...	1	11	155	0	0				
	Do. do. Komal	1	13	58	8	0				
	Do. do. Koranadu ...	2	47	106	0	0				
	Do. do. Shealy ...	3	53	266	8	[illegible]				
	Do. do. Kodalangudy ...	1	12	95	0	0				
	Do. do. Polnkum ...	1	23	96	0	0				
	German Mission Girls' School, Tranquebar	1	47	93	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Tranquebar	3	46	144	0	0				
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Mayaveram	1	18	32	0	0				
	Gnanathapika School	2	35	166	8	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Kovilady ...	1	...	56	0	0				
	Primary School, Ammasuttram...	1	...	16	0	0				
	Anglo-Tamil Sch., Cundamangalam	1	26	55	0	0				
	Hindu Girls' School, Combaconum	2	104	165	8	0				
							39,610	13	0	
	Fifth Division.									
Coimbatore.	Vernacular School, Elewendy Vadagapalayam	1	...	80	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Kodamudy ...	1	19	100	0	0				
	Do. do. Onjalur ...	1	...	8	13	11				
	Do. do Kirkampalayam	1	...	56	0	0				
	Rate School, Sooloor	...	18	616	2	6				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Kongrapalayam	1	18	120	0	0				
	Do. do. Avenashy ...	1	18	50	0	0				
	Rate School, Komity Street, Coimbatore	...	12	580	3	0				
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore	11	347	3,469	11	3				
	Girls' Day School, Coimbatore ...	1	22	37	8	0				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Virapandy ...	1	...	30	0	0				Closed.
	Do. do. Kodavelei ...	1	22	114	0	0				
	Do. do. Karamaday ...	1	22	120	0	0				

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Coimbatore—(*Continued.*)	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Tirpoor ...	1	13	90	0	0				
	Do. do. Perunthalayar.	1	22	70	0	0				
	St. Stephen's School, Ootacamund	1	33	480	0	0				
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Caroor.	3	58	141	2	7				
	Rate School, Palladam	...	29	735	3	9				
	Vernacular Sch., Periagreharam.	1	21	80	0	0				
	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore ...	5	101	141	5	8				
	London Mission Girls' Vernacular School, Coimbatore	1	26	50	5	4				
	Vernacular School, Kattur, Tirumalayakampalliam	1	23	20	0	0				
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Caroor	1	48	180	0	0				
	Vernacular School, Chockampalayam	1	...	192	1	4				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Vangal	2	19	73	14	2				
	Do. do. Tripatore ...	1	...	10	0	0				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Ootacamund ...	1	28	40	0	0				
Madura.	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Madura ...	7	258	1,009	4	[illegible]				
	Do. do. Palani ...	1	21	73	13	10				
	Do. do. Melur	1	28	180	0	0				
	Do. do. Paramagudy ...	2	63	227	14	0				
	Do. do. Nelakotta ...	1	20	120	0	0				
	Do. do. Vattalagunda ...	1	...	70	0	0				
	Do. do. Sholavandam...	2	41	157	4	0				
	Do. do. Tirumungalam.	2	45	181	4	10				
	Do. do. Kanivady ...	1	...	22	8	0				
	Do. do. Shivagunga ...	3	74	409	12	11				
	Do. do. Kodimangalam	1	...	75	0	0				
	Do. do. Akkalamadam..	1	12	60	0	0				
	Christian Ver. Education Training Institution, Dindigul	3	86	2,178	5	4				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Ramnad and Paumben	[illegible]	188	2,764	0	0				
	Christian Vernacular School, Madura	2	84	226	0	0				
Tinnevelly.	Vernacular School, Peykulam ...	1	56	1[illegible]0	0	0				
	Subscription School, Tuticorin ...	5	175	63[illegible]	0	0				
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly	9	201	1,837	1	11				
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Satoor... ..	2	34	131	4	0				
	Do. do. Shermadavy ...	1	67	206	0	0				
	Do. do. Ambasamudram	8	74	281	7	9				
	Do. do. Strivelliputhur.	1	75	251	0	0				
	Do. do. Vallioor ...	1	15	135	0	0				
	Do. do. Ariyanayagapuram ...	1	48	70	15	6				
	Do. do. Parivellicotta...	1	...	35	0	0				Closed.
	Do. do. Elevengal Ootapadaram ...	1	...	120	0	0				
	Do. do. Nanganery ...	2	80	152	8	0				

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Tinnevelly—(Continued.)	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Paupancolam ...	1	21	70	0	0				
	Do. do. Veeravanellore.	3	56	103	1	4				
	Do. do. Tachanallur ...	1	39	120	0	0				
	Do. do. Christianpetta..	1	30	84	0	0				
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamcotta ...	7	215	1,069	9	4				
	Church Mission Vernacular Training Institution, Palamcotta ...	9	226	2,068	12	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Mengnanapuram District	72	1,956	2,126	13	1				
	Church Mission Schools, Palamcotta District	16	667	867	15	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Pannikulam District	4	135	144	5	4				
	Church Mission Schools, Sachiapuram District	30	280	482	0	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Suviseshapuram District	34	572	890	0	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Kadachapuram District	6	282	248	8	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Dohnavur District	15	324	644	0	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Surandei District	16	381	638	1	0				
	Church Mission Schools, Pannivelei District	20	434	755	9	4				
	Church Mission Schools, Nallur District	31	749	1,486	8	0				
	Church Mission School, Ilangi...	1	...	24	0	0				Closed.
	Gospel Society's Seminary, Sawyorpuram	8	121	2,550	8	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Nazareth District	34	848	1,198	8	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Christianagram District	17	824	436	8	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Muthalur District	18	409	419	4	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Edeyengudy District	52	837	2,045	8	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Puthiamputhur District	14	495	1,034	2	0				
	Gospel Society's Schools, Sawyorpuram District	8	215	328	8	0	39,246	0	1	
	Malabar and South Canara.									
Malabar.	Vernacular Primary School, Calicut	3	62	315	10	10				
	Protestant Boys' School, Cochin..	2	31	874	8	0				
	Do. Girls' do. do. ...	2	27	117	10	8				
	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Calicut	3	99	602	4	0				
	Brennen School, Tellicherry ...	2	161	1,[illegible]40	0	0				
	Church of England School, Cannanore	1	77	87	8	0				
	Rate School, Kavoi	...	81	504	7	11				